## Homework 2

## Programming Assignment

In the code, I choose 300 out of 713 points in the central region. First, construct matrix **A** to calculate matrix **H**:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_w^{(1)} & y_w^{(1)} & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -u_1 x_w^{(1)} & -u_1 y_w^{(1)} & -u_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x_w^{(1)} & y_w^{(1)} & 1 & -v_1 x_w^{(1)} & -v_1 y_w^{(1)} & -v_1 \\ x_w^{(2)} & y_w^{(2)} & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -u_2 x_w^{(2)} & -u_2 y_w^{(2)} & -u_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x_w^{(2)} & y_w^{(2)} & 1 & -v_2 x_w^{(2)} & -v_2 y_w^{(2)} & -v_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ x_w^{(n)} & y_w^{(n)} & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -u_n x_w^{(n)} & -u_n y_w^{(n)} & -u_n \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x_w^{(n)} & y_w^{(n)} & 1 & -v_n x_w^{(n)} & -v_n y_w^{(n)} & -v_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} \\ h_{12} \\ h_{13} \\ h_{21} \\ h_{22} \\ h_{33} \\ h_{31} \\ h_{32} \\ h_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{K}^{-T} K^{-1}$  and:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{h_1^TBh_1} - \mathbf{h_2^TBh_2} = 0 \\ \mathbf{h_1^TBh_2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

We can compute matrix  ${\bf B}$  using the same method. Then,  ${\bf K}$  can be solved by cholesky decomposition.

The reprojection error of i-th image can be expressed as:

$$\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}||\mathbf{u_i} - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{x_i}||^2$$

The result is shown below. According to the result, the  $f_X$ ,  $f_y$ , s,  $o_x$ ,  $o_y$  of the intrinsic matrix is 751.4, 696.0, 2.4, 360.7, 276.4 respectively. And the 4 reprojection errors are 1.5, 4.9, 5.8, 21.7 respectively (4 images detected only). The implement details are shown in the code.

## Written Assignment

(a) The sum of the squard errors can be written as:

$$E(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{T}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\mathbf{Y_i} - \mathbf{AX_i} - \mathbf{T})^T (\mathbf{Y_i} - \mathbf{AX_i} - \mathbf{T})$$

The partial derivatives of **A**, **T** equals to zero:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial E}{\partial \mathbf{A}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} 2(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X_i} + \mathbf{T} - \mathbf{Y_i})\mathbf{X_i}^T = \mathbf{0} \\ \frac{\partial E}{\partial \mathbf{T}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} 2(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X_i} + \mathbf{T} - \mathbf{Y_i}) = \mathbf{0} \end{cases}$$

We can learn from the equation that:

$$\mathbf{T} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\mathbf{Y_i} - \mathbf{AX_i}) = \hat{\mathbf{Y}} - \mathbf{A\hat{X}}$$

Therefore, we have:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X_i} - \mathbf{A}\hat{\mathbf{X}} + \hat{\mathbf{Y}} - \mathbf{Y_i})\mathbf{X_i^T} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\mathbf{A}(\sum_{i=1}^{N}(\mathbf{X_i}-\mathbf{\hat{X}})\mathbf{X_i^T}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N}(\mathbf{Y_i}-\mathbf{\hat{Y}})\mathbf{X_i^T}$$

The above equation can be written as:

$$AXX^T = YX^T$$

The final transformation is therefore given by:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{A}^* = (\mathbf{Y}\mathbf{X^T})(\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X^T})^{-1} \\ \mathbf{T}^* = \hat{\mathbf{Y}} - \mathbf{A}^*\hat{\mathbf{X}} \end{cases}$$

(b) Since  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$  and  $\mathbf{T} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ , we have 12 unknowns. And for each correspondence, we have  $\mathbf{Y_i} = \mathbf{AX_i} + \mathbf{T}$ , which contains 3 constraints. Therefore, 4 is the minimum number of correspondences needed to estimate the transformation.