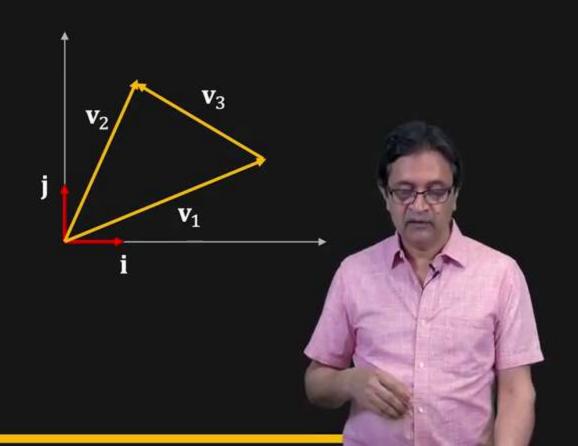
Shree K. Nayar Columbia University

Topic: Structure from Motion, Module: Reconstruction II

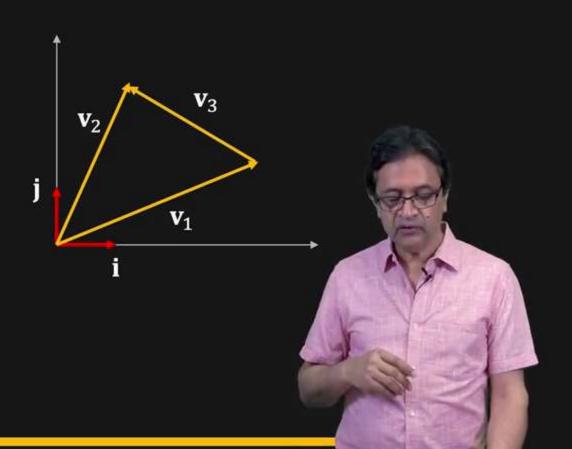
First Principles of Computer Vision



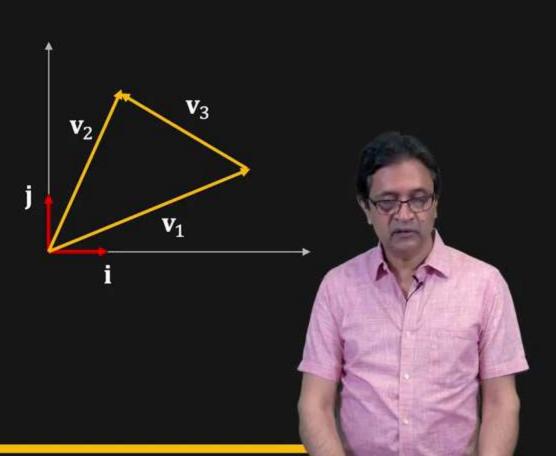




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- $\{i, j, v_1\}$ is linearly dependent.
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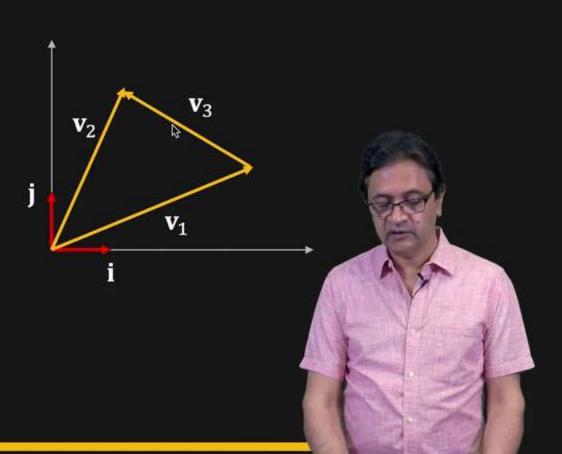
A set of vectors $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, ..., \mathbf{v}_n\}$ is said to be linearly independent if no vector can be represented as a weighted linear sum of the others.

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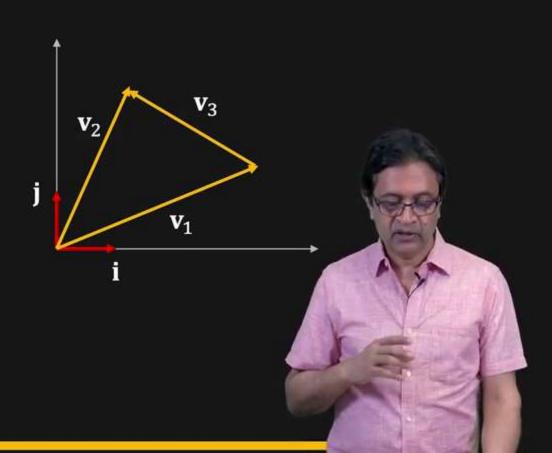
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$$m \left[\begin{array}{c} A \end{array} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{c}_1 & \mathbf{c}_2 & ... & \mathbf{c}_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}_1^T \\ \mathbf{r}_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{r}_m^T & \mathbf{c}_m \end{bmatrix}$$

n



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 $ColumnRank(A) \le n$ $RowRank(A) \le m$



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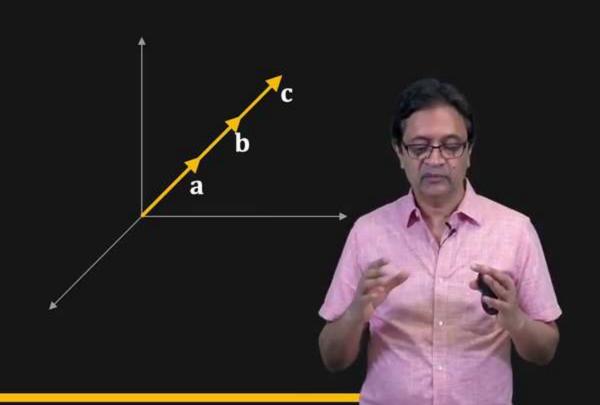
$$ColumnRank(A) = RowRank(A) = Rank(A)$$
$$Rank(A) \le \min(m, n)$$



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{bmatrix} = [\mathbf{a} \quad \mathbf{b} \quad \mathbf{c}]$$

$$Rank(A) = 1$$

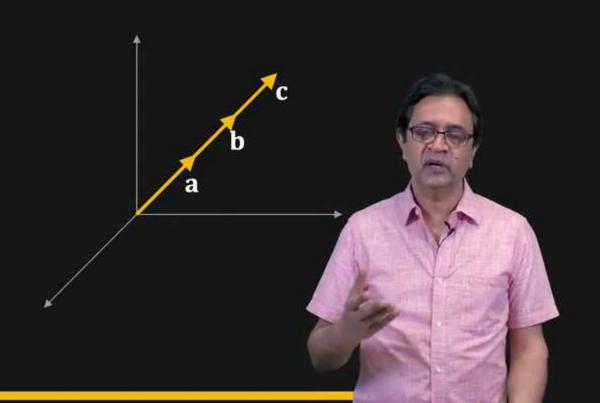




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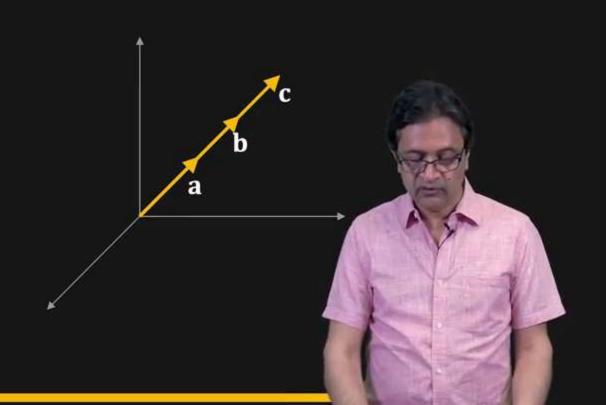




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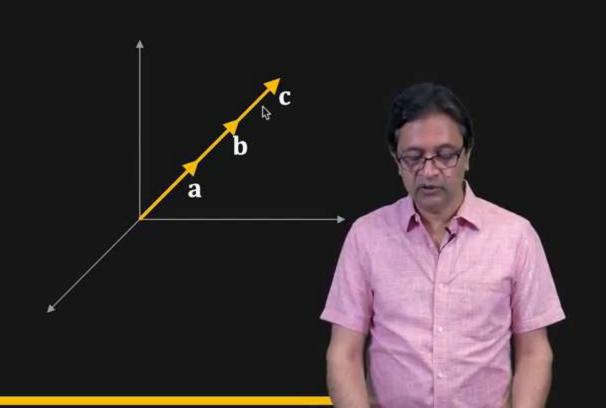




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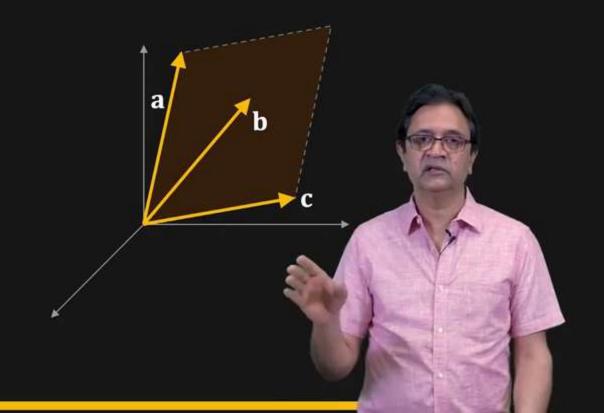




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$$Rank(A) = \frac{2}{3}$$



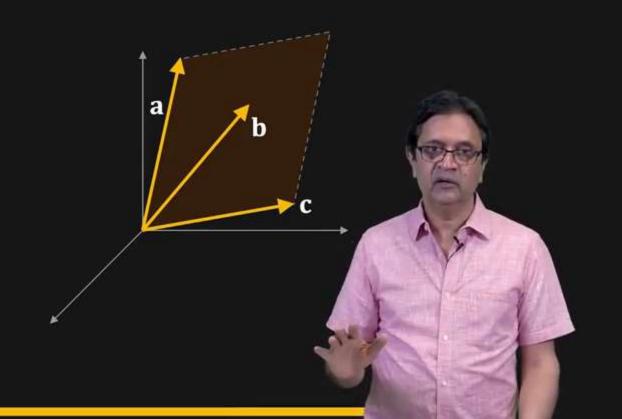




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$$Rank(A) = 2$$

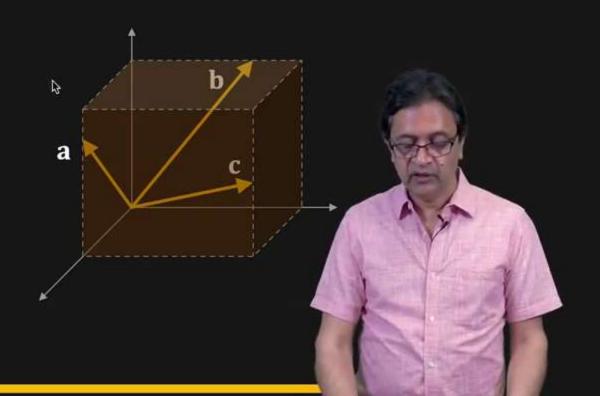




$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{bmatrix} = [\mathbf{a} \ \mathbf{b} \ \mathbf{c}]$$

$$Rank(A) = 3$$

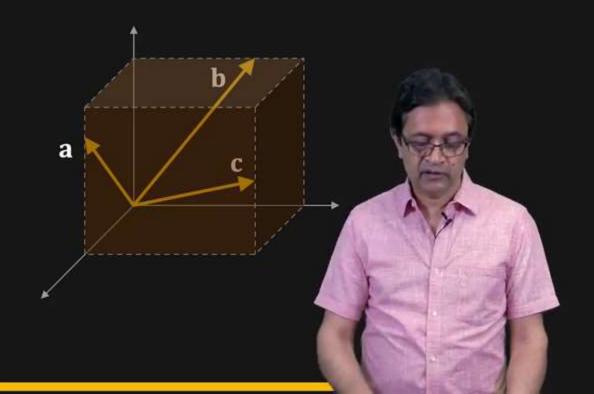




$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{bmatrix} = [\mathbf{a} \quad \mathbf{b} \quad \mathbf{c}]$$

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•
$$Rank(A_{m \times n}B_{n \times p}) = \min(Rank(A_{m \times n}), Rank(B_{n \times p}))$$

 $\leq \min(m, n, p)$



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• $Rank(A^T) = Rank(A)$

•
$$Rank(A_{m \times n}B_{n \times p}) = \min(Rank(A_{m \times n}), Rank(B_{n \times p}))$$

 $\leq \min(m, n, p)$

• $Rank(AA^T) = Rank(A^TA) = Rank(A^T) = Rank(A)$





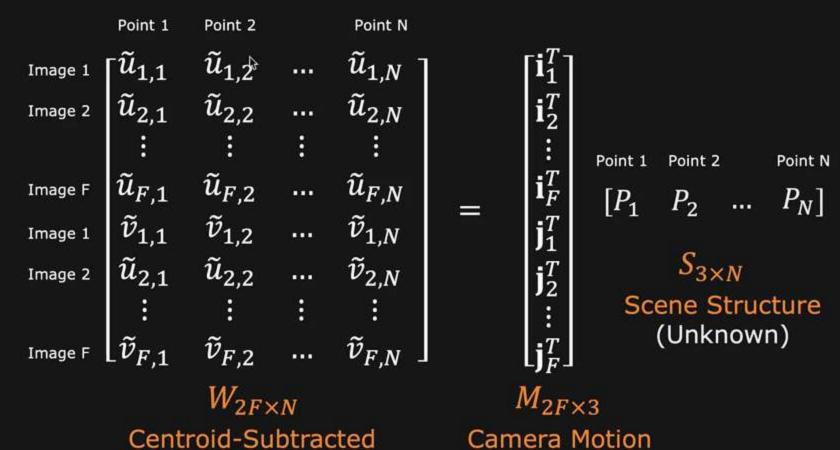
• $Rank(A^T) = Rank(A)$

• $Rank(A_{m \times n}B_{n \times p}) = \min(Rank(A_{m \times n}), Rank(B_{n \times p}))$ $\leq \min(m, n, p)$

Rank (AA^T) = Rank (A^TA) = Rank (A^T) = Rank(A)

• $A_{n \times m}$ is invertible iff $Rank(A_{m \times m}) = m$

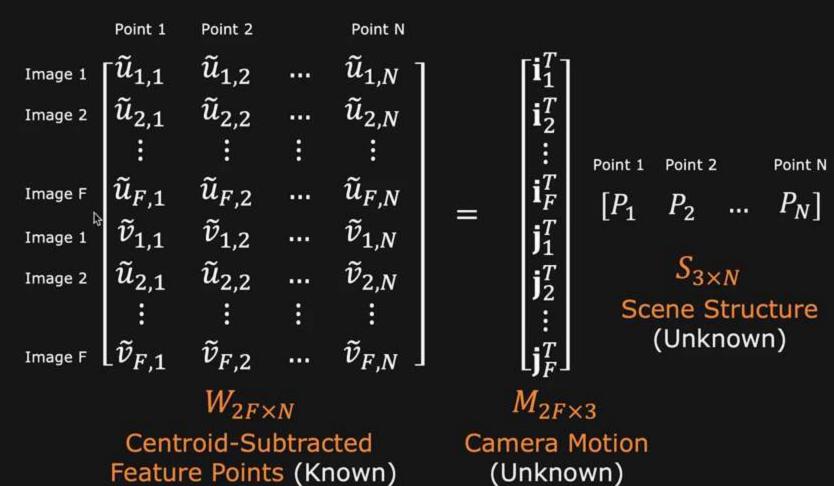




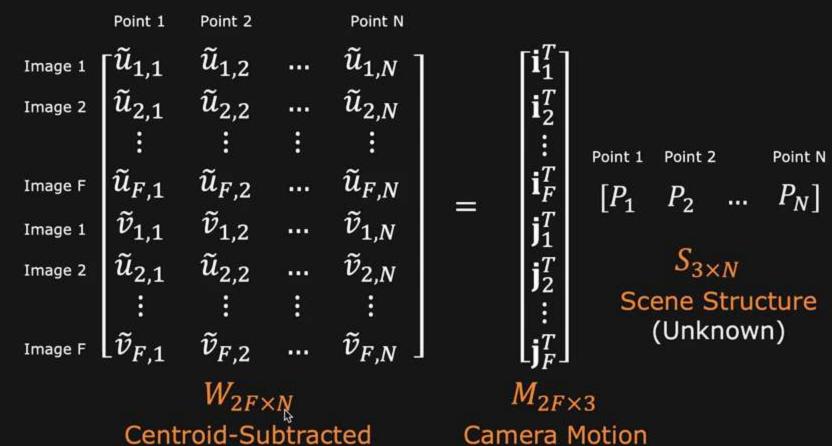
Feature Points (Known)

(Unknown)





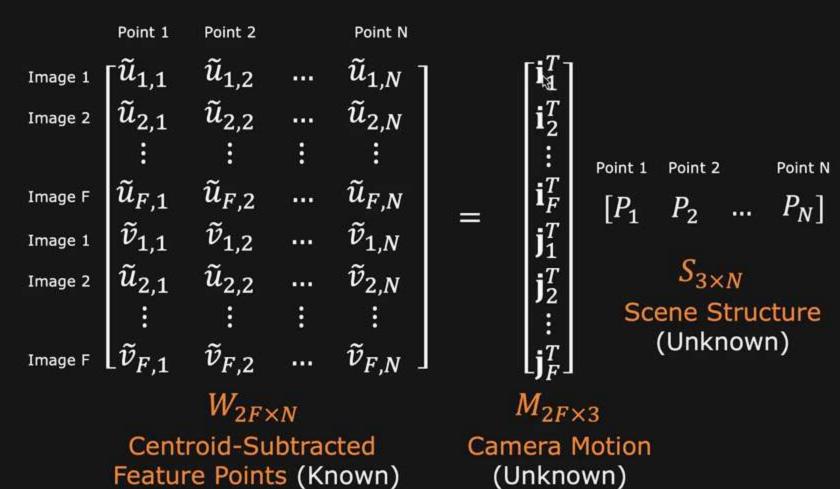




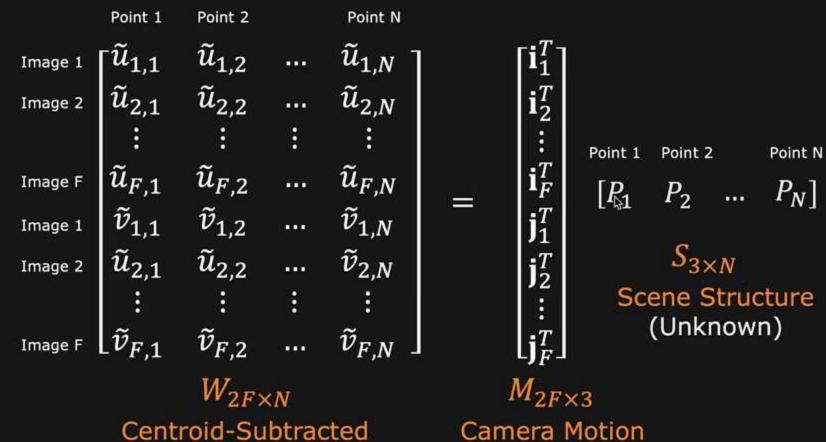
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$$W = M \times S$$

$$_{2F \times N} \quad _{2F \times 3} \quad _{3 \times N}$$



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$$W = M \times S$$

$$2F \times N \qquad 2F \times 3 \qquad 3 \times N$$

We know:

$$Rank(MS) \leq Rank(M)$$
 $\triangleright Rank(MS) \leq Rank(S)$



 $Rank(W) = Rank(MS) \le min(3, N, 2F)$



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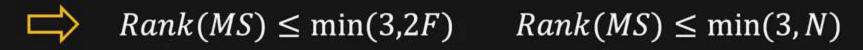


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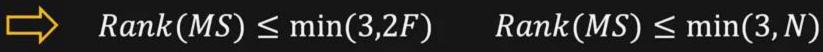


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Rank Theorem: $Rank(W) \leq 3$

