

# Computer Vision HW3

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Question 1: Camera model

$$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{R} | \mathbf{t}) \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{pmatrix} f & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} \\ r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{t} = \begin{pmatrix} t_1 \\ t_2 \\ t_3 \end{pmatrix},$$

(a)

$(X \ Y \ Z \ 1)^T$  if 3-D point in world coordinates 이므로

$O(0,0,0)$ 을 대입하여 image coordinate  $(u \ v \ 1)^T$ 을 구하면 된다.

$$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} & t_1 \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} & t_2 \\ r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} & t_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} fr_{11} & fr_{12} & fr_{13} & ft_1 \\ fr_{21} & fr_{22} & fr_{23} & ft_2 \\ fr_{31} & fr_{32} & fr_{33} & ft_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} ft_1 \\ ft_2 \\ ft_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$u = \frac{ft_1}{ft_3}, v = \frac{ft_2}{ft_3}$  이다. 따라서  $ft_3$ 이 image coordinates  $\in \left( \frac{ft_1}{ft_3}, \frac{ft_2}{ft_3}, 1 \right)^T$ 이다.

(b)

perspective projection의 역할 중 4차원을 3차원으로 줄이는 역할을  $\begin{bmatrix} R & T \\ 0^T & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  2  
통합한 것이 문제의  $[R|t]$  이므로 행렬을 계산해  $world \rightarrow camera_3$  변환  
해주는 matrix이다. ctct

$$(R|t) \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} & t_1 \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} & t_2 \\ r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} & t_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} r_{11}X + r_{12}Y + r_{13}Z + t_1 \\ r_{21}X + r_{22}Y + r_{23}Z + t_2 \\ r_{31}X + r_{32}Y + r_{33}Z + t_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

ctct world coordinate system의 coordinate of  
camera

$$\begin{pmatrix} r_{11}X + r_{12}Y + r_{13}Z + t_1 \\ r_{21}X + r_{22}Y + r_{23}Z + t_2 \\ r_{31}X + r_{32}Y + r_{33}Z + t_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

O(C)

(c)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (R|t) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left( \begin{pmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} & 0 \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} & 0 \\ r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & t_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & t_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & t_3 \end{pmatrix} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (R|0) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + t$$

$$= R \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + t$$

3 행렬 수 있다.

$(x \ y \ z)^T$  였던 경우

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = R^{-1} \left( \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} t_1 \\ t_2 \\ t_3 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$= R^T \begin{pmatrix} -t_1 \\ -t_2 \\ -t_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\because R^{-1} = R^T)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} r_{11} & r_{21} & r_{31} \\ r_{12} & r_{22} & r_{32} \\ r_{13} & r_{23} & r_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -t \\ -t_2 \\ 1-t_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -r_{11}t - r_{21}t_2 + r_{31} - r_{31}t_3 \\ -r_{12}t - r_{22}t_2 + r_{32} - r_{32}t_3 \\ -r_{13}t - r_{23}t_2 + r_{33} - r_{33}t_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{(-r_{11}t - r_{21}t_2 + r_{31} - r_{31}t_3)^2 + (-r_{12}t - r_{22}t_2 + r_{32} - r_{32}t_3)^2 + (-r_{13}t - r_{23}t_2 + r_{33} - r_{33}t_3)^2}$$

012f 4pt 2f

주어진 방향의 world coordinate system (10mm)의

방향을

$$\left( \begin{array}{c} \frac{r_{11}t - r_{21}t_2 + r_{31} - r_{31}t_3}{\alpha} \\ \frac{-r_{12}t - r_{22}t_2 + r_{32} - r_{32}t_3}{\alpha} \\ \frac{-r_{13}t - r_{23}t_2 + r_{33} - r_{33}t_3}{\alpha} \end{array} \right) \text{ 01cf.}$$

(d)

world coordinate system of  $(d_1, d_2, d_3)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3$  image coordinate  $\underline{z}$   
~~Homogeneous~~

$$k(R|t) \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} f & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} & t_1 \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} & t_2 \\ r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} & t_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} fr_{11} & fr_{12} & fr_{13} & ft_1 \\ fr_{21} & fr_{22} & fr_{23} & ft_2 \\ r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} & t_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} fr_{11}d_1 + fr_{12}d_2 + fr_{13}d_3 + ft_1 \\ fr_{21}d_1 + fr_{22}d_2 + fr_{23}d_3 + ft_2 \\ r_{31}d_1 + r_{32}d_2 + r_{33}d_3 + t_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

image coordinate  $\underline{z}$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} fr_{11}d_1 + fr_{12}d_2 + fr_{13}d_3 + ft_1 \\ r_{31}d_1 + r_{32}d_2 + r_{33}d_3 + t_3 \\ fr_{21}d_1 + fr_{22}d_2 + fr_{23}d_3 + ft_2 \\ r_{31}d_1 + r_{32}d_2 + r_{33}d_3 + t_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

2nd column  $\frac{1}{\underline{z}}$

world coordinate system of  $(x_1, x_2, x_3)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3$  image coordinate

~~Homogeneous~~

$$K(R|t) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} f & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} & t_1 \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} & t_2 \\ r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} & t_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} fr_{11} & fr_{12} & fr_{13} & ft_1 \\ fr_{21} & fr_{22} & fr_{23} & ft_2 \\ r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} & t_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} fr_{11}x_1 + fr_{12}x_2 + fr_{13}x_3 + ft_1 \\ fr_{21}x_1 + fr_{22}x_2 + fr_{23}x_3 + ft_2 \\ r_{31}x_1 + r_{32}x_2 + r_{33}x_3 + t_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

image coordinate  $\in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} fr_{11}x_1 + fr_{12}x_2 + fr_{13}x_3 + ft_1 \\ r_{31}x_1 + r_{32}x_2 + r_{33}x_3 + t_3 \\ fr_{21}x_1 + fr_{22}x_2 + fr_{23}x_3 + ft_2 \\ r_{31}x_1 + r_{32}x_2 + r_{33}x_3 + t_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ 1 \end{matrix}$$

$\in \mathbb{R}^2$  image coordinate

ccf2tm image 옵션

$$\left( \frac{fr_{11}d_1 + fr_{12}d_2 + fr_{13}d_3 + ft_1}{t_{31}d_1 + t_{32}d_2 + t_{33}d_3 + t_3}, \frac{fr_{21}d_1 + fr_{22}d_2 + fr_{23}d_3 + ft_2}{t_{31}d_1 + t_{32}d_2 + t_{33}d_3 + t_3} \right) + \\ + \left( \frac{fr_{11}x_1 + fr_{12}x_2 + fr_{13}x_3 + ft_1}{t_{31}x_1 + t_{32}x_2 + t_{33}x_3 + t_3}, \frac{fr_{21}x_1 + fr_{22}x_2 + fr_{23}x_3 + ft_2}{t_{31}x_1 + t_{32}x_2 + t_{33}x_3 + t_3} \right)$$

이 line 03 사용자 옵션은 B2T 0이 설정 되어야 한다.

설정 사용자 옵션을 n72는 것으로 유의해야 한다.

## Question 2: Camera Calibration

$p = \min_p \|Ap\|$ ,  $\|p\| = 1$  은 대응과 같이 계산할 수 있다.

$\hat{p} = \arg \min_p \|\Sigma V^T p\|^2$  (constraint simplicity을 위해 생각)

$$\|\Sigma V^T p\|^2 = \|\Sigma V^T p\|^2 (\because \text{orthonormality})$$

이제  $\hat{p}$

$$\hat{p} = \arg \min_p \|\Sigma V^T p\|^2$$

라 쓸 수 있다.

$q = V^T p$  라 하자. orthonormality 때문  $\|\Sigma V^T p\|^2 = \|p\|^2$  이다.

$$\hat{q} = \arg \min_q \|\Sigma q\|^2$$
 를 계산할 수 있다.

diagonals  $\rightarrow$  decreasing order<sup>2</sup> sorted 되어 있으면

$q = [0, 0, \dots, 1]^T$  이다.

$q = V^T p$  이므로  $p = Vq$  을 알 수 있다.

따라서  $q$ 는  $V$ 의 last column이다.

### Question 3: Homography

(a)

$$P_1^i = (x_i^i, y_i^i, 1)^T, P_2^i = (x_i^i, y_i^i, 1)^T \text{ 를 하면}$$

$$x_i^i = \frac{H_{11}x_i + H_{12}y_i + H_{13}}{H_{31}x_i + H_{32}y_i + H_{33}}, y_i^i = \frac{H_{21}x_i + H_{22}y_i + H_{23}}{H_{31}x_i + H_{32}y_i + H_{33}} \text{ 일 때, 이는 } H \text{를 찾는다}$$

$$H_{11}x_i + H_{12}y_i + H_{13} - x_i^i(H_{31}x_i + H_{32}y_i + H_{33}) = 0$$

$$H_{21}x_i + H_{22}y_i + H_{23} - y_i^i(H_{31}x_i + H_{32}y_i + H_{33}) = 0$$

이다. 이를 matrix multiplication을 사용하면

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_i & y_i & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -x_i x_i' - x_i' y_i & -x_i' \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x_i y_i & 1 & -x_i y_i' - y_i y_i' & -y_i' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} H_{11} \\ H_{12} \\ H_{13} \\ H_{21} \\ H_{22} \\ H_{23} \\ H_{31} \\ H_{32} \\ H_{33} \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

으로 나타낼 수 있고,  $i = 1 \dots N$  를 하면

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -x_1 x_1' - x_1' y_1 & -x_1' \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x_1 y_1 & 1 & -x_1 y_1' - y_1 y_1' & -y_1' \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_n & y_n & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -x_n x_n' - x_n' y_n & -x_n' \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x_n y_n & 1 & -x_n y_n' - y_n y_n' & -y_n' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} H_{11} \\ H_{12} \\ H_{13} \\ H_{21} \\ H_{22} \\ H_{23} \\ H_{31} \\ H_{32} \\ H_{33} \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

으로 나타낼 수 있다.

(b)

$h$ 를 단위 벡터라 하면 8개의 값을 특정하면 되므로 4개의 correspondence 가 필요하다.

(c)

$A$ 의 SVD인  $A = U \Sigma V^T$ 에서  $V$ 의 smallest singular value가  $H \approx 3$   
 $A$ 에 대해 SVD를 진행하면 된다.