## Master Project ASL

Frederike Dmbgen

April 27, 2016

## Chapter 1

## Rectification

The following test was performed to verify the correctness of the pixel association process. The residuals of the original images  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  and of the rectified images  $I_1^{rect}$  and  $I_2^{rect}$  are given by

$$\Delta r_i = I_1(u_{1,i}) - I_2(w_{2,i}) \tag{1.1}$$

$$\Delta r_i^{rect} = I_1^{rect}(w_{1,i}) - I_2^{rect}(w_{2,i}), \quad \text{for } i = 1 \dots n,$$
 (1.2)

where  $u_{1,i}$ ,  $u_{2,i}$  denote the pixels in the original image and  $w_{1,i}$ ,  $w_{2,i}$  denote the pixels in the rectified image.

If the rectified pixels are computed in accordance with the rectification process of the images, we have

$$\Delta r_i = \Delta r_i^{rect} + \epsilon_i \text{ for } i = 1 \dots n,$$
 (1.3)

with  $\epsilon_i$  the error arising solely from interpolation of the rectified image. The pixels of the rectified image need to obey

$$w_{i,j} = P_j \begin{pmatrix} X_{i,j}^{rect} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ for } j = 1, 2, \tag{1.4}$$

where  $X_{i,j}^{rect}$  are computed such that  $w_{i,j} = \tilde{u}_{i,j}$ , with

$$\tilde{u}_{i,j} = K'(T_j(X_i)), \text{ with}$$
(1.5)

$$T_i(X_i) = \pi(C_{C_iM}(X_i - {}_{M}r_{MC_i}))$$
 and (1.6)

$$\pi((x,y,z)^T) = (x/z,y/z,z)^T.$$
(1.7)

Remember that  $u_{i,j}$  are given by

$$u_{i,j} = K_j(D_j(T(X_i)))$$
 (1.8)

which concludes the above considerations.