

Singularity Analysis for the Perspective-Four-Line Problem

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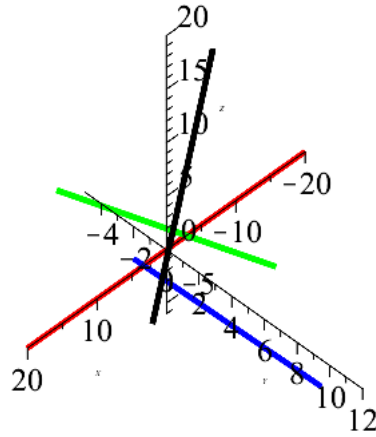
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1. Defining the lines, finding the interaction matrix and classifying its minors into ideals G, H and K

```
> restart;
[
Calling the required libraries
> with(LinearAlgebra): with(plots): with(plottools):
Defining the 4 lines (direction vector and a point on the line) and the position of the
camera in the object frame
> OC:=Vector([X,Y,Z]):
> OP1:=Vector([0,0,0]): CP1:=OP1-OC: u1:=Vector([1,0,0]):
  OP2:=Vector([0,0,d1]): CP2:=OP2-OC: u2:=Vector([s1,s2,0]):
  OP3:=Vector([d2,d3,0]): CP3:=OP3-OC: u3:=Vector([d2,s3,s4]):
  OP4:=Vector([0,d4,d5]): CP4:=OP4-OC: u4:=Vector([s5,d4,s6]):
Plotting the observed lines for arbitrary parameters
> val:={d1=2,d2=3,d3=5,d4=1,d5=7,d6=-2, s1=4,s2=-5,s3=7,s4=3,s5=-2,
  s6=13}:
> n:=1:
  t1:=spacecurve(eval(OP1,val)+lambda*eval(u1,val),lambda=-20..20,
    color=red,thickness=5,transparency=0):
  t2:=spacecurve(eval(OP2,val)+lambda*eval(u2,val),lambda=-n..n,
    color=green,thickness=5,transparency=0):
  t3:=spacecurve(eval(OP3,val)+lambda*eval(u3,val),lambda=-n..n,
    color=blue,thickness=5,transparency=0):
  t4:=spacecurve(eval(OP4,val)+lambda*eval(u4,val),lambda=-n..n,
    color=black,thickness=5,transparency=0):
> display(t1,t2,t3,t4,labels=[X,Y,Z],axes=normal);
```



The rows of the interaction matrix consisting of an affine line and an ideal line for each observed line

```

> for i from 1 to 4 do
  f||i||1:=CrossProduct(u||i,CP||i):
  m||i||1:=CrossProduct(OP||i,f||i||1):
  f||i||2:=ZeroVector(3):
  m||i||2:=CrossProduct(u||i,f||i||1):
  zf||i:=Vector([Transpose(f||i||1),Transpose(m||i||1)]):
  zm||i:=Vector([Transpose(f||i||2),Transpose(m||i||2)]):
od:
> zeta:=Transpose(Matrix([zf1,zf2,zf3,zf4,zm1,zm2,zm3,zm4]));

```

$\zeta := \begin{bmatrix} 0, Z, -Y, 0, 0, 0 \end{bmatrix},$

(1.1)

$\begin{bmatrix} s_2 (d_1 - Z), -s_1 (d_1 - Z), Xs_2 - Ys_1, d_1 s_1 (d_1 - Z), d_1 s_2 (d_1 - Z), 0 \end{bmatrix},$
 $\begin{bmatrix} -s_3 Z - s_4 (d_3 - Y), d_2 Z + s_4 (d_2 - X), d_2 (d_3 - Y) - s_3 (d_2 - X), d_3 (d_2 (d_3 - Y) - s_3 (d_2 - X)), -d_2 (d_2 (d_3 - Y) - s_3 (d_2 - X)), d_2 (d_2 Z + s_4 (d_2 - X)) - d_3 (-s_3 Z - s_4 (d_3 - Y)) \end{bmatrix},$
 $\begin{bmatrix} d_4 (d_5 - Z) - s_6 (d_4 - Y), -s_5 (d_5 - Z) - s_6 X, s_5 (d_4 - Y) + d_4 X, d_4 (s_5 (d_4 - Y) + d_4 X) - d_5 (-s_5 (d_5 - Z) - s_6 X), d_5 (d_4 (d_5 - Z) - s_6 (d_4 - Y)), -d_4 (d_4 (d_5 - Z) - s_6 (d_4 - Y)) \end{bmatrix},$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 0, 0, 0, 0, Y, Z \end{bmatrix},$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 0, 0, 0, s_2 (Xs_2 - Ys_1), -s_1 (Xs_2 - Ys_1), -s_1^2 (d_1 - Z) - s_2^2 (d_1 - Z) \end{bmatrix},$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 0, 0, 0, s_3 (d_2 (d_3 - Y) - s_3 (d_2 - X)) - s_4 (d_2 Z + s_4 (d_2 - X)), -d_2 (d_2 (d_3 - Y) - s_3 (d_2 - X)) + s_4 (-s_3 Z - s_4 (d_3 - Y)), d_2 (d_2 Z + s_4 (d_2 - X)) - s_3 (-s_3 Z - s_4 (d_3 - Y)) \end{bmatrix},$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 0, 0, 0, d_4 (s_5 (d_4 - Y) + d_4 X) - s_6 (-s_5 (d_5 - Z) - s_6 X), -s_5 (s_5 (d_4 - Y) + d_4 X) - s_6 (d_4 (d_5 - Z) - s_6 (d_4 - Y)) \end{bmatrix}$

$$+ d4 X) + s6 (d4 (d5 - Z) - s6 (d4 - Y)), s5 (-s5 (d5 - Z) - s6 X) - d4 (d4 (d5 - Z) - s6 (d4 - Y))]]$$

28 minors of the interaction matrix

```
> ch:=combinat[choose](8,2); nops(ch);
ch := [[1, 2], [1, 3], [1, 4], [1, 5], [1, 6], [1, 7], [1, 8], [2, 3], [2, 4], [2, 5], [2, 6], [2, 7],
       [2, 8], [3, 4], [3, 5], [3, 6], [3, 7], [3, 8], [4, 5], [4, 6], [4, 7], [4, 8], [5, 6], [5, 7], [5,
       8], [6, 7], [6, 8], [7, 8]]
28 (1.2)
```

```
> for i from 1 to nops(ch) do
  zt||i:=DeleteRow(zeta,ch[i]);
  D||i:=factor(Determinant(DeleteRow(zeta,ch[i]))):
  od:
> l28:=[seq(D||i,i=1..28)]: nops(%);
28 (1.3)
```

Determining the ideals G, H and K

```
> zf:=Transpose(Matrix([zf1,zf2,zf3,zf4]));
  zm:=Transpose(Matrix([zm1,zm2,zm3,zm4]));
> k:=1: #splitting the 16 minors into two factors to obtain ideals
  G and H
  for i from 1 to 4 do
    for j from 1 to 4 do
      zs:=Matrix([[DeleteRow(zf,i)],[DeleteRow(zm,j)]]):
      Ds||k:=factor(Determinant(zs)):
      Gs||k:=factor(Determinant(DeleteRow(zf[1..4,1..3],i))):
      Hs||k:=factor(Determinant(DeleteRow(zm[1..4,4..6],i))):
      k:=k+1:
    od:
  od:
  l16:=[seq(Ds||i,i=1..k-1)]:
  G16t:=[seq(Gs||i,i=1..k-1)]: ListTools[MakeUnique](G16t): G:=[seq
  (%[i],i=1..nops(%))]: nops(%);
  H16t:=[seq(Hs||i,i=1..k-1)]: ListTools[MakeUnique](H16t): H:=[seq
  (%[i],i=1..nops(%))]: nops(%);
  4
  4 (1.4)
```

```
> K:=eval([seq(D||i,i=23..28)]): #The remaining 6 minors that
  cannot be factorized.
```

Substituting parameters as given in Appendix A.

```
> Gv:=eval(G,val);
Gv := [-1765 X2 - 587 XY - 878 XZ + 660 Y2 + 232 YZ - 122 Z2 + 2606 X + 216 Y + 598 Z (1.5)
       - 708, -177 XY - 27 XZ + 75 Y2 + 17 YZ - 8 Z2 + 156 Y + 6 Z, -130 XY + 40 XZ
       - 104 Y2 - 62 YZ + 10 Z2 + 188 Y - 20 Z, -30 XY + 145 XZ - 24 Y2 + 11 YZ + 30 Z2
       + 210 Y - 60 Z]
```

```
> Hv:=eval(H,val);
Hv := [-73960 X3 - 46428 X2 Y + 320426 X2 Z + 88867 X Y2 + 163934 X Y Z + 184389 X Z2 (1.6)
       + 62940 Y3 - 356381 Y2 Z - 32282 Y Z2 + 27183 Z3 + 210018 X2 - 721747 X Y
       - 416981 X Z - 146898 Y2 - 118097 Y Z - 116973 Z2 + 111106 X + 377082 Y
```

$$\begin{aligned}
& + 153504 Z - 56580, -3038 X^2 Y + 3686 X^2 Z - 2288 X Y^2 + 16544 X Y Z + 3344 X Z^2 \\
& - 315 Y^3 - 4111 Y^2 Z - 157 Y Z^2 + 663 Z^3 + 27166 X Y - 4168 X Z + 2769 Y^2 \\
& - 13942 Y Z - 1527 Z^2 - 25806 Y + 690 Z, -650 X^2 Y - 3350 X^2 Z - 195 X Y^2 \\
& + 8450 X Y Z - 845 X Z^2 + 260 Y^3 + 3410 Y^2 Z + 390 Y Z^2 - 13390 X Y + 1630 X Z \\
& + 276 Y^2 - 8372 Y Z + 15088 Y, 225 X^2 Y - 1685 X^2 Z + 705 X Y^2 + 450 X Y Z - 345 X Z^2 \\
& + 420 Y^3 - 1325 Y^2 Z - 645 Y Z^2 - 8056 X Y + 705 X Z - 918 Y^2 - 1527 Y Z + 5658 Y]
\end{aligned}$$

> Kv:=eval(K,val);

$$\begin{aligned}
K_v := & [3036000 X^4 Y - 7529280 X^4 Z + 4754460 X^3 Y^2 - 21886456 X^3 Y Z - 6125988 X^3 Z^2 \\
& + 1083858 X^2 Y^3 + 2882442 X^2 Y^2 Z - 16238698 X^2 Y Z^2 - 11096786 X^2 Z^3 \\
& - 1238286 X Y^4 + 11225644 X Y^3 Z + 1209768 X Y^2 Z^2 + 11358052 X Y Z^3 - 4233002 X Z^4 \\
& - 493560 Y^5 - 1136814 Y^4 Z - 1771102 Y^3 Z^2 + 448850 Y^2 Z^3 + 2065542 Y Z^4 \\
& - 408084 Z^5 - 55501776 X^3 Y + 24113616 X^3 Z - 55614846 X^2 Y^2 + 94986016 X^2 Y Z \\
& - 8598546 X^2 Z^2 + 6469710 X Y^3 + 1278090 X Y^2 Z + 83999142 X Y Z^2 + 5724082 X Z^3 \\
& + 12653748 Y^4 - 34027290 Y^3 Z - 6002820 Y^2 Z^2 - 3495746 Y Z^3 + 2306412 Z^4 \\
& + 305848404 X^2 Y - 34761444 X^2 Z + 138271764 X Y^2 - 78335080 X Y Z \\
& + 16483548 X Z^2 - 71935092 Y^3 - 256656 Y^2 Z - 52845548 Y Z^2 + 2134032 Z^3 \\
& - 498731712 X Y + 19626192 X Z - 38576448 Y^2 + 18346248 Y Z - 6573024 Z^2 \\
& + 236207952 Y - 7312032 Z, 6624800 X^4 Y + 4456800 X^4 Z + 9428380 X^3 Y^2 \\
& - 32123880 X^3 Y Z + 13889140 X^3 Z^2 - 4303208 X^2 Y^3 - 45476486 X^2 Y^2 Z \\
& - 32385320 X^2 Y Z^2 + 3087198 X^2 Z^3 - 11420032 X Y^4 + 17830726 X Y^3 Z \\
& - 31601150 X Y^2 Z^2 - 2195978 X Y Z^3 - 294190 X Z^4 - 4268160 Y^5 + 25096600 Y^4 Z \\
& + 17577878 Y^3 Z^2 - 3261404 Y^2 Z^3 - 77010 Y Z^4 - 51168 Z^5 - 17855680 X^3 Y \\
& - 7898280 X^3 Z + 46018856 X^2 Y^2 + 130710864 X^2 Y Z - 14697912 X^2 Z^2 \\
& + 68337620 X Y^3 + 121570128 X Y^2 Z + 60966800 X Y Z^2 + 1627348 X Z^3 + 16075920 Y^4 \\
& - 50526584 Y^3 Z + 12307644 Y^2 Z^2 + 295640 Y Z^3 + 1083876 Z^4 - 116812448 X^2 Y \\
& + 16999032 X^2 Z - 168966056 X Y^2 - 256357336 X Y Z + 3887048 X Z^2 - 329064 Y^3 \\
& - 38129632 Y^2 Z - 30943256 Y Z^2 - 2549544 Z^3 + 286261696 X Y - 11929968 X Z \\
& + 53058480 Y^2 + 133675520 Y Z - 1170960 Z^2 - 144710976 Y + 4687776 Z, \\
& 1035000 X^4 Y - 2566800 X^4 Z + 1092450 X^3 Y^2 - 9976750 X^3 Y Z + 26275730 X^3 Z^2 \\
& - 1571280 X^2 Y^3 - 3648703 X^2 Y^2 Z + 14898478 X^2 Y Z^2 + 19447161 X^2 Z^3 \\
& - 2491872 X Y^4 + 10455011 X Y^3 Z - 24472395 X Y^2 Z^2 + 6015037 X Y Z^3 + 5255985 X Z^4 \\
& - 852480 Y^5 + 6642444 Y^4 Z - 4430001 Y^3 Z^2 - 9241278 Y^2 Z^3 - 20959 Y Z^4 + 523734 Z^5 \\
& - 1206210 X^3 Y + 11993940 X^3 Z + 17592132 X^2 Y^2 + 5834381 X^2 Y Z - 39250039 X^2 Z^2 \\
& + 25674570 X Y^3 - 4269971 X Y^2 Z - 18022208 X Y Z^2 - 19874311 X Z^3 + 8663112 Y^4 \\
& - 45928152 Y^3 Z + 2752721 Y^2 Z^2 - 2587003 Y Z^3 - 2595546 Z^4 - 60994644 X^2 Y \\
& + 9592434 X^2 Z - 124995966 X Y^2 - 44707334 X Y Z + 25116044 X Z^2 - 16041132 Y^3]
\end{aligned} \tag{1.7}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + 9178620 Y^2 Z + 2996442 Y Z^2 + 4959360 Z^3 + 141802404 X Y - 12782724 X Z \\
& + 55929780 Y^2 + 33633948 Y Z - 5450376 Z^2 - 58222296 Y + 3447936 Z, 245440 X^3 Y^2 \\
& - 218440 X^3 Y Z + 118920 X^3 Z^2 + 388362 X^2 Y^3 - 1589246 X^2 Y^2 Z + 4270 X^2 Y Z^2 \\
& - 15002 X^2 Z^3 + 182858 X Y^4 - 767384 X Y^3 Z - 1087960 X Y^2 Z^2 + 126912 X Y Z^3 \\
& - 17690 X Z^4 + 23400 Y^5 + 317110 Y^4 Z + 162978 Y^3 Z^2 - 62854 Y^2 Z^3 + 2790 Y Z^4 \\
& - 1248 Z^5 - 2531692 X^2 Y^2 + 2413552 X^2 Y Z - 275676 X^2 Z^2 - 2290656 X Y^3 \\
& + 2964612 X Y^2 Z + 875096 X Y Z^2 + 35908 X Z^3 - 263724 Y^4 - 62496 Y^3 Z \\
& + 692408 Y^2 Z^2 - 92240 Y Z^3 + 23940 Z^4 + 5231128 X Y^2 - 4239208 X Y Z + 167904 X Z^2 \\
& + 2063160 Y^3 - 820456 Y^2 Z - 668000 Y Z^2 - 14304 Z^3 - 3013536 Y^2 + 1952976 Y Z \\
& - 57168 Z^2, 51750 X^3 Y^2 - 249090 X^3 Y Z + 299460 X^3 Z^2 + 87810 X^2 Y^3 \\
& - 622808 X^2 Y^2 Z + 1256768 X^2 Y Z^2 + 278606 X^2 Z^3 + 46578 X Y^4 - 283939 X Y^3 Z \\
& - 122385 X Y^2 Z^2 + 394487 X Y Z^3 + 100795 X Z^4 + 7560 Y^5 + 62439 Y^4 Z - 69311 Y^3 Z^2 \\
& - 105573 Y^2 Z^3 + 1951 Y Z^4 + 12774 Z^5 - 782298 X^2 Y^2 + 3033480 X^2 Y Z - 513192 X^2 Z^2 \\
& - 773088 X Y^3 + 3006255 X Y^2 Z - 862598 X Y Z^2 - 253931 X Z^3 - 154854 Y^4 \\
& - 106929 Y^3 Z + 3408 Y^2 Z^2 - 264695 Y Z^3 - 37758 Z^4 + 3363228 X Y^2 - 4510470 X Y Z \\
& + 236202 X Z^2 + 1113174 Y^3 - 1899918 Y^2 Z - 148908 Y Z^2 + 45444 Z^3 - 2934252 Y^2 \\
& + 1551420 Y Z - 42048 Z^2, 29250 X^3 Y^2 - 113050 X^3 Y Z - 217800 X^3 Z^2 + 85800 X^2 Y^3 \\
& - 195265 X^2 Y^2 Z + 501390 X^2 Y Z^2 - 119995 X^2 Z^3 + 81120 X Y^4 - 252285 X Y^3 Z \\
& + 392990 X Y^2 Z^2 + 168915 X Y Z^3 - 16930 X Z^4 + 24960 Y^5 - 134740 Y^4 Z - 46540 Y^3 Z^2 \\
& + 68560 Y^2 Z^3 + 6300 Y Z^4 - 516080 X^2 Y^2 - 797290 X^2 Y Z + 203790 X^2 Z^2 \\
& - 511894 X Y^3 + 524534 X Y^2 Z - 1072472 X Y Z^2 + 54320 X Z^3 - 79224 Y^4 \\
& + 644008 Y^3 Z - 151216 Y^2 Z^2 - 148588 Y Z^3 - 290756 X Y^2 + 1353444 X Y Z \\
& - 40920 X Z^2 + 53280 Y^3 - 545568 Y^2 Z + 497312 Y Z^2 + 1054848 Y^2 - 450672 Y Z]
\end{aligned}$$

2. Analysis of the variety $V(G)$ intersection $V(K)$

Groebner basis of G

> indets(G);

$\{X, Y, Z, d1, d2, d3, d4, d5, s1, s2, s3, s4, s5, s6\}$

(2.1)

> GbG:=Groebner[Basis](eval(G),plex(d1, d2, d3, d4, d5, s1, s2, s3, s4, s5, s6, X, Y, Z)): nops(%);

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(2.2)

The normal form of elements of K w.r.t the Groebner basis.

> for i from 1 to 6 do

Groebner[NormalForm](K[i],GbG,plex(d1, d2, d3, d4, d5, s1, s2, s3, s4, s5, s6, X, Y, Z));

od; # Thus $V(G)$ intersection $V(K) = V(G)$

0

0

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.3)$$

Groebner basis of G after substituting the parameters d_i and s_i

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{GbGv} := \text{Groebner}[\text{Basis}](\text{Gv}, \text{plex}(X, Y, Z)); \\ \text{GbGv} := &[1083 Y^2 + 583 YZ - 25 Z^2, 1765 XZ + 329 YZ + 360 Z^2 + 2166 Y - 720 Z, \\ &1911495 XY + 198073 YZ + 8225 Z^2 - 2042538 Y + 54150 Z, 3373788675 X^2 \\ &- 193436537 YZ - 143062825 Z^2 - 4981355970 X - 1273506198 Y - 490230780 Z \\ &+ 1353338460] \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

Analysing GbGv shows that its variety consists of two lines:

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{allvalues}(\text{evala}(\text{AFactor}(\text{GbGv}[1]))); \\ &1083 \left(Y + \left(\frac{1}{2166} \sqrt{448189} + \frac{583}{2166} \right) Z \right) \left(Y + \left(-\frac{1}{2166} \sqrt{448189} + \frac{583}{2166} \right) Z \right), \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

$$1083 \left(Y + \left(\frac{1}{2166} \sqrt{448189} + \frac{583}{2166} \right) Z \right) \left(Y + \left(-\frac{1}{2166} \sqrt{448189} + \frac{583}{2166} \right) Z \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{map}(\text{factor}, \text{eval}(\text{GbGv}, Y = -((1/2166)*\text{sqrt}(448189) + 583/2166)*Z)); \\ &\left[0, -\frac{1}{2166} (329 Z \sqrt{448189} + 2166 \sqrt{448189} - 3822990 X - 587953 Z + 2822298) Z, \right. \\ &\quad \frac{1}{4332} (\sqrt{448189} + 583) (329 Z \sqrt{448189} + 2166 \sqrt{448189} - 3822990 X - 587953 Z \\ &\quad + 2822298) Z, -\frac{1}{4332} (329 Z \sqrt{448189} + 2166 \sqrt{448189} + 3822990 X - 587953 Z \\ &\quad \left. - 2822298) (329 Z \sqrt{448189} + 2166 \sqrt{448189} - 3822990 X - 587953 Z + 2822298) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{map}(\text{factor}, \text{eval}(\text{GbGv}, Y = -((-1/2166)*\text{sqrt}(448189) + 583/2166)*Z)); \\ &\left[0, \frac{1}{2166} (329 Z \sqrt{448189} + 2166 \sqrt{448189} + 3822990 X + 587953 Z - 2822298) Z, \right. \\ &\quad \frac{1}{4332} (-583 + \sqrt{448189}) (329 Z \sqrt{448189} + 2166 \sqrt{448189} + 3822990 X + 587953 Z \\ &\quad - 2822298) Z, -\frac{1}{4332} (329 Z \sqrt{448189} + 2166 \sqrt{448189} - 3822990 X + 587953 Z \\ &\quad \left. + 2822298) (329 Z \sqrt{448189} + 2166 \sqrt{448189} + 3822990 X + 587953 Z - 2822298) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

The two transversals intersecting the two lines

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{M} := [Z*\text{sqrt}(448189) + 2166*Y + 583*Z, 329*Z*\text{sqrt}(448189) + 2166*\text{sqrt}(448189) \\ &\quad - 3822990*X - 587953*Z + 2822298]; \\ \text{M} := &[Z \sqrt{448189} + 2166 Y + 583 Z, 329 Z \sqrt{448189} + 2166 \sqrt{448189} - 3822990 X \\ &- 587953 Z + 2822298] \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{N} := [Z*\text{sqrt}(448189) - 2166*Y - 583*Z, 329*Z*\text{sqrt}(448189) + 2166*\text{sqrt}(448189) \\ &\quad + 3822990*X + 587953*Z - 2822298]; \\ \text{N} := &[Z \sqrt{448189} - 2166 Y - 583 Z, 329 Z \sqrt{448189} + 2166 \sqrt{448189} + 3822990 X \\ &+ 587953 Z - 2822298] \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

$$+ 587953 Z - 2822298]$$

Alternative approach to find the two transversals

> **PolynomialIdeals[PrimeDecomposition](PolynomialIdeals
[PolynomialIdeal](GbGv),sqrt(448189));**

$$\langle -Z\sqrt{448189} + 2166 Y + 583 Z, 329 Z\sqrt{448189} + 2166\sqrt{448189} + 3822990 X + 587953 Z - 2822298 \rangle, \langle Z\sqrt{448189} + 2166 Y + 583 Z, -329 Z\sqrt{448189} + 3822990 X + 587953 Z - 2166\sqrt{448189} - 2822298 \rangle \quad (2.10)$$

Avoiding these singularities such that the variety V(G) is null

> **GbG2:=Groebner[Basis](G,plex(X,Y,Z)): nops(%);**

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(2.11)

> **cf:=collect(GbG2[1],{Y},factor,distributed);**

$$cf := -d4 s2 (d1 d2 d3 - d1 d2 s3 - d1 s3 s5 - d2 d3 d5 + d2 d3 s6 + d2 d5 s3 - d2 s3 s6 - d3 s4 s5) Z^2 + (d1 d2 d3 s2 s6 - d1 d2 d4 s2 s4 - d1 d2 s2 s3 s6 + d1 d3 d4 s1 s4 + d1 d4 d5 s1 s3 - d1 d4 s1 s3 s6 - d1 d4 s2 s4 s5 - d1 d5 s2 s3 s5 + d2 d4 d5 s2 s4 - d2 d4 s2 s4 s6 - d3 d5 s2 s4 s5) YZ + d1 s4 (d2 s2 s6 - d3 s1 s6 - d4 d5 s1 + d4 s1 s6 + d5 s2 s5) Y^2 \quad (2.12)$$

> **cf2:=coeff(cf,Y,2); cf1:=coeff(cf,Y,1); cf0:=coeff(cf,Y,0);**

$$cf2 := d1 s4 (d2 s2 s6 - d3 s1 s6 - d4 d5 s1 + d4 s1 s6 + d5 s2 s5)$$

$$cf1 := (d1 d2 d3 s2 s6 - d1 d2 d4 s2 s4 - d1 d2 s2 s3 s6 + d1 d3 d4 s1 s4 + d1 d4 d5 s1 s3 - d1 d4 s1 s3 s6 - d1 d4 s2 s4 s5 - d1 d5 s2 s3 s5 + d2 d4 d5 s2 s4 - d2 d4 s2 s4 s6 - d3 d5 s2 s4 s5) Z$$

$$cf0 := -d4 s2 (d1 d2 d3 - d1 d2 s3 - d1 s3 s5 - d2 d3 d5 + d2 d3 s6 + d2 d5 s3 - d2 s3 s6 - d3 s4 s5) Z^2 \quad (2.13)$$

> **Disc:=factor(cf1^2-4*cf2*cf0)/Z^2; #We have no one dimensional singularities if Disc<0 (i.e. when the four lines belong to an elliptic congruence).**

$$Disc := d1^2 d2^2 d3^2 s2^2 s6^2 + 2 d1^2 d2^2 d3 d4 s2^2 s4 s6 - 2 d1^2 d2^2 d3 s2^2 s3 s6^2 + d1^2 d2^2 d4^2 s2^2 s4^2 - 2 d1^2 d2^2 d4 s2^2 s3 s4 s6 + d1^2 d2^2 s2^2 s3^2 s6^2 - 2 d1^2 d2 d3^2 d4 s1 s2 s4 s6 - 4 d1^2 d2 d3 d4^2 d5 s1 s2 s4 - 2 d1^2 d2 d3 d4^2 s1 s2 s4^2 + 4 d1^2 d2 d3 d4^2 s1 s2 s4 s6 + 2 d1^2 d2 d3 d4 d5 s1 s2 s3 s6 + 4 d1^2 d2 d3 d4 d5 s2^2 s4 s5 + 2 d1^2 d2 d3 d4 s1 s2 s3 s4 s6 - 2 d1^2 d2 d3 d4 s1 s2 s3 s6^2 - 2 d1^2 d2 d3 d4 s2^2 s4 s5 s6 - 2 d1^2 d2 d3 d5 s2^2 s3 s5 s6 + 2 d1^2 d2 d4^2 d5 s1 s2 s3 s4 - 2 d1^2 d2 d4^2 s1 s2 s3 s4 s6 + 2 d1^2 d2 d4^2 s2^2 s4^2 s5 - 2 d1^2 d2 d4 d5 s1 s2 s3^2 s6 - 2 d1^2 d2 d4 d5 s2^2 s3 s4 s5 + 2 d1^2 d2 d4 s1 s2 s3^2 s6^2 - 2 d1^2 d2 d4 s2^2 s3 s4 s5 s6 + 2 d1^2 d2 d5 s2^2 s3^2 s5 s6 + d1^2 d3^2 d4^2 s1^2 s4^2 + 2 d1^2 d3 d4^2 d5 s1^2 s3 s4 - 2 d1^2 d3 d4^2 s1^2 s3 s4 s6 - 2 d1^2 d3 d4^2 s1 s2 s4^2 s5 - 2 d1^2 d3 d4 d5 s1 s2 s3 s4 s5 + 4 d1^2 d3 d4 s1 s2 s3 s4 s5 s6 + d1^2 d4^2 d5^2 s1^2 s3^2 - 2 d1^2 d4^2 d5 s1^2 s3^2 s6 + 2 d1^2 d4^2 d5 s1 s2 s3 s4 s5 + d1^2 d4^2 s1^2 s3^2 s6^2 - 2 d1^2 d4^2 s1 s2 s3 s4 s5 s6 + d1^2 d4^2 s2^2 s4^2 s5^2 - 2 d1^2 d4 d5^2 s1 s2 s3^2 s5 + 2 d1^2 d4 d5 s1 s2 s3^2 s5 s6 - 2 d1^2 d4 d5 s2^2 s3 s4 s5^2 \quad (2.14)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + d1^2 d5^2 s2^2 s3^2 s5^2 - 2 d1 d2^2 d3 d4 d5 s2^2 s4 s6 + 2 d1 d2^2 d3 d4 s2^2 s4 s6^2 \\
& - 2 d1 d2^2 d4^2 d5 s2^2 s4^2 + 2 d1 d2^2 d4^2 s2^2 s4^2 s6 + 2 d1 d2^2 d4 d5 s2^2 s3 s4 s6 \\
& - 2 d1 d2^2 d4 s2^2 s3 s4 s6^2 + 4 d1 d2 d3^2 d4 d5 s1 s2 s4 s6 - 4 d1 d2 d3^2 d4 s1 s2 s4 s6^2 \\
& - 2 d1 d2 d3^2 d5 s2^2 s4 s5 s6 + 4 d1 d2 d3 d4^2 d5^2 s1 s2 s4 + 2 d1 d2 d3 d4^2 d5 s1 s2 s4^2 \\
& - 8 d1 d2 d3 d4^2 d5 s1 s2 s4 s6 - 2 d1 d2 d3 d4^2 s1 s2 s4^2 s6 + 4 d1 d2 d3 d4^2 s1 s2 s4 s6^2 \\
& - 4 d1 d2 d3 d4 d5^2 s2^2 s4 s5 - 4 d1 d2 d3 d4 d5 s1 s2 s3 s4 s6 \\
& + 2 d1 d2 d3 d4 d5 s2^2 s4^2 s5 + 4 d1 d2 d3 d4 d5 s2^2 s4 s5 s6 + 4 d1 d2 d3 d4 s1 s2 s3 s4 s6^2 \\
& - 4 d1 d2 d3 d4 s2^2 s4^2 s5 s6 + 2 d1 d2 d3 d5 s2^2 s3 s4 s5 s6 - 2 d1 d2 d4^2 d5^2 s1 s2 s3 s4 \\
& + 4 d1 d2 d4^2 d5 s1 s2 s3 s4 s6 - 2 d1 d2 d4^2 d5 s2^2 s4^2 s5 - 2 d1 d2 d4^2 s1 s2 s3 s4 s6^2 \\
& + 2 d1 d2 d4^2 s2^2 s4^2 s5 s6 + 2 d1 d2 d4 d5^2 s2^2 s3 s4 s5 - 2 d1 d2 d4 d5 s2^2 s3 s4 s5 s6 \\
& - 2 d1 d3^2 d4 d5 s1 s2 s4^2 s5 + 4 d1 d3^2 d4 s1 s2 s4^2 s5 s6 + 4 d1 d3 d4^2 d5 s1 s2 s4^2 s5 \\
& - 4 d1 d3 d4^2 s1 s2 s4^2 s5 s6 - 2 d1 d3 d4 d5^2 s1 s2 s3 s4 s5 \\
& + 2 d1 d3 d4 d5 s1 s2 s3 s4 s5 s6 - 2 d1 d3 d4 d5 s2^2 s4^2 s5^2 + 2 d1 d3 d5^2 s2^2 s3 s4 s5^2 \\
& + d2^2 d4^2 d5^2 s2^2 s4^2 - 2 d2^2 d4^2 d5 s2^2 s4^2 s6 + d2^2 d4^2 s2^2 s4^2 s6^2 \\
& - 2 d2 d3 d4 d5^2 s2^2 s4^2 s5 + 2 d2 d3 d4 d5 s2^2 s4^2 s5 s6 + d3^2 d5^2 s2^2 s4^2 s5^2
\end{aligned}$$

Example

> val;
 $\{d1=2, d2=3, d3=5, d4=1, d5=7, d6=-2, s1=4, s2=-5, s3=7, s4=3, s5=-2, s6=13\}$ (2.15)

> v2:={d1 = 2, d2 = 3, d3 = 5, d4 = 1, d5 = 7, d6 = -2, s1 = 4, s2 = -5, s3 = 7, s4 = 3, s5 = -2, s6=-9};
 $v2 := \{d1=2, d2=3, d3=5, d4=1, d5=7, d6=-2, s1=4, s2=-5, s3=7, s4=3, s5=-2, s6=-9\}$ (2.16)

> eval(Disc,v2);
 -434304 (2.17)

> eval(G,v2): Gtemp:=Groebner[Basis](%,plex(X,Y,Z));
 $Gtemp := [963 Y^2 - 1122 YZ + 355 Z^2, 365 XZ - 29 YZ + 100 Z^2 + 642 Y - 200 Z,$ (2.18)
 $351495 XY + 63762 YZ + 10295 Z^2 + 527724 Y - 227910 Z, 128295675 X^2 + 4641798 YZ$
 $- 9331445 Z^2 + 122320260 X - 102759804 Y + 58813620 Z + 40773420]$

> allvalues(evala(AFactor(Gtemp[1]))); #Since the transversals are complex in this case, we avoid the one dimensional singularities.
 $963 \left(Y + \left(-\frac{2}{321} I\sqrt{754} - \frac{187}{321} \right) Z \right) \left(Y + \left(\frac{2}{321} I\sqrt{754} - \frac{187}{321} \right) Z \right), 963 \left(Y + \left(-\frac{2}{321} I\sqrt{754} - \frac{187}{321} \right) Z \right) \left(Y + \left(\frac{2}{321} I\sqrt{754} - \frac{187}{321} \right) Z \right)$ (2.19)

3. Analysis of the variety V(H) intersection V(K)

Groebner basis of H after substituting the parameters d_i and s_i

> GbHv:=Groebner[Basis](Hv,plex(X, Y, Z)): nops(%);
 5 (3.1)

The normal form of elements of K w.r.t the Groebner basis.

```
> for i from 1 to 6 do
  Kn[i]:=Groebner[NormalForm](Kv[i],GbHv,plex(X, Y, Z));
  print(nops(Kn[i]));
od: # None of the normal forms are zero.
```

31

31

31

28

28

28

(3.2)

V(H) intersection V(K)

```
> HKv:=[op(Hv),op(Kv)]: indets(%);
```

{X, Y, Z}

(3.3)

```
> Groebner[HilbertDimension](HKv);
Groebner[HilbertSeries](HKv): eval(%,_Z=1);
#V(H) intersection V(K) is zero-dimensional, meaning that there
are isolated points and there can be a maximum of 22 of them in
the real domain R[X,Y,Z].
```

0

22

(3.4)

```
> Vhk:=RootFinding[Isolate](HKv,[X,Y,Z]); nops(%); # 16 solutions
```

```
Vhk := [[X = -9.857670022, Y = -2.473392477, Z = -1.841223571], [X = -0.7203183666, Y
= 0., Z = 0.], [X = -0.3202821945, Y = 0.01051953565, Z = 0.2205292468], [X =
-0.007832845310, Y = 0.009791056638, Z = 2.000000000], [X = 0.05411871357, Y
= 0.009243449917, Z = 1.842242267], [X = 0.3286775780, Y = 0., Z = 0.], [X
= 0.9179504186, Y = 0.1418843101, Z = -2.082049581], [X = 0.9387259984, Y
= 0.5680555079, Z = -2.022514069], [X = 0.9719575977, Y = -1.214946997, Z
= 2.000000000], [X = 1.011294049, Y = 0.7947132746, Z = -0.8849672794], [X
= 1.016368185, Y = 0.3715257653, Z = -1.983631815], [X = 1.218211956, Y
= 0.3908940221, Z = -0.9183777123], [X = 3.231256797, Y = 0., Z = 0.], [X
= 3.880385540, Y = 7.054232928, Z = 0.8803855404], [X = 65.09432017, Y =
-96.56905971, Z = -0.03639195019], [X = 90.31279402, Y = -112.8909925, Z
= 2.000000000]]
```

16

(3.5)

To remove the points that lie on the four observed lines or their transversals:

Finding the ideal F.

```
> for i from 1 to 4 do
  F[i]:=op(PolynomialIdeals[Generators](PolynomialIdeals[Saturate]
(PolynomialIdeals[PolynomialIdeal]([op(Kv),op(Hv)]),Gv[i]])):
od:
```

```
> F:=[F1,F2,F3,F4]:
```

```
> Groebner[HilbertDimension](F);
Groebner[HilbertSeries](F): eval(%,_Z=1);
#V(F) is zero-dimensional and there can be a maximum of 10 of
them in the real domain R[X,Y,Z].
```

0

10

(3.6)

```

> VF:=RootFinding[Isolate](F,[X,Y,Z]); nops(%); # 6 singular points
VF:= [[X=0.9387259984, Y=0.5680555079, Z=-2.022514069], [X=-9.857670022, Y=
-2.473392477, Z=-1.841223571], [X=1.011294049, Y=0.7947132746, Z=
-0.8849672794], [X=65.09432017, Y=-96.56905971, Z=-0.03639195019], [X=
-0.3202821945, Y=0.01051953565, Z=0.2205292468], [X=0.05411871357, Y
=0.009243449917, Z=1.842242267]]

```

6

(3.7)

Results : Singularities in P4P include two lines that are transversal to the four observed lines and up to 10 isolated points. The one dimensional singularities can be avoided by forcing the four observed lines to be in an elliptic congruence there by making sure that their transversals are not real.

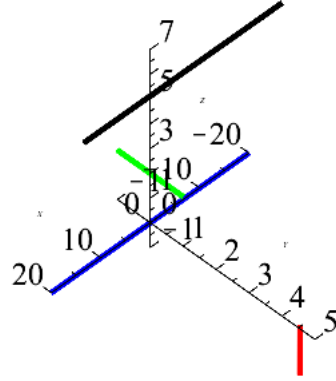
4. Singularities in P4L when the lines are subjected to orthogonality and parallelism constraints

Parametrization

```

> OP1:=Vector([0,0,0]): CP1:=OP1-OC: u1:=Vector([1,0,0]):
OP2:=Vector([0,0,d1]): CP2:=OP2-OC: u2:=Vector([0,1,0]):
OP3:=Vector([d2,d3,0]): CP3:=OP3-OC: u3:=Vector([0,0,1]):
OP4:=Vector([0,d4,d5]): CP4:=OP4-OC: u4:=Vector([1,0,0]):
> n:=1:
> t1:=spacecurve(eval(OP1,val)+lambda*eval(u1,val),lambda=-20..20,
color=blue,thickness=5,transparency=0):
t2:=spacecurve(eval(OP2,val)+lambda*eval(u2,val),lambda=-n..n,
color=green,thickness=5,transparency=0):
t3:=spacecurve(eval(OP3,val)+lambda*eval(u3,val),lambda=-n..n,
color=red,thickness=5,transparency=0):
t4:=spacecurve(eval(OP4,val)+lambda*eval(u4,val),lambda=-20..20,
color=black,thickness=5,transparency=0):
> display(t1,t2,t3,t4,labels=[X,Y,Z],axes=normal);

```



Interaction matrix and deriving ideals G, H and K55

```

> for i from 1 to 4 do
  f||i||1:=CrossProduct(u||i,CP||i):
  m||i||1:=CrossProduct(OP||i,f||i||1):
  f||i||2:=ZeroVector(3):
  m||i||2:=CrossProduct(u||i,f||i||1):
  zf||i:=Vector([Transpose(f||i||1),Transpose(m||i||1)]):
  zm||i:=Vector([Transpose(f||i||2),Transpose(m||i||2)]):
od:

```

```

> zeta:=Transpose(Matrix([zf1,zf2,zf3,zf4,zm1,zm2,zm3,zm4]));

```

$\zeta := \begin{bmatrix} 0, Z, -Y, 0, 0, 0, \\ d1 - Z, 0, X, 0, d1 (d1 - Z), 0, \\ -d3 + Y, d2 - X, 0, 0, 0, d2 (d2 - X) - d3 (-d3 + Y), \\ 0, -d5 + Z, d4 - Y, d4 (d4 - Y) - d5 (-d5 + Z), 0, 0, \\ 0, 0, 0, 0, Y, Z, \\ 0, 0, 0, X, 0, -d1 + Z, \\ 0, 0, 0, -d2 + X, -d3 + Y, 0, \\ 0, 0, 0, 0, -d4 + Y, -d5 + Z \end{bmatrix}$ (4.1)

```

> zf:=Transpose(Matrix([zf1,zf2,zf3,zf4]));
  zm:=Transpose(Matrix([zm1,zm2,zm3,zm4]));

```

28 minors of the interaction matrix

```

> ch:=combinat[choose](8,2); nops(ch);

```

```

ch := [[1, 2], [1, 3], [1, 4], [1, 5], [1, 6], [1, 7], [1, 8], [2, 3], [2, 4], [2, 5], [2, 6], [2, 7],
       [2, 8], [3, 4], [3, 5], [3, 6], [3, 7], [3, 8], [4, 5], [4, 6], [4, 7], [4, 8], [5, 6], [5, 7], [5,
       8], [6, 7], [6, 8], [7, 8]]

```

28 (4.2)

```

> for i from 1 to nops(ch) do
  zt||i:=DeleteRow(zeta,ch[i]):
  D||i:=factor(Determinant(DeleteRow(zeta,ch[i]])):
od:

```

```

> l28:=seq(D||i,i=1..28): nops(%);

```

28 (4.3)

Determining the ideals G, H and K

```

> zf:=Transpose(Matrix([zf1,zf2,zf3,zf4]));
  zm:=Transpose(Matrix([zm1,zm2,zm3,zm4]));
> k:=1: #splitting the 16 minors into two factors to obtain ideals
  G and H
  for i from 1 to 4 do
    for j from 1 to 4 do
      zs:=Matrix([[DeleteRow(zf,i)],[DeleteRow(zm,j)]]):
      Ds||k:=factor(Determinant(zs)):
      Gs||k:=factor(Determinant(DeleteRow(zf[1..4,1..3],i))):
      Hs||k:=factor(Determinant(DeleteRow(zm[1..4,4..6],i))):
      k:=k+1:
    od:
  od:
  l16:=[seq(Ds||i,i=1..k-1)]:
  G16t:=[seq(Gs||i,i=1..k-1)]: ListTools[MakeUnique](G16t): G:=[seq
  (%[i],i=1..nops(%))]: nops(%);
  H16t:=[seq(Hs||i,i=1..k-1)]: ListTools[MakeUnique](H16t): H:=[seq
  (%[i],i=1..nops(%))]: nops(%);
  4
  4
  > K:=eval([seq(D||i,i=23..28)]): #The remaining 6 minors that
  cannot be factorized.

```

(4.4)

Analysis of the variety V(G)

```

> GbG:=Groebner[Basis](G,tdeg(X,Y,Z)); # No singularities in the
  generic case
GbG := [YZ d5 - Y d1 d5 - Z^2 d4 + Z d1 d4, (d1 d4 - d3 d5) XZ + (-d1^2 d4 + d1 d3 d5) X
  + Z^2 d2 d4 - 2 Z d1 d2 d4 + d1^2 d2 d4, Y^2 d5^2 + (-d1 d4 d5 - d3 d5^2) Y - Z^2 d4^2
  + (d1 d4^2 + d3 d4 d5) Z, (d1 d4 d5 - d3 d5^2) XY + (-d1 d3 d4 d5 + d3^2 d5^2) X
  + Z^2 d2 d4^2 + (-d1 d2 d4^2 - d2 d3 d4 d5) Z + d1 d2 d3 d4 d5]
> Pd:=PolynomialIdeals[PrimeDecomposition](PolynomialIdeals
  [PolynomialIdeal](GbG,variables={X,Y,Z}));
Pd := (-d1 + Z, -d3 + Y), ((d1 d4 - d3 d5) X + Z d2 d4 - d1 d2 d4, Y d5 - Z d4), (X, -d1
  + Z, Y d5 - d1 d4)

```

(4.5)

(4.6)

Two transversals

```

> L:=[op(PolynomialIdeals[Generators](Pd[1]))];
  L := [-d1 + Z, -d3 + Y]
> M:=[op(PolynomialIdeals[Generators](Pd[2]))];
  M := [(d1 d4 - d3 d5) X + Z d2 d4 - d1 d2 d4, Y d5 - Z d4]

```

(4.7)

(4.8)

Avoiding these singularities such that the variety V(G) is null

```

> cf:=collect(GbG[1],[Z],factor,distributed);
  cf := -Z^2 d4 + (Y d5 + d1 d4) Z - Y d1 d5
> cf2:=coeff(cf,Z,2); cf1:=coeff(cf,Z,1); cf0:=coeff(cf,Z,0);
  cf2 := -d4
  cf1 := Y d5 + d1 d4

```

(4.9)

$$cf0 := -Y d1 d5 \quad (4.10)$$

> **Disc:=factor(cf1^2-4*cf2*cf0); #We cannot avoid one dimensional singularities since Disc>=0**

$$Disc := (Y d5 - d1 d4)^2 \quad (4.11)$$

Analysis of the variety V(H) intersection V(K)

> **HK:=[op(H),op(K)]: indets(%);**
 $\{X, Y, Z, d1, d2, d3, d4, d5\}$ (4.12)

> **Groebner[HilbertDimension](HK,plex(X,Y,Z));**
 0 (4.13)

> **Ghk:=map(factor,Groebner[Basis](HK,plex(X,Y,Z)));**
 $Ghk := [Z(-d5 + Z)(Zd4 - d3 d5)(-d1 + Z), Yd5 - Zd4, Xd1^3 d4^3 + Xd1^2 d3 d4^2 d5$ (4.14)

$$\begin{aligned} & - 2Xd1^2 d4^3 d5 - Xd1 d3^2 d4 d5^2 - Xd3^3 d5^3 + 2Xd3^2 d4 d5^3 + 4Z^3 d2 d4^3 \\ & - 2Z^2 d1 d2 d4^3 - 2Z^2 d2 d3 d4^2 d5 - 4Z^2 d2 d4^3 d5 - Zd1^2 d2 d4^3 \\ & + 2Zd1 d2 d3 d4^2 d5 + 2Zd1 d2 d4^3 d5 - Zd2 d3^2 d4 d5^2 + 2Zd2 d3 d4^2 d5^2 \\ & - d1^3 d2 d4^3 + 2d1^2 d2 d4^3 d5 + d1 d2 d3^2 d4 d5^2 - 2d1 d2 d3 d4^2 d5^2] \end{aligned}$$

> **solve(Ghk,{X,Y,Z}); # The variety consists of 4 points**
 $\left\{X = \frac{d1 d2 d4}{d1 d4 + d3 d5}, Y = 0, Z = 0\right\}, \left\{X = \frac{(d1 - d5) d2 d4}{d1 d4 + d3 d5 - 2 d4 d5}, Y = d4, Z = d5\right\}, \left\{X = 0, Y = \frac{d1 d4}{d5}, Z = d1\right\}, \left\{X = d2, Y = d3, Z = \frac{d5 d3}{d4}\right\}$ (4.15)

To remove the points that lie on the four observed lines or their transversals:

Finding the ideal F

> **for i from 1 to 4 do**
F[i]:=op(PolynomialIdeals[Generators](PolynomialIdeals[Saturate](PolynomialIdeals[PolynomialIdeal]([op(K),op(H)]),G[i]))):
od:

> **F:=[F1,F2,F3,F4];**
 $F := [Yd4^2 + Yd5^2, -Yd5 + Zd4, Yd4 + Zd5, -2XYZ + XYd1 + XZd3 + YZd2$ (4.16)

$$\begin{aligned} & - Yd1 d2, -2XYd5 + Xd1 d4 + Xd3 d5 + Yd2 d5 - d1 d2 d4, 2XY^2 d4 + XYd1 d5 \\ & - XYd3 d4 - Y^2 d2 d4 - Yd1 d2 d5, 4X^2 Y^3 d4 - 4X^2 Y^2 d3 d4 + X^2 Yd1^2 d4 \\ & + X^2 Yd3^2 d4 - 4XY^3 d2 d4 + 2XY^2 d2 d3 d4 - 2XYd1^2 d2 d4 + Y^3 d2^2 d4 \\ & + Yd1^2 d2^2 d4, 4XY^3 d4 - 4XY^2 d3 d4 + XYd1^2 d4 + XYd3^2 d4 - 2Y^3 d2 d4 \\ & - Y^2 d1 d2 d5 + Y^2 d2 d3 d4 - Yd1^2 d2 d4 + Yd1 d2 d3 d5, X, d2, X, d2, -Yd5 + Zd4, \\ & -Yd4 - Zd5 + d4^2 + d5^2, -2XYZ + XYd1 + XZd3 + YZd2 - Yd1 d2, -2XYd5 \\ & + Xd1 d4 + Xd3 d5 + Yd2 d5 - d1 d2 d4, -2XY^2 d4 - XYd1 d5 + XYd3 d4 \\ & + 2XYd4^2 + Xd1 d4 d5 - Xd3 d4^2 + Y^2 d2 d4 + Yd1 d2 d5 - Yd2 d4^2 - d1 d2 d4 d5, \\ & -4X^2 Y^3 d4 + 4X^2 Y^2 d3 d4 + 4X^2 Y^2 d4^2 - X^2 Yd1^2 d4 - X^2 Yd3^2 d4 - 4X^2 Yd3 d4^2 \\ & + X^2 d1^2 d4^2 + X^2 d3^2 d4^2 + 4XY^3 d2 d4 - 2XY^2 d2 d3 d4 - 4XY^2 d2 d4^2 \\ & + 2XYd1^2 d2 d4 + 2XYd2 d3 d4^2 - 2Xd1^2 d2 d4^2 - Y^3 d2^2 d4 + Y^2 d2^2 d4^2 \\ & - Yd1^2 d2^2 d4 + d1^2 d2^2 d4^2, -4XY^3 d4 + 4XY^2 d3 d4 + 4XY^2 d4^2 - XYd1^2 d4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -XYd3^2d4 - 4XYd3d4^2 + Xd1^2d4^2 + Xd3^2d4^2 + 2Y^3d2d4 + Y^2d1d2d5 \\
& -Y^2d2d3d4 - 2Y^2d2d4^2 + Yd1^2d2d4 - Yd1d2d3d5 - Yd1d2d4d5 + Yd2d3d4^2 \\
& -d1^2d2d4^2 + d1d2d3d4d5]
\end{aligned}$$

> **Groebner[Basis](F,plex(X,Y,Z)); # The four points in the variety V(H) intersection V(K) lie on the four observed lines or their transversals which we already know to be singularities. Thus, there are no isolated singularities in this case.**

[1]

(4.17)

Results: For the special case of P4L with orthogonality and parallelism constraints, generically, the only singularities are when the camera center lies on the four observed lines or their two transversal lines.