

1) $p(x) = N(\bar{x}_0, \Sigma_0)$ x משתנה מקרי

ישנן 2 מקרים - המ"ל - טרמינל שטח:

$$z_1 = h_1(x) + v_1, \quad v_1 \sim N(0, \Sigma_{v1})$$

$$z_2 = h_2(x) + v_2, \quad v_2 \sim N(0, \Sigma_{v2})$$

(a) המדידה - רצף תצפיות בעלות טעויות שונות וזמן
אם נכתוב - רצף ג'ים זה יהיה כך:

$$(I) \quad p(x|z_1, z_2) = \frac{p(z_1, z_2|x)p(x)}{p(z_1, z_2)}$$

$$p(z_1, z_2|x) = p(z_1|x)p(z_2|x)$$

I כלומר פונקציית כמות נ"ח - רצף תצפיות בעלות טעויות שונות

$$(I) \quad p(x|z_1, z_2) \propto p(z_1|x)p(z_2|x)p(x)$$

$$(II) \quad x = \underset{x}{\operatorname{argmax}} (p(z_1|x) \cdot p(z_2|x)p(x))$$

$$(II) \quad x = \underset{x}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left[\|z_1 - h_1(x)\|_{\Sigma_{v1}}^2 + \|z_2 - h_2(x)\|_{\Sigma_{v2}}^2 + \|x - \bar{x}_0\|_{\Sigma_0}^2 \right]$$

נשים לב שהם חסרי המ"ל $x = \bar{x} + \Delta x$ כאשר נבחר באופן ארביטרי.

לפיכך בקירוב סדרה ראשונה:

$$h_1(x) = h_1(\bar{x} + \Delta x) = h_1(\bar{x}) + H_1 \Delta x$$

$$h_2(x) = h_2(\bar{x} + \Delta x) = h_2(\bar{x}) + H_2 \Delta x$$

II - נ"ל - נ"ל

$$(II) \quad \hat{x}^1 = \underset{x}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left[\|\Sigma_{v1}^{-\frac{1}{2}}(z_1 - h_1(\bar{x}) - H_1 \Delta x)\|^2 + \|\Sigma_{v2}^{-\frac{1}{2}}(z_2 - h_2(\bar{x}) - H_2 \Delta x)\|^2 + \|\Sigma_0^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\bar{x} + \Delta x - \bar{x}_0)\|^2 \right]$$

אם נשים לב, נראה שיש לנו פונקציית מינימום:

LS

$$A \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{v_1}^{-\frac{1}{2}} H_1 \\ \Sigma_{v_2}^{-\frac{1}{2}} H_2 \\ \Sigma_0^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{bmatrix} \quad b \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{v_1}^{-\frac{1}{2}} (h_1(\bar{x}) - z_1) \\ \Sigma_{v_2}^{-\frac{1}{2}} (h_2(\bar{x}) - z_2) \\ \Sigma_0^{-\frac{1}{2}} (x_0 - \bar{x}) \end{bmatrix}$$

(III) $\Lambda = A^T A$

$$\Delta x = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T b$$

$$\Lambda = A^T A = (H_1^T \Sigma_{v_1}^{-1} H_1 + H_2^T \Sigma_{v_2}^{-1} H_2 + \Sigma_0^{-1})$$

Δx is the best fit to the data

$$\Delta x = (H_1^T \Sigma_{v_1}^{-1} H_1 + H_2^T \Sigma_{v_2}^{-1} H_2 + \Sigma_0^{-1})^{-1} \dots$$

$$(H_1^T \Sigma_{v_1}^{-1} (h_1(\bar{x}) - z_1) + H_2^T \Sigma_{v_2}^{-1} (h_2(\bar{x}) - z_2) + \Sigma_0^{-1} (x_0 - \bar{x}))$$

best fit to the data

b)

z_1, z_2 are known \Rightarrow we can find \bar{x}

$$\begin{pmatrix} \bar{x} \\ l \end{pmatrix} = E(x, l | z_1, z_2)$$

Landmark \Rightarrow is a set of points, and
 \Rightarrow is a set of landmarks and

$$p(x, l | z_1, z_2) = p(x | z_1, z_2, l) \cdot p(l | z_1, z_2) \\ = p(x | z_1, z_2) p(l)$$

if x is known $\Rightarrow p(x | z_1, z_2) \sim N(\mu, \Sigma)$

if l is known $\Rightarrow p(l) \sim N(\hat{l}_0, \Sigma_{l_0})$

$$E(x, l | z_1, z_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{x} \\ \hat{l} \end{pmatrix} = z_0$$

$$z - z_0 = z - \mu(\mu, \hat{l}_0) = x - z_0$$

c) $p(x, l | z_1, z_2, z) =$

(i) $p(z_1, z_2 | x, l, z)$ מה שיש לנו
 (ii) $p(x, l | z)$ מה שיש לנו
 (iii) $p(z_1, z_2 | z)$ מה שיש לנו

$$= \frac{p(z_1, z_2 | x, l, z) \cdot p(x, l | z)}{p(z_1, z_2 | z)} = \frac{p(z_1, z_2 | x) p(x, l | z)}{p(z_1, z_2)}$$

$$= \frac{p(z_1 | x) p(z_2 | x) p(x, l | z)}{p(z_1) p(z_2)}$$

$$= \frac{p(z_1 | x) p(z_2 | x) p(z | x, l) p(x, l)}{p(z_1) p(z_2) p(z)}$$

$$= \frac{p(z_1 | x) p(z_2 | x) p(z | x, l) p(x) p(l)}{p(z_1) p(z_2) p(z)}$$

d) $p(x, l | z_1, z_2, z) =$ מה שיש לנו

$$p(x, l | z_1, z_2, z) = \frac{p(z_1, z_2 | x, l, z) \cdot p(x, l | z)}{p(z_1, z_2 | z)}$$

$$= \frac{p(z_1, z_2 | x) p(x, l | z)}{p(z_1, z_2)} = \frac{p(z_1, z_2 | x) (p(z | x, l) p(x, l))}{p(z_1, z_2) p(z)}$$

$$= \frac{p(z_1, z_2 | x) p(z | x, l) p(x) p(l)}{p(z_1, z_2) p(z)}$$

$$= \frac{p(x | z_1, z_2) p(z | x, l) p(l)}{p(z)}$$

$$= \arg \max \left(\frac{p(x|z_1, z_2) p(z|x, l) p(l)}{p(z)} \right) \quad \text{end}$$

$$= \arg \min \left(\|x - \mu\|_{\Sigma}^2 + \|z - \pi(x, l)\|_{\Sigma_V}^2 + \|l - l_0\|_{\Sigma_{l_0}}^2 \right)$$

$$= \arg \min \left(\left\| \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} (x - \mu) \right\|^2 + \left\| \Sigma_V^{-\frac{1}{2}} (z - \pi(x, l)) \right\|^2 + \left\| \Sigma_{l_0}^{-\frac{1}{2}} (l - l_0) \right\|^2 \right)$$

on \$f_{l_0}\$, \$l_0\$ is a vector \$\approx 5\$ size, end

$$x = \bar{x} + \Delta x, \quad l = \bar{l} + \Delta l$$

$$z = \pi(x, l) \approx z = \pi(\bar{x} + \Delta x, \bar{l} + \Delta l) = z = \pi(\bar{x}, \bar{l}) + H_x \Delta x + H_l \Delta l$$

$$x - \mu = \bar{x} + \Delta x - \mu$$

$$H_x = \nabla_x \pi(x, l) |_{\bar{x}, \bar{l}}$$

$$l - l_0 = \bar{l} + \Delta l - l_0$$

$$H_l = \nabla_l \pi(x, l) |_{\bar{x}, \bar{l}}$$

$$\|A \begin{pmatrix} \Delta x \\ \Delta l \end{pmatrix} - b\|$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -\Sigma_V^{-\frac{1}{2}} H_x & -\Sigma_V^{-\frac{1}{2}} H_l \\ \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_{l_0}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \quad 3 \times 2$$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} -z + \pi(\bar{x}, \bar{l}) \\ \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mu - \bar{x} \\ \Sigma_{l_0}^{-\frac{1}{2}} l_0 - \bar{l} \end{pmatrix} \quad 3 \times 1$$

$$I = A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} H_x^T \Sigma_V^{-1} H_x + \Sigma^{-1} & H_x^T \Sigma_V^{-1} H_l \\ H_l^T \Sigma_V^{-1} H_x & H_l^T \Sigma_V^{-1} H_l + \Sigma_{l_0}^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

Question 2

Given: $R_i = R_i^G$
 $t_i = t_{i,c \rightarrow c}$ $i = 1, 2$

defining a same point in camera 2 and camera 1:
 denote point as x^{c_2} in FOR of cam 2 and x^{c_1}
 in 1st FOR. So that:

~~WRT~~ $w_1 \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ v_1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = K_1 [R_1 | t_1] \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}^G$

Point on screen = $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$w_1 K_1^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = [R_1 | t_1] \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}^G = x^{c_1}$$

Same for cam 2. So that:

①
$$\begin{cases} x^{c_1} = w_1 K_1^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ x^{c_2} = w_2 K_2^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

how define the point in 2nd FOR:

$$x^{c_2} = \underbrace{R_{c_2}^{c_1}}_{R_2^T R_1} x^{c_1} + t_{c_2 \rightarrow c_1}^{c_2} = R_2^T R_1 x^{c_1} + t_{c_2 \rightarrow c_1}^{c_2}$$

$$R_{c_2}^{c_1} R_{c_1}^G = (R_{c_2}^G)^T R_{c_1}^G = R_2^T R_1$$

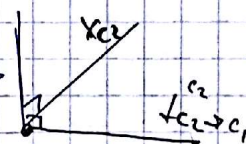
like in a class, performing cross multiplication by
 translation from 2 to 1 will yields

$$\cancel{[t_{c_2 \rightarrow c_1}^{c_2}]_x} / [t_{c_2 \rightarrow c_1}^{c_2}]_x x^{c_1} = [t_{c_2 \rightarrow c_1}^{c_2}]_x R_2^T R_1 x^{c_1} + \cancel{[t_{c_2 \rightarrow c_1}^{c_2}]_x} t_{c_2 \rightarrow c_1}^{c_2}$$

same with $[x^{c_2}]^T$ will null the LHS:

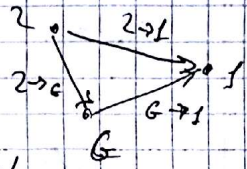
LHS: $[x^{c_2}]^T \cdot \left([t_{c_2 \rightarrow c_1}^{c_2}]_x x^{c_1} \right) = 0$

so that vector
 multiplication yields 0.



we remain with RNS:

$$[x^{c_2}]^T \left(\underbrace{[t_{c_2 \rightarrow c_1}]_x}_{\downarrow} (R_2^T) R_1 x^{c_1} \right) = 0$$



we are given only t in G frame. So that

$$\downarrow_{c_2 \rightarrow c_1}^{c_2} = (R_2^c)^T [t_{2 \rightarrow c}^G - t_{1 \rightarrow c}^G] = R_2^T (t_2 - t_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^{c_2})^T \left(R_2^T (t_2 - t_1) \right)_x R_2^T R_1 x^{c_1} = 0$$

inserting (1) yields:

$$\left[\cancel{w_2} k_2^T \begin{pmatrix} z_2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right]^T \left(R_2^T (t_2 - t_1) R_2^T R_1 \left[\cancel{w_1} k_1^T \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] \right) = 0 \quad /: \cancel{w_1} \cancel{w_2}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} z_2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}^T k_2^{-T}}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ x}} \underbrace{R_2^T (t_2 - t_1)}_E \underbrace{R_1^T R_1 k_1^T \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ x}} = 0$$

point in space.
(2nd FOR)

essential
matrix

point on image \downarrow

Question 2-6

$$p(x, x_2 | z, z_2) = \frac{p(z, z_2 | x, x_2) p(x, x_2)}{p(z, z_2)} \propto$$

$$\propto p(z, z_2 | x, x_2) p(x, x_2)$$

camera poses are independent $\Rightarrow p(x, x_2) = p(x_1) p(x_2)$

which are given as prior distributions

what is left is to model $p(z, z_2 | x, x_2)$

we are looking for MAP for (x_1, x_2)

$$\text{MAP} = \arg \max_{x_1, x_2} (p(x, x_2 | z, z_2)) =$$

$$= \arg \min_{x_1, x_2} \underbrace{\|z - f(x)\|_{\Sigma_r}^2}_{\textcircled{1}} + \|x_1 - \mu_1\|_{\Sigma_1}^2 + \|x_2 - \mu_2\|_{\Sigma_2}^2$$

where $f(x)$ was taken from observation model

$$z = f(x) + v \sim N(f(x), \Sigma_r)$$

The term $\textcircled{1}$ has to be minimized, it describes the observation error. Same as the epipolar constraint, which in ideal case without any noise is 0.

So we can replace these 2 conditions, and get relation to the epipolar constraint:

$$p(x_1, x_2) \propto p(h(z, z_2 | x_1, x_2) p(x_1) p(x_2)$$

$$x_1 \sim N(\mu_1, \Sigma_1)$$

$$x_2 \sim N(\mu_2, \Sigma_2)$$

$$h(z, z_2 | x_1, x_2) \sim N(0, \Sigma_{ep})$$

$$\arg \max_{x_1, x_2} = \arg (p(x, x_2 | z, z_2)) =$$

$$= \arg \min_{x_1, x_2} \|h(z, z_2 | x_1, x_2)\|_{\Sigma_{ep}}^2 + \|x_1 - \mu_1\|_{\Sigma_1}^2 + \|x_2 - \mu_2\|_{\Sigma_2}^2$$

==

3)

$$f = (K'^T)^{-1} E (K^T)^{-1}$$

$$t = [t_x, t_y, t_z]$$

$$[t]_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -t_z & t_y \\ t_z & 0 & -t_x \\ -t_y & t_x & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E = [t]_x R$$

0: $\det(f) = 0$ \Rightarrow rank ≤ 2 \Rightarrow $\det(f) = 0$

$$\det(f) = \det((K'^T)^{-1} [t]_x R (K^T)^{-1}) =$$

$$= \det((K'^T)^{-1}) \det([t]_x) \det((K^T)^{-1})$$

$$\det([t]_x) = 0 - t_x^2 + t_z t_x t_y - t_y t_x t_z = 0.$$

$$\boxed{\det(f) = 0}$$