

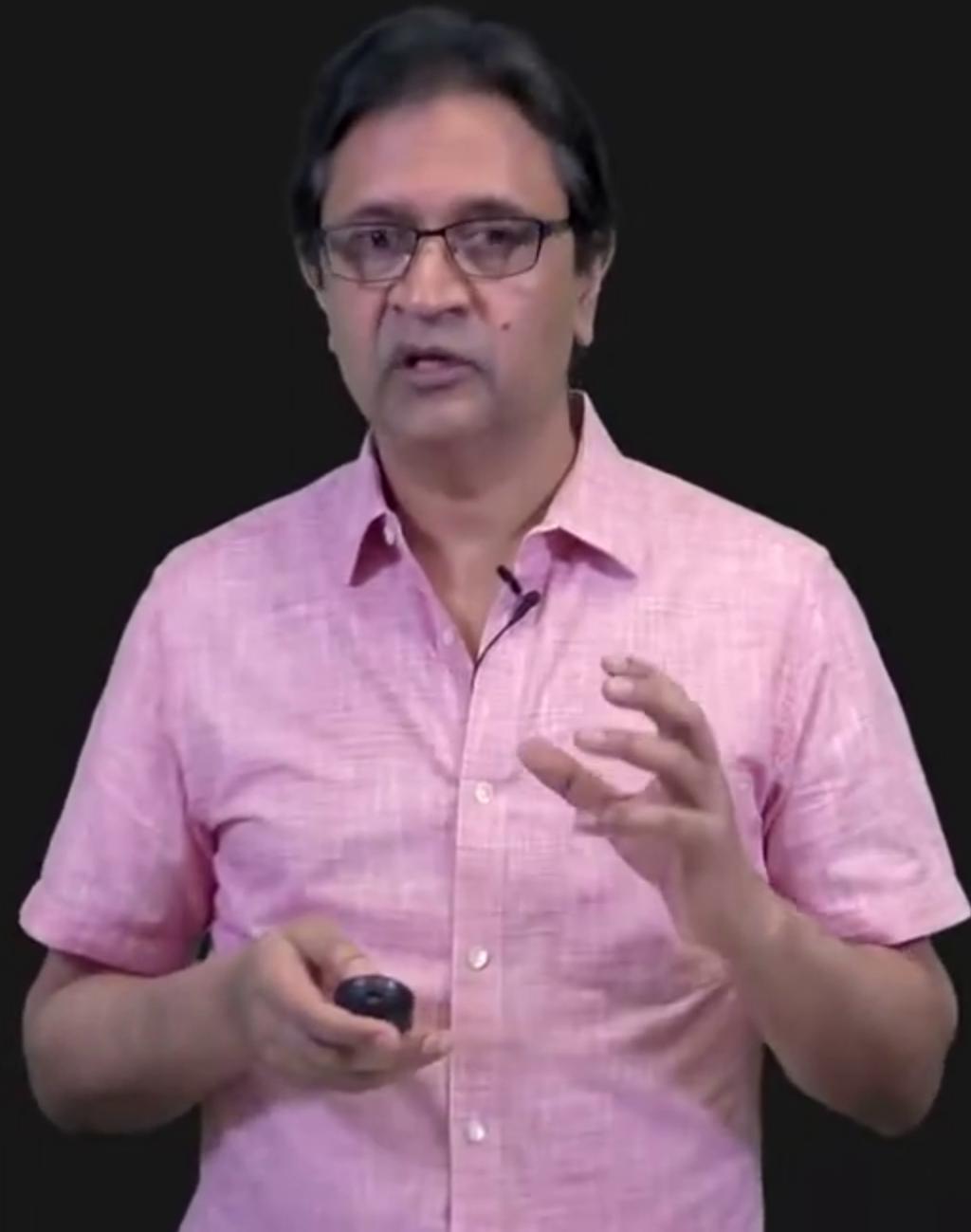
Tomasi-Kanade Factorization

Shree K. Nayar

Columbia University

Topic: Structure from Motion, Module: Reconstruction II

First Principles of Computer Vision



Rank of Observation Matrix

$$W = \underset{2F \times N}{M} \times \underset{2F \times 3}{S} \underset{3 \times N}{}$$

We know:

$$\text{Rank}(MS) \leq \text{Rank}(M)$$

$$\text{Rank}(MS) \leq \text{Rank}(S)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Rank}(MS) \leq \min(3, 2F) \quad \text{Rank}(MS) \leq \min(3, N)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Rank}(W) = \text{Rank}(MS) \leq \min(3, N, 2F)$$

Rank Theorem: $\text{Rank}(W) \leq 3$



Rank of Observation Matrix

$$\begin{matrix} W \\ 2F \times N \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} M \\ 2F \times 3 \end{matrix} \times \begin{matrix} S \\ 3 \times N \end{matrix}$$

We know:

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

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

$$\Rightarrow Rank(MS) \leq \min(3, 2F) \quad Rank(MS) \leq \min(3, N)$$

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

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



Rank of Observation Matrix

$$W = M \times S$$
$$2F \times N \quad 2F \times 3 \quad 3 \times N$$

We know:

$$\text{Rank}(MS) \leq \text{Rank}(M)$$

$$\text{Rank}(MS) \leq \text{Rank}(S)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Rank}(MS) \leq \min(3, 2F) \quad \text{Rank}(MS) \leq \min(3, N)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Rank}(W) = \text{Rank}(MS) \leq \min(3, N, 2F)$$

Rank Theorem: $\text{Rank}(W) \leq 3$



Rank of Observation Matrix

$$W = M \times S$$
$$2F \times N \quad 2F \times 3 \quad 3 \times N$$

We know:

$$\text{Rank}(MS) \leq \text{Rank}(M)$$

$$\text{Rank}(MS) \leq \text{Rank}(S)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Rank}(MS) \leq \min(3, 2F) \quad \text{Rank}(MS) \leq \min(3, N)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Rank}(W) = \text{Rank}(MS) \leq \min(3, N, 2F)$$

Rank Theorem: $\text{Rank}(W) \leq 3$



Rank of Observation Matrix

$$W = M \times S$$
$$2F \times N \quad 2F \times 3 \quad 3 \times N$$

We know:

$$\text{Rank}(MS) \leq \text{Rank}(M) \quad \text{Rank}(MS) \leq \text{Rank}(S)$$

- ⇒ $\text{Rank}(MS) \leq \min(3, 2F) \quad \text{Rank}(MS) \leq \min(3, N)$
- ⇒ $\text{Rank}(W) = \text{Rank}(MS) \leq \min(3, N, 2F)$

Rank Theorem: $\text{Rank}(W) \leq 3$



Rank of Observation Matrix

$$W = M \times S$$
$$2F \times N \quad 2F \times 3 \quad 3 \times N$$

We know:

$$\text{Rank}(MS) \leq \text{Rank}(M) \quad \text{Rank}(MS) \leq \text{Rank}(S)$$

- ⇒ $\text{Rank}(MS) \leq \min(3, 2F) \quad \text{Rank}(MS) \leq \min(3, N)$
- ⇒ $\text{Rank}(W) = \text{Rank}(MS) \leq \min(3, N, 2F)$

Rank Theorem: $\text{Rank}(W) \leq 3$

We can “**factorize**” W into M and S !



[Tomasi 1992]

Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

For any matrix A there exists a factorization:

$$A_{M \times N} = U_{M \times M} \cdot \Sigma_{M \times N} \cdot V^T_{N \times N}$$



Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

For any matrix A there exists a factorization:

$$A_{M \times N} = U_{M \times M} \cdot \Sigma_{M \times N} \cdot V^T_{N \times N}$$



Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

For any matrix A there exists a factorization:

$$A_{M \times N} = U_{M \times M} \cdot \Sigma_{M \times N} \cdot V^T_{N \times N}$$

where U and V^T are orthonormal



Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

For any matrix A there exists a factorization:

$$A_{M \times N} = U_{M \times M} \cdot \Sigma_{M \times N} \cdot V^T_{N \times N}$$

where U and V^T are **orthonormal** and Σ is **diagonal**.

MATLAB: `[U, S, V] = svd(A)`



Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

For any matrix A there exists a factorization:

$$A_{M \times N} = U_{M \times M} \cdot \Sigma_{M \times N} \cdot V^T_{N \times N}$$

where U and V^T are **orthonormal** and Σ is **diagonal**.

MATLAB: `[U, S, V] = svd(A)`



Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

For any matrix A there exists a factorization:

$$A_{M \times N} = U_{M \times M} \cdot \Sigma_{M \times N} \cdot V^T_{N \times N}$$

where U and V^T are orthonormal and Σ is diagonal.

MATLAB: `[U, S, V] = svd(A)`

$$\Sigma_{M \times N} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sigma_4 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \sigma_N \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_N: \text{Singular Values}$$



Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

For any matrix A there exists a factorization:

$$A_{M \times N} = U_{M \times M} \cdot \Sigma_{M \times N} \cdot V^T_{N \times N}$$

where U and V^T are orthonormal and Σ is diagonal.

MATLAB: `[U, S, V] = svd(A)`

$$\Sigma_{M \times N} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sigma_4 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \sigma_N \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_N: \text{Singular Values}$$



Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

For any matrix A there exists a factorization:

$$A_{M \times N} = U_{M \times M} \cdot \Sigma_{M \times N} \cdot V^T_{N \times N}$$

where U and V^T are orthonormal and Σ is diagonal.

MATLAB: `[U, S, V] = svd(A)`

$$\Sigma_{M \times N} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sigma_4 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \sigma_N \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_N: \text{Singular Values}$$



Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

For any matrix A there exists a factorization:

$$A_{M \times N} = U_{M \times M} \cdot \Sigma_{M \times N} \cdot V^T_{N \times N}$$

where U and V^T are orthonormal and Σ is diagonal.

MATLAB: `[U, S, V] = svd(A)`

$$\Sigma_{M \times N} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sigma_4 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \sigma_N \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_N: \text{Singular Values}$$



Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

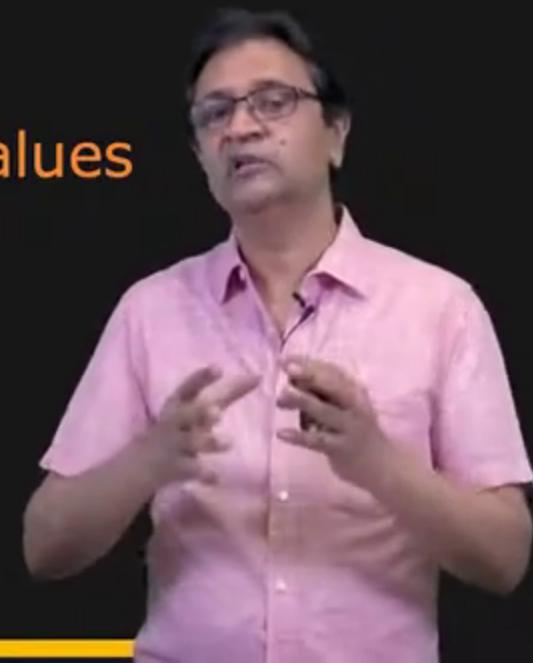
For any matrix A there exists a factorization:

$$A_{M \times N} = U_{M \times M} \cdot \Sigma_{M \times N} \cdot V^T_{N \times N}$$

where U and V^T are orthonormal and Σ is diagonal.

MATLAB: `[U, S, V] = svd(A)`

$$\Sigma_{M \times N} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sigma_4 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \sigma_N \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_N: \text{Singular Values}$$



Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

For any matrix A there exists a factorization:

$$A_{M \times N} = U_{M \times M} \cdot \Sigma_{M \times N} \cdot V^T_{N \times N}$$

where U and V^T are orthonormal and Σ is diagonal.

MATLAB: `[U, S, V] = svd(A)`

$$\Sigma_{M \times N} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sigma_4 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \sigma_N \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_N: \text{Singular Values}$$



Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

For any matrix A there exists a factorization:

$$A_{M \times N} = U_{M \times M} \cdot \Sigma_{M \times N} \cdot V^T_{N \times N}$$

where U and V^T are orthonormal and Σ is diagonal.

MATLAB: `[U, S, V] = svd(A)`

$$\Sigma_{M \times N} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sigma_4 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \sigma_N \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_N: \text{Singular Values}$$

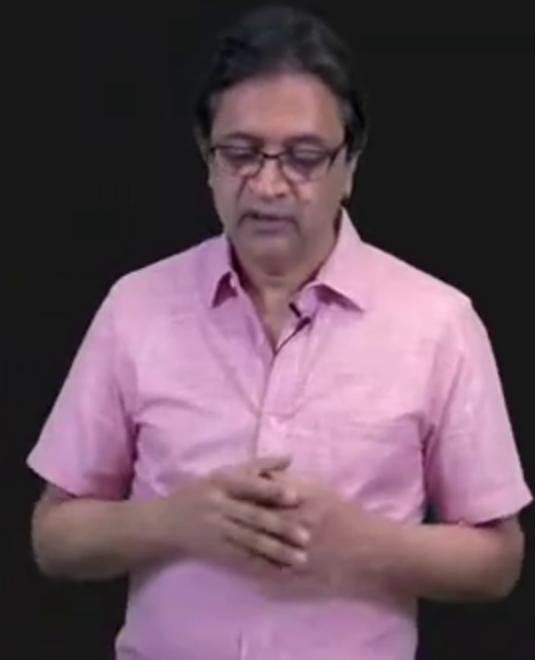
If $\text{Rank}(A) = r$ then A has r non-zero singular values.



Enforcing Rank Constraint

Using SVD:

$$W = U \Sigma V^T$$



Enforcing Rank Constraint

Using SVD:

$$W \approx U \Sigma V^T$$



Enforcing Rank Constraint

Using SVD:

$$W = U \Sigma V^T$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} U \\ \hline \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{cccccc} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sigma_4 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \sigma_N \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} V^T \\ \hline \end{array} \right]$$

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



Enforcing Rank Constraint

Using SVD:

$$W = U \Sigma V^T$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} U \\ \hline \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{cccccc} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sigma_4 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \sigma_N \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} V^T \\ \hline \end{array} \right]$$

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



Enforcing Rank Constraint

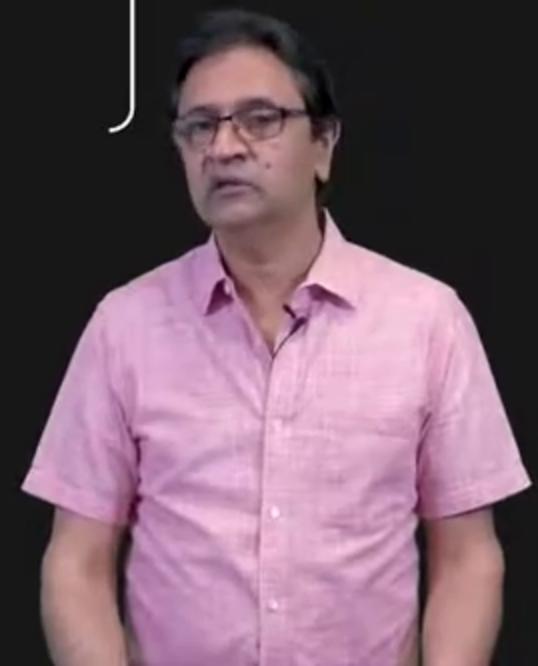
Using SVD:

$$W = U \Sigma V^T$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} U \\ \hline \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{cccccc} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} V^T \\ \hline \end{array} \right]$$

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

Since $\text{Rank}(W) \leq 3$, $\text{Rank}(\Sigma) \leq 3$.



Enforcing Rank Constraint

Using SVD:

$$W = U \Sigma V^T$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} U \\ \hline \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{cccccc} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} V^T \\ \hline \end{array} \right]$$

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

Since $\text{Rank}(W) \leq 3$, $\text{Rank}(\Sigma) \leq 3$.



Enforcing Rank Constraint

Using SVD:

$$W = U \Sigma V^T$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} U \\ \hline \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{cccccc} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} V^T \\ \hline \end{array} \right]$$

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

Since $\text{Rank}(W) \leq 3$, $\text{Rank}(\Sigma) \leq 3$.



Enforcing Rank Constraint

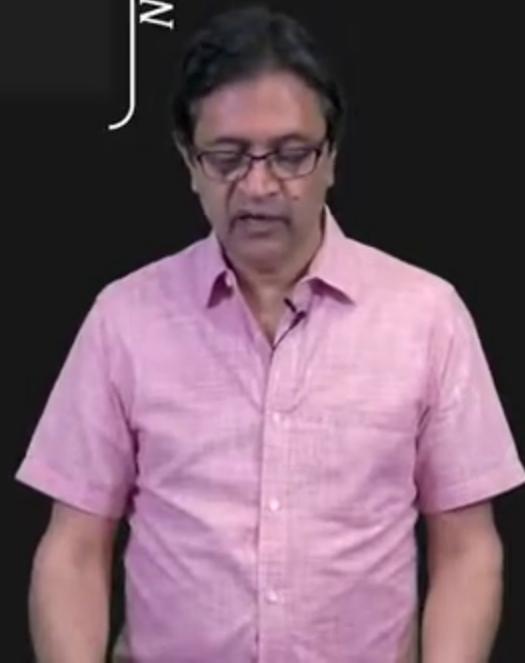
Using SVD:

$$W = U \Sigma V^T$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} U_1 & U_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_1^T \\ V_2^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$3 \quad 2F - 3 \quad 2F \times 2F \quad 2F \times N \quad N \times N$
 $N = 3$

Since $\text{Rank}(W) \leq 3$, $\text{Rank}(\Sigma) \leq 3$.



Enforcing Rank Constraint

Using SVD:

$$W = U \Sigma V^T$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} U_1 & U_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_1^T \\ V_2^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$3 \quad 2F - 3 \quad 2F \times 2F \quad 2F \times N \quad N \times N$

$3 \quad 3 \quad N - 3$

Since $\text{Rank}(W) \leq 3$, $\text{Rank}(\Sigma) \leq 3$.



Enforcing Rank Constraint

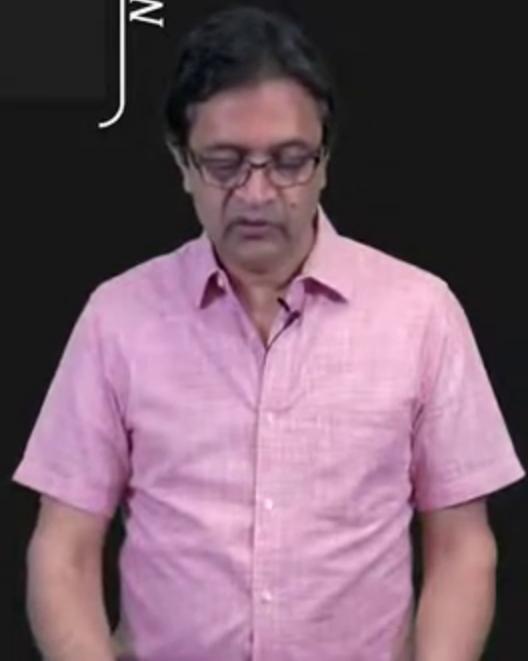
Using SVD:

$$W = U \Sigma V^T$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c|c} U_1 & U_2 \\ \hline 3 & 2F - 3 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{cccccc} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c|c} V_1^T & \\ \hline N-3 & \\ & V_2^T \end{array} \right]$$

$2F \times 2F$ $2F \times N$ $N \times N$

Since $\text{Rank}(W) \leq 3$, $\text{Rank}(\Sigma) \leq 3$.



Enforcing Rank Constraint

Using SVD:

$$W = U \Sigma V^T$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} U_1 & U_2 \\ 3 & 2F-3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_1^T \\ V_2^T \\ N-3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Since $\text{Rank}(W) \leq 3$, $\text{Rank}(\Sigma) \leq 3$.

Enforcing Rank Constraint

Using SVD:

$$W = U \Sigma V^T$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} U_1 & U_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_1^T \\ V_2^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$3 \quad 2F - 3 \quad 2F \times 2F \quad 2F \times N \quad N \times N$
 $N = 3 + 3 = 6$

Since $\text{Rank}(W) \leq 3$, $\text{Rank}(\Sigma) \leq 3$.



Enforcing Rank Constraint

Using SVD:

$$W = U \Sigma V^T$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} U_1 & U_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_1^T \\ V_2^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$3 \quad 2F - 3 \quad 2F \times 2F \quad 2F \times N \quad N \times N$

$3 \quad N - 3$

Since $\text{Rank}(W) \leq 3$, $\text{Rank}(\Sigma) \leq 3$.



Enforcing Rank Constraint

Using SVD:

$$W = U \Sigma V^T$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} U_1 & U_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_1^T \\ V_2^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$3 \quad 2F - 3 \quad 2F \times 2F \quad 2F \times N \quad N \times N$
 $3 \quad N - 3$

Since $\text{Rank}(W) \leq 3$, $\text{Rank}(\Sigma) \leq 3$.

Submatrices U_2 and V_2^T do not contribute to W .



Enforcing Rank Constraint

Using SVD:

$$W = U \Sigma V^T$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} U_1 & U_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_1^T \\ V_2^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$3 \quad 2F - 3 \quad 2F \times 2F \quad 2F \times N \quad N \times N$

$3 \quad N - 3$

Since $\text{Rank}(W) \leq 3$, $\text{Rank}(\Sigma) \leq 3$.

Submatrices U_2 and V_2^T do not contribute to W .



Enforcing Rank Constraint

Using SVD:

$$W = U \Sigma V^T$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} U_1 & U_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_1^T \\ V_2^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$3 \quad 2F - 3 \quad 2F \times 2F \quad 2F \times N \quad N \times N$
 $N = 3 + (N-3)$

$$W = U_1 \Sigma_1 V_1^T$$

$$(2F \times 3)(3 \times 3)(3 \times P)$$



Enforcing Rank Constraint

Using SVD:

$$W = U \Sigma V^T$$

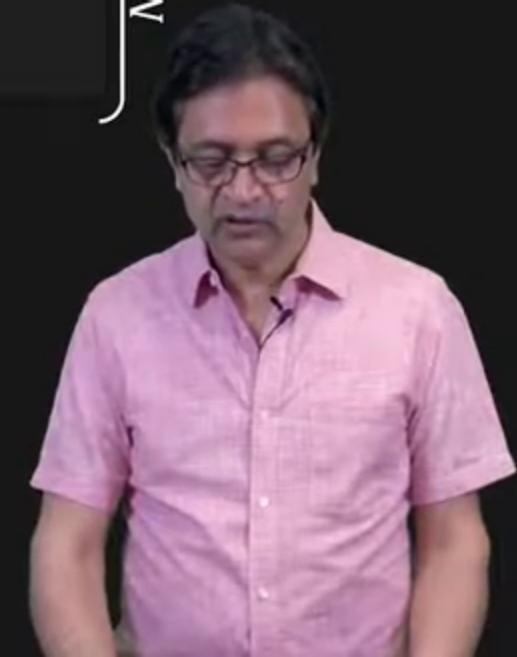
$$= \begin{pmatrix} U_1 & U_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_1^T \\ V_2^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$3 \quad 2F - 3 \quad 2F \times 2F \quad 2F \times N \quad N \times N$

$3 \quad N - 3$

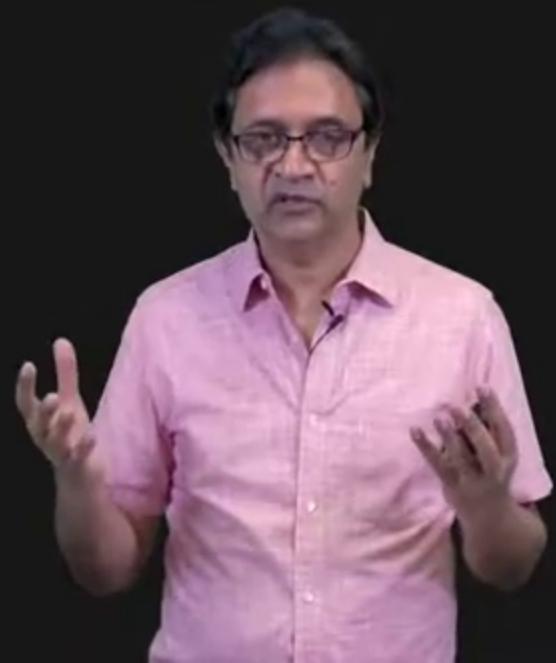
$$W = U_1 \Sigma_1 V_1^T$$

$$(2F \times 3)(3 \times 3)(3 \times P)$$



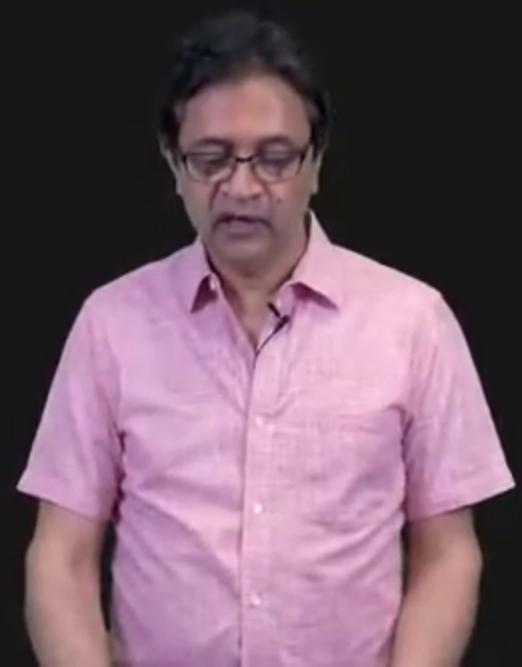
Factorization (Finding M, S)

$$W = U_1 (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} V_1^T$$



Factorization (Finding M, S)

$$W = U_1 (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} \underset{\downarrow}{(\Sigma_1)^{1/2}} V_1^T$$



Factorization (Finding M, S)



Factorization (Finding M , S)

$$W = U_1 (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} V_1^T$$

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

$$= M? \qquad \qquad = S?$$

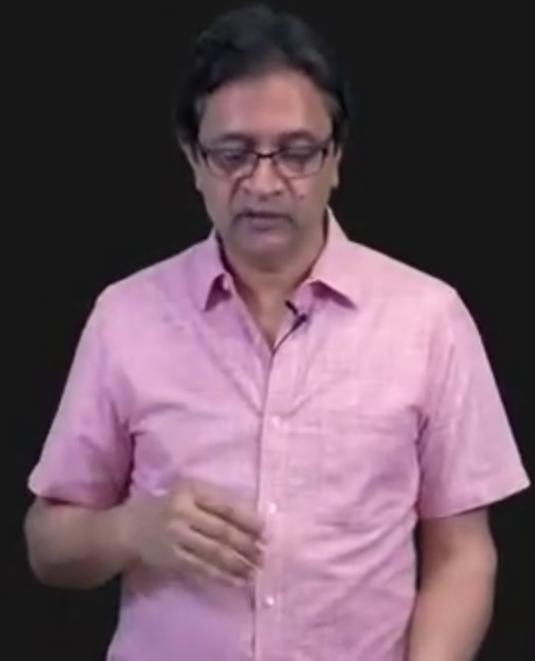


Factorization (Finding M , S)

$$W = U_1 (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} V_1^T$$

($2F \times 3$) ($3 \times N$)

= M ? = S ?



Factorization (Finding M , S)

$$W = U_1 (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} V_1^T$$

($2F \times 3$) ($3 \times N$)

= M ? = S ?

Not so fast. Decomposition not unique!

For any 3×3 non-singular matrix Q :

$$W = U_1 (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} Q Q^{-1} (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} V_1^T \text{ is also valid.}$$

($2F \times 3$) ($3 \times N$)



Factorization (Finding M , S)

$$W = U_1 (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} V_1^T$$

($2F \times 3$) ($3 \times N$)

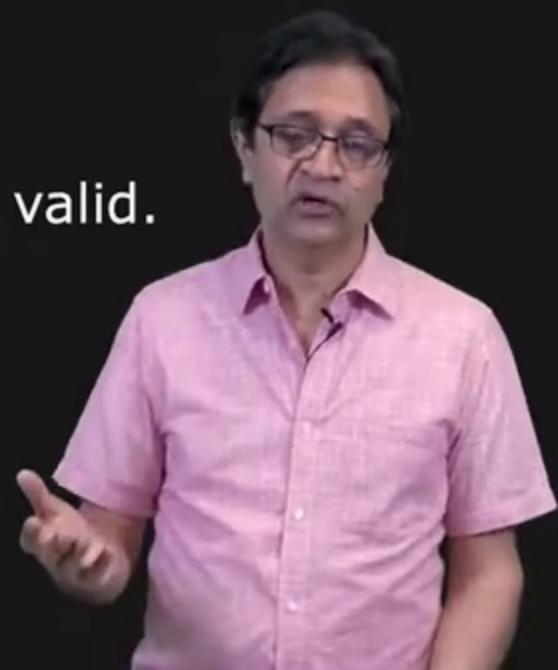
= M ? = S ?

Not so fast. Decomposition not unique!

For any 3×3 non-singular matrix Q :

$$W = U_1 (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} Q Q^{-1} (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} V_1^T \text{ is also valid.}$$

($2F \times 3$) ($3 \times N$)



Factorization (Finding M , S)

$$W = U_1 (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} V_1^T$$

(2F×3) (3×N)

$$= M? \quad = S?$$

Not so fast. Decomposition not unique!

For any 3x3 non-singular matrix Q :

$$W = U_1 (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} Q Q^{-1} (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} V_1^T \text{ is also valid.}$$

(2F×3) (3×N)



Factorization (Finding M , S)

$$W = U_1 (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} V_1^T$$

($2F \times 3$) ($3 \times N$)

= M ? = S ?

Not so fast. Decomposition not unique!

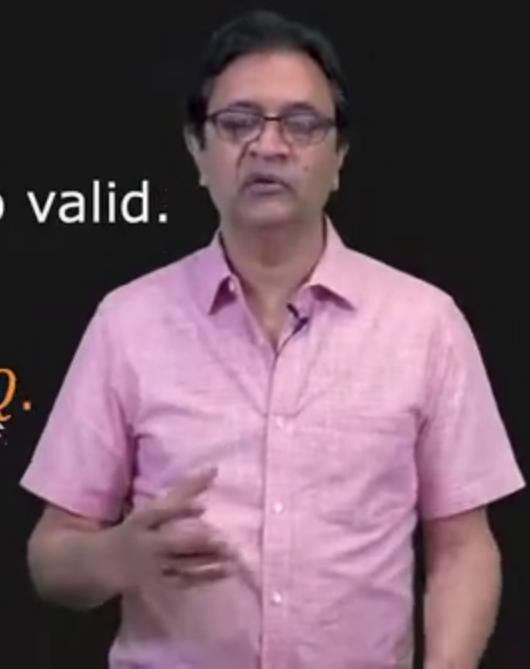
For any 3×3 non-singular matrix Q :

$$W = U_1 (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} Q (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} V_1^T \text{ is also valid.}$$

($2F \times 3$) ($3 \times N$)

= M = S ... for some Q .

How to find the matrix Q ?



Factorization (Finding M, S)

$$W = U_1 (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} V_1^T$$

($2F \times 3$) ($3 \times N$)

= M ? = S ?

Not so fast. Decomposition not unique!

For any 3×3 non-singular matrix Q :

$$W = U_1 (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} Q (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} V_1^T \text{ is also valid.}$$

($2F \times 3$) ($3 \times N$)

= M = S ... for some Q .

How to find the matrix Q ?



Orthonormality of M

The Motion Matrix M :

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{i}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{i}_F^T \\ \mathbf{j}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{j}_F^T \end{bmatrix} = U_1(\Sigma_1)^{1/2} Q$$

Computed



Orthonormality of M

The Motion Matrix M :

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{i}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{i}_F^T \\ \mathbf{j}_1^T \\ \swarrow \vdots \\ \mathbf{j}_F^T \end{bmatrix} = U_1(\Sigma_1)^{1/2} Q$$

Computed



Orthonormality of M

The Motion Matrix M :

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{i}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{i}_F^T \\ \mathbf{j}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{j}_F^T \end{bmatrix} = U_1(\Sigma_1)^{1/2} Q$$

Computed



Orthonormality of M

The Motion Matrix M :

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{i}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{i}_F^T \\ \mathbf{j}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{j}_F^T \end{bmatrix} = U_1(\Sigma_1)^{1/2} Q$$

Computed



Orthonormality of M

The Motion Matrix M :

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{i}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{i}_F^T \\ \mathbf{j}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{j}_F^T \end{bmatrix} = U_1(\Sigma_1)^{1/2} Q = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{i}}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\mathbf{i}}_F^T \\ \hat{\mathbf{j}}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\mathbf{j}}_F^T \end{bmatrix} Q$$

Computed

Computed



Orthonormality of M

The Motion Matrix M :

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{i}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{i}_F^T \\ \mathbf{j}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{j}_F^T \end{bmatrix} = U_1(\Sigma_1)^{1/2} Q = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{i}}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\mathbf{i}}_F^T \\ \hat{\mathbf{j}}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\mathbf{j}}_F^T \end{bmatrix} Q = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{i}}_1^T Q \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\mathbf{i}}_F^T Q \\ \hat{\mathbf{j}}_1^T Q \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\mathbf{j}}_F^T Q \end{bmatrix}$$

Computed

Computed



Orthonormality of M

The Motion Matrix M :

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{i}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{i}_F^T \\ \mathbf{j}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{j}_F^T \end{bmatrix} = U_1(\Sigma_1)^{1/2} Q = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{i}}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\mathbf{i}}_F^T \\ \hat{\mathbf{j}}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\mathbf{j}}_F^T \end{bmatrix} Q \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{Computed} \\ \text{Computed} \end{array} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{i}}_1^T Q \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\mathbf{i}}_F^T Q \\ \hat{\mathbf{j}}_1^T Q \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\mathbf{j}}_F^T Q \end{bmatrix}$$



Orthonormality of M

The Motion Matrix M :

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{i}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{i}_F^T \\ \mathbf{j}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{j}_F^T \end{bmatrix} = U_1(\Sigma_1)^{1/2} Q = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{i}}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\mathbf{i}}_F^T \\ \hat{\mathbf{j}}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\mathbf{j}}_F^T \end{bmatrix} Q \quad \text{Computed} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{i}}_1^T Q \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\mathbf{i}}_F^T Q \\ \hat{\mathbf{j}}_1^T Q \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\mathbf{j}}_F^T Q \end{bmatrix}$$

Orthonormality Constraints:

$$\mathbf{i}_f \cdot \mathbf{i}_f = \mathbf{i}_f^T \mathbf{i}_f = 1$$

$$\mathbf{j}_f \cdot \mathbf{j}_f = \mathbf{j}_f^T \mathbf{j}_f = 1$$

$$\mathbf{i}_f \cdot \mathbf{j}_f = \mathbf{i}_f^T \mathbf{j}_f = 0$$



Orthonormality of M

The Motion Matrix M :

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{i}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{i}_F^T \\ \mathbf{j}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{j}_F^T \end{bmatrix} = U_1(\Sigma_1)^{1/2} Q = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{i}}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\mathbf{i}}_F^T \\ \hat{\mathbf{j}}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\mathbf{j}}_F^T \end{bmatrix} Q \quad \text{Computed} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{i}}_1^T Q \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\mathbf{i}}_F^T Q \\ \hat{\mathbf{j}}_1^T Q \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\mathbf{j}}_F^T Q \end{bmatrix}$$

Orthonormality Constraints:

$$\mathbf{i}_f \cdot \mathbf{i}_f = \mathbf{i}_f^T \mathbf{i}_f = 1$$

$$\mathbf{j}_f \cdot \mathbf{j}_f = \mathbf{j}_f^T \mathbf{j}_f = 1$$

$$\mathbf{i}_f \cdot \mathbf{j}_f = \mathbf{i}_f^T \mathbf{j}_f = 0$$



Orthonormality of M

The Motion Matrix M :

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{i}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{i}_F^T \\ \mathbf{j}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{j}_F^T \end{bmatrix} = U_1(\Sigma_1)^{1/2} Q = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{i}}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\mathbf{i}}_F^T \\ \hat{\mathbf{j}}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\mathbf{j}}_F^T \end{bmatrix} Q \quad \text{Computed} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{i}}_1^T Q \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\mathbf{i}}_F^T Q \\ \hat{\mathbf{j}}_1^T Q \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\mathbf{j}}_F^T Q \end{bmatrix}$$

Orthonormality Constraints:

$$\mathbf{i}_f \cdot \mathbf{i}_f = \mathbf{i}_f^T \mathbf{i}_f = 1$$

$$\mathbf{j}_f \cdot \mathbf{j}_f = \mathbf{j}_f^T \mathbf{j}_f = 1$$

$$\mathbf{i}_f \cdot \mathbf{j}_f = \mathbf{i}_f^T \mathbf{j}_f = 0$$



$$\hat{\mathbf{i}}_f^T Q Q^T \hat{\mathbf{i}}_f = 1$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{j}}_f^T Q Q^T \hat{\mathbf{j}}_f = 1$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{i}}_f^T Q Q^T \hat{\mathbf{j}}_f = 0$$



Orthonormality of M

- We have computed $(\hat{\mathbf{i}}_f^T, \hat{\mathbf{j}}_f^T)$ for $f = 1, \dots, F$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \hat{\mathbf{i}}_f^T Q Q^T \hat{\mathbf{i}}_f = 1 \\ \hat{\mathbf{j}}_f^T Q Q^T \hat{\mathbf{j}}_f = 1 \\ \hat{\mathbf{i}}_f^T Q Q^T \hat{\mathbf{j}}_f = 0 \end{array} \right\} Q \text{ is unknown.}$$



Orthonormality of M

- We have computed $(\hat{\mathbf{i}}_f^T, \hat{\mathbf{j}}_f^T)$ for $f = 1, \dots, F$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \hat{\mathbf{i}}_f^T Q Q^T \hat{\mathbf{i}}_f = 1 \\ \hat{\mathbf{j}}_f^T Q Q^T \hat{\mathbf{j}}_f = 1 \\ \hat{\mathbf{i}}_f^T Q Q^T \hat{\mathbf{j}}_f = 0 \end{array} \right\} Q \text{ is unknown.}$$

- Q is 3×3 matrix, 9 variables, $3F$ quadratic equations.



Orthonormality of M

- We have computed $(\hat{\mathbf{i}}_f^T, \hat{\mathbf{j}}_f^T)$ for $f = 1, \dots, F$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \hat{\mathbf{i}}_f^T Q Q^T \hat{\mathbf{i}}_f = 1 \\ \hat{\mathbf{j}}_f^T Q Q^T \hat{\mathbf{j}}_f = 1 \\ \hat{\mathbf{i}}_f^T Q Q^T \hat{\mathbf{j}}_f = 0 \end{array} \right\} Q \text{ is unknown.}$$

- Q is 3×3 matrix, 9 variables, $3F$ quadratic equations.
- Q can be solved with 3 or more images ($F \geq 3$) using Newton's method.



Orthonormality of M

- We have computed $(\hat{\mathbf{i}}_f^T, \hat{\mathbf{j}}_f^T)$ for $f = 1, \dots, F$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \hat{\mathbf{i}}_f^T Q Q^T \hat{\mathbf{i}}_f = 1 \\ \hat{\mathbf{j}}_f^T Q Q^T \hat{\mathbf{j}}_f = 1 \\ \hat{\mathbf{i}}_f^T Q Q^T \hat{\mathbf{j}}_f = 0 \end{array} \right\} Q \text{ is unknown.}$$

- Q is 3×3 matrix, 9 variables, $3F$ quadratic equations.
- Q can be solved with 3 or more images ($F \geq 3$) using Newton's method.



Final Solution:

$$M = U_1 (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} Q$$

Camera Motion

$$S = Q^{-1} (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} V_1^T$$

Scene Structure

Orthonormality of M

- We have computed $(\hat{\mathbf{i}}_f^T, \hat{\mathbf{j}}_f^T)$ for $f = 1, \dots, F$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \hat{\mathbf{i}}_f^T Q Q^T \hat{\mathbf{i}}_f = 1 \\ \hat{\mathbf{j}}_f^T Q Q^T \hat{\mathbf{j}}_f = 1 \\ \hat{\mathbf{i}}_f^T Q Q^T \hat{\mathbf{j}}_f = 0 \end{array} \right\} Q \text{ is unknown.}$$

- Q is 3×3 matrix, 9 variables, $3F$ quadratic equations.
- Q can be solved with 3 or more images ($F \geq 3$) using Newton's method.

Final Solution:

$$M = U_1 (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} Q$$

Camera Motion

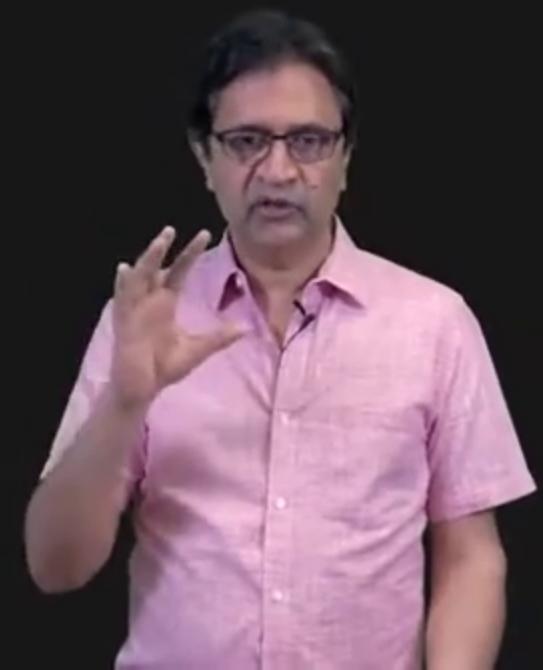
$$S = Q^{-1} (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} V_1^T$$

Scene Structure



Summary: Orthographic SFM

1. Detect and track feature points.



[Tomasi 1992]

Summary: Orthographic SFM

1. Detect and track feature points.
2. Create the centroid subtracted matrix W of corresponding feature points.

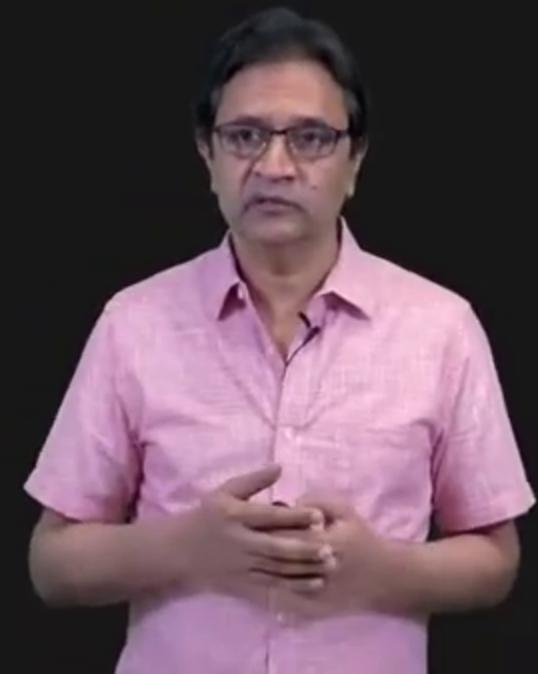


Summary: Orthographic SFM

1. Detect and track feature points.
2. Create the centroid subtracted matrix \mathbb{W} of corresponding feature points.
3. Compute SVD of \mathbb{W} and enforce rank constraint.

$$\mathbb{W} = U \Sigma V^T = U_1 \Sigma_1 V_1^T$$

(2F×3) (3×3) (3×P)



Summary: Orthographic SFM

1. Detect and track feature points.
2. Create the centroid subtracted matrix W of corresponding feature points.
3. Compute SVD of W and enforce rank constraint.

$$W = U \Sigma V^T = U_1 \Sigma_1 V_1^T$$

($2F \times 3$) (3×3) $\overset{\leftarrow}{(3 \times P)}$



Summary: Orthographic SFM

1. Detect and track feature points.
2. Create the centroid subtracted matrix W of corresponding feature points.
3. Compute SVD of W and enforce rank constraint.

$$W = U \Sigma V^T = U_1 \Sigma_1 V_1^T$$

(2F×3) (3×3) (3×P)

4. Set $M = U_1 (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} Q$ and $S = Q^{-1} (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} V_1^T$.



Summary: Orthographic SFM

1. Detect and track feature points.
2. Create the centroid subtracted matrix W of corresponding feature points.
3. Compute SVD of W and enforce rank constraint.

$$W = U \Sigma V^T = U_1 \Sigma_1 V_1^T$$

(2F×3) (3×3) (3×P)

4. Set $M = U_1 (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} Q$ and $S = Q^{-1} (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} V_1^T$.
5. Find Q by enforcing the orthonormality constraint.



Summary: Orthographic SFM

1. Detect and track feature points.
2. Create the centroid subtracted matrix W of corresponding feature points.
3. Compute SVD of W and enforce rank constraint.

$$W = U \Sigma V^T = U_1 \Sigma_1 V_1^T$$

(2F×3) (3×3) (3×P)

4. Set $M = U_1 (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} Q$ and $S = Q^{-1} (\Sigma_1)^{1/2} V_1^T$.
5. Find Q by enforcing the orthonormality constraint.



Results



Input Image Sequence



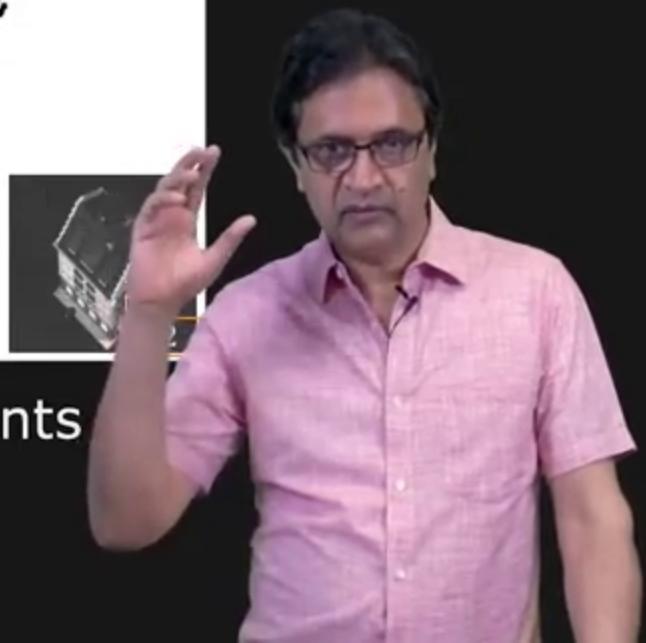
Results



Input Image Sequence



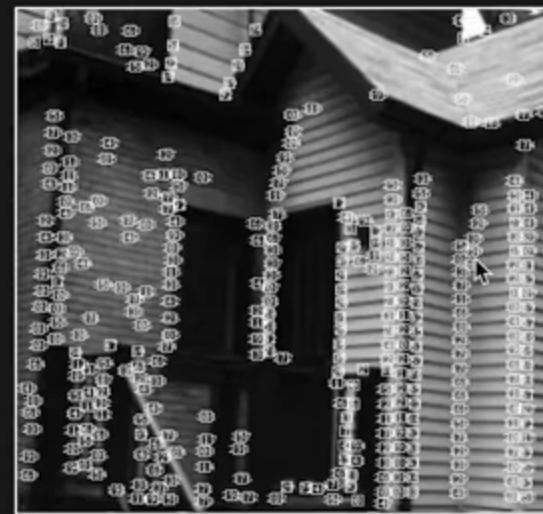
Estimated 3D Points



Results



Input Image Sequence



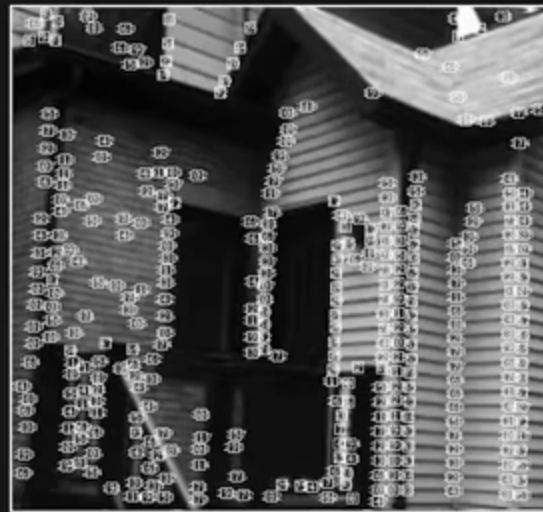
Tracked Features



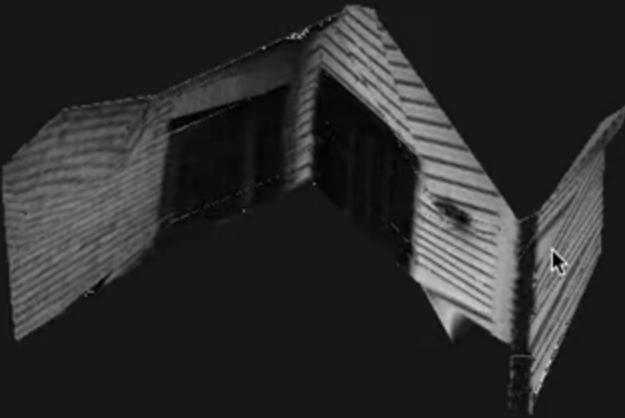
Results



Input Image Sequence



Tracked Features



3D Reconstruction



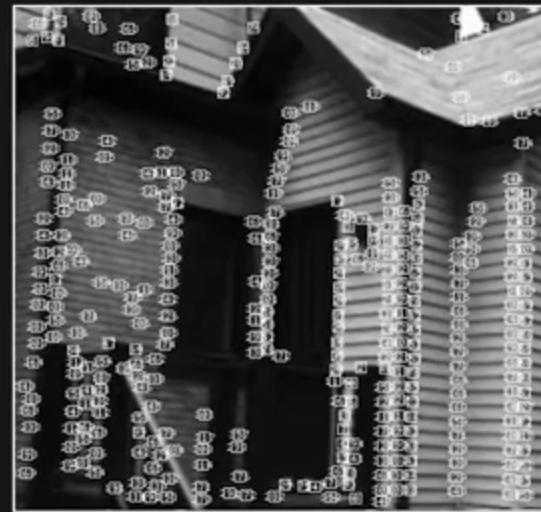
3D Reconstruction



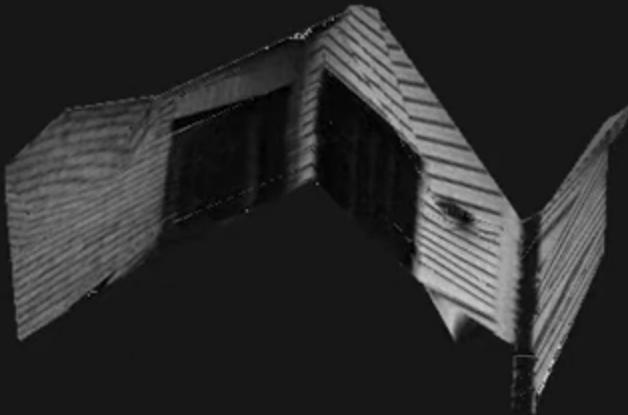
Results



Input Image Sequence



Tracked Features



3D Reconstruction



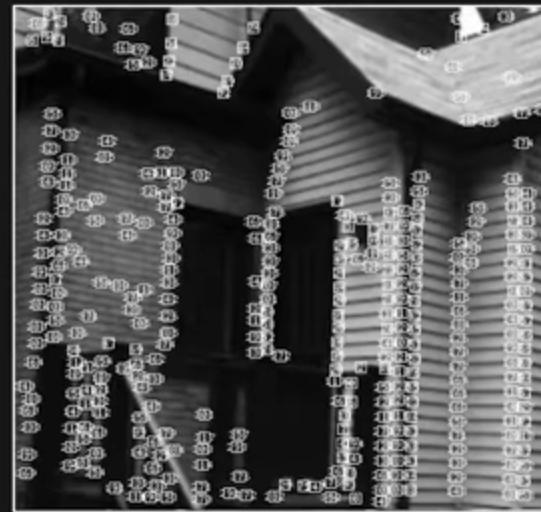
3D Reconstruction



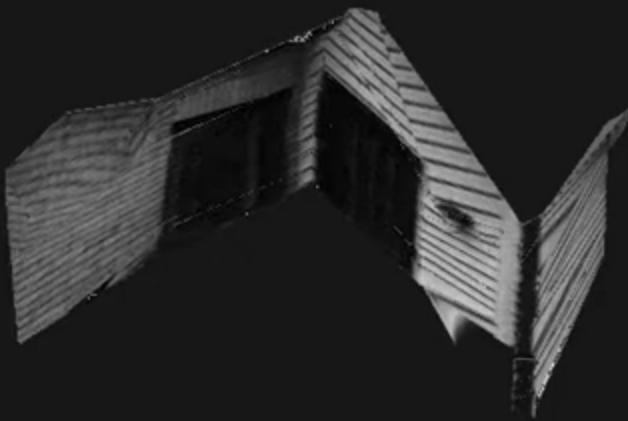
Results



Input Image Sequence



Tracked Features



3D Reconstruction



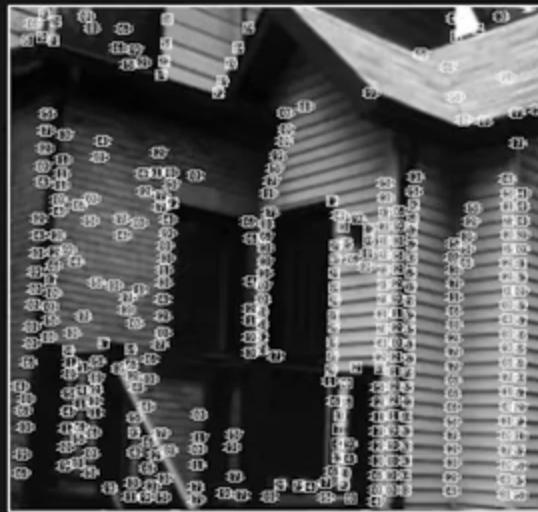
3D Reconstruction



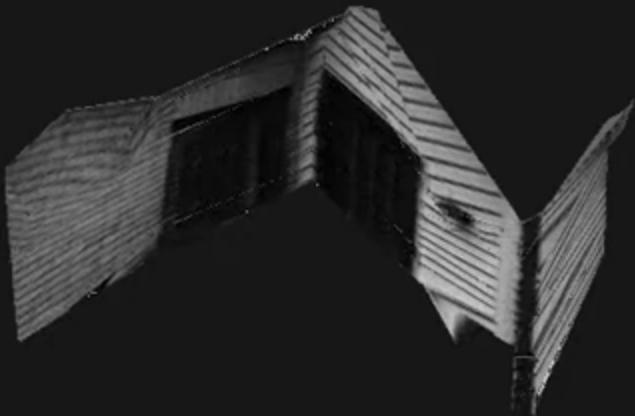
Results



Input Image Sequence



Tracked Features



3D Reconstruction



3D Reconstruction



Structure From Motion: Result



Structure From Motion: Result



[Pollefeys 2002]

Structure From Motion: Result

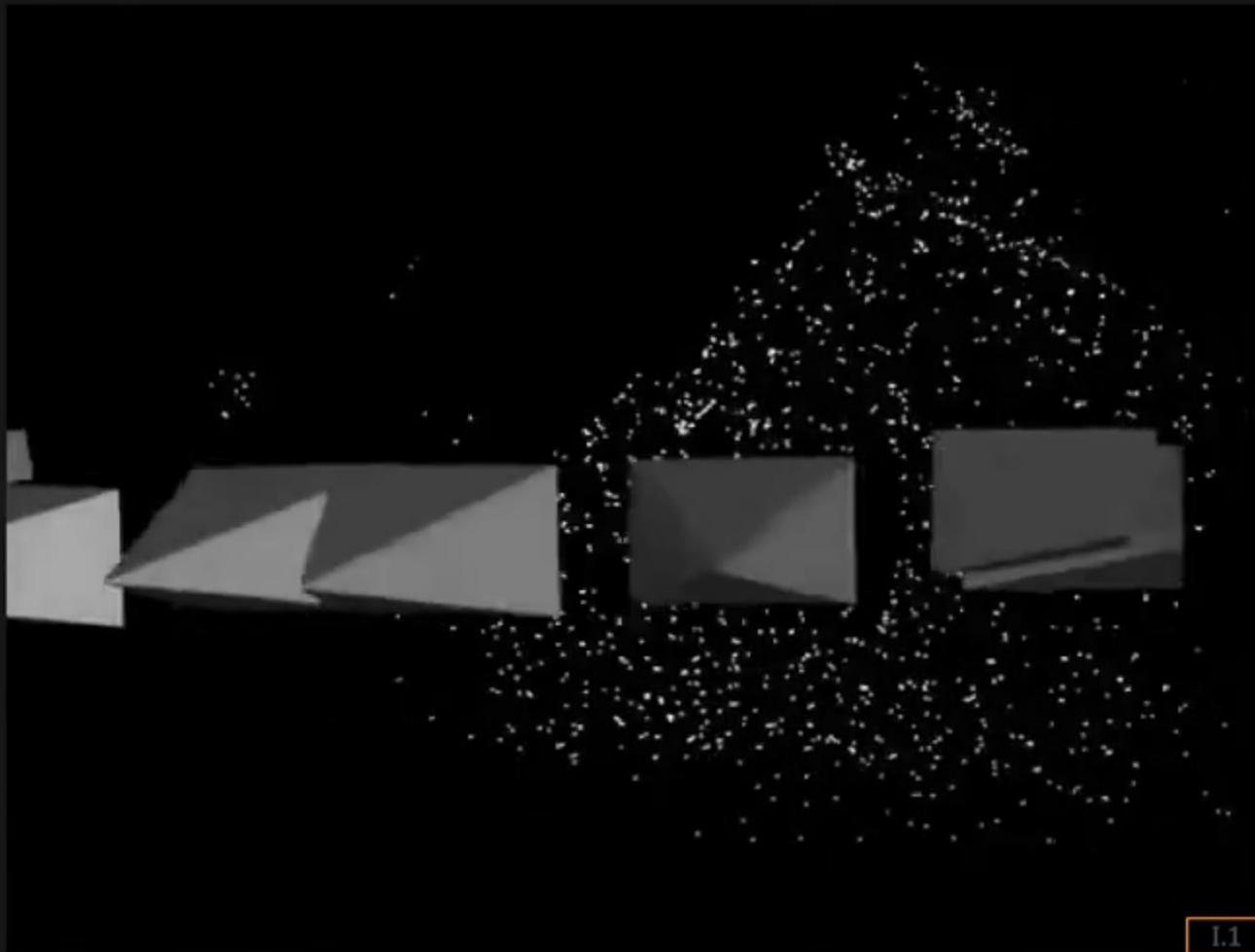


I.1



[Pollefeys 2002]

Structure From Motion: Result



[Pollefeys 2002]

Structure From Motion: Result



[Pollefeys 2002]

Structure From Motion: Result



[Pollefeys 2002]

Structure From Motion: Result



[Pollefeys 2002]

References: Papers

[Tomasi 1992] Tomasi, C. and Kanade, T. "Shape and Motion from Image Streams under Orthography: A Factorization Method" IJCV, 1992.

[Pollefeys 2002] M. Pollefeys and L. Van Gool. Visual modeling: from images to images, *The Journal of Visualization and Computer Animation*, 13: 199-209, 2002.