

Rank of Observation Matrix

Shree K. Nayar

Columbia University

Topic: Structure from Motion, Module: Reconstruction II

First Principles of Computer Vision

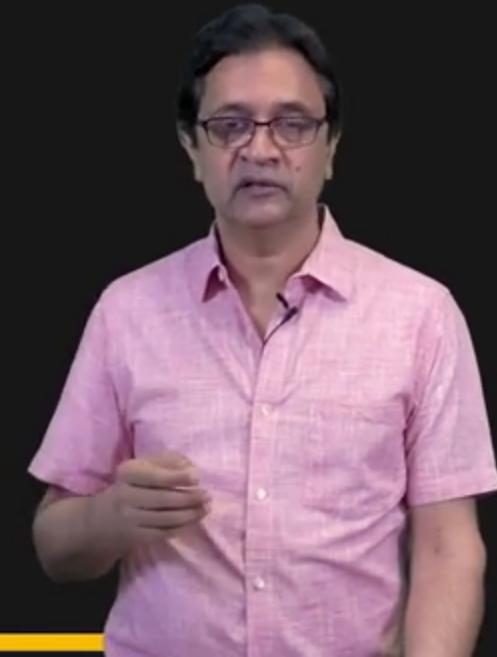
Linear Independence of Vectors

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



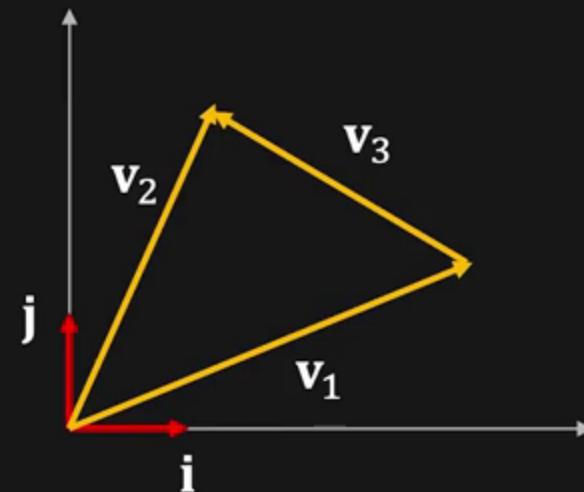
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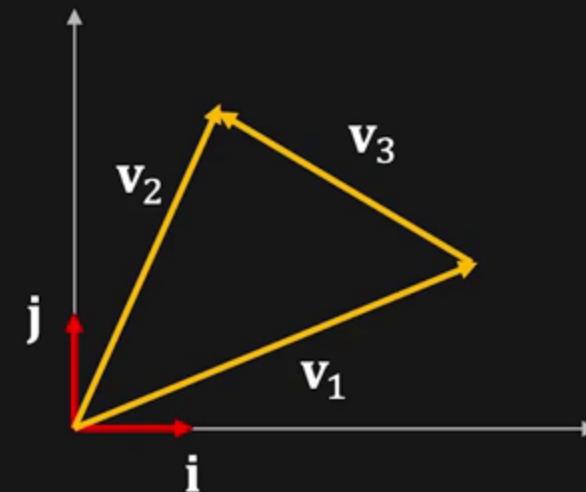
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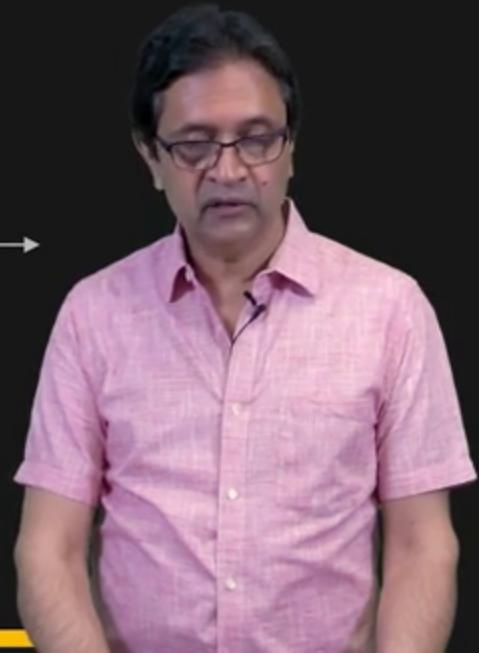
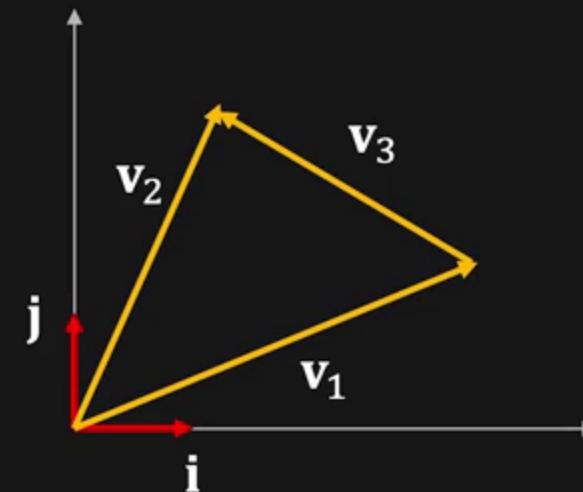
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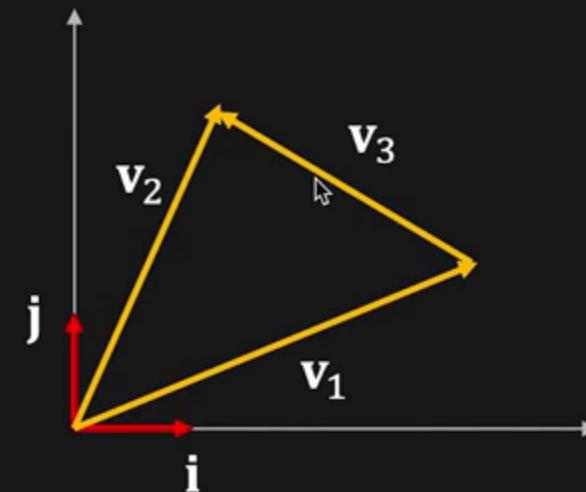
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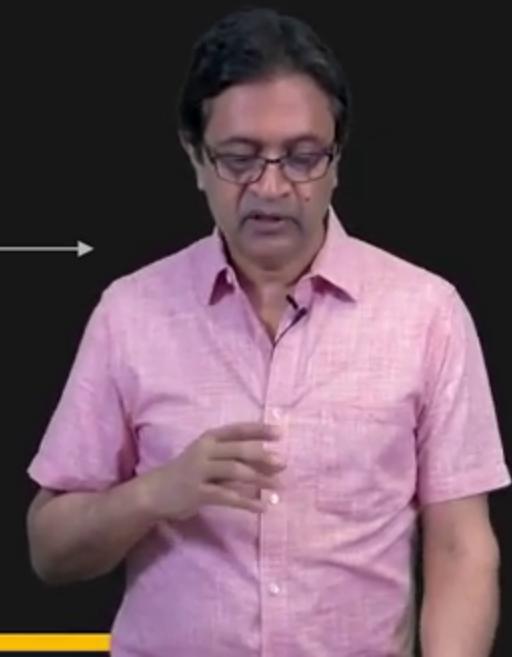
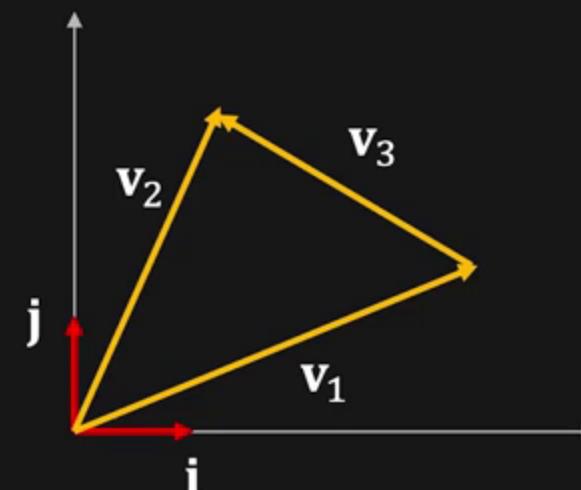
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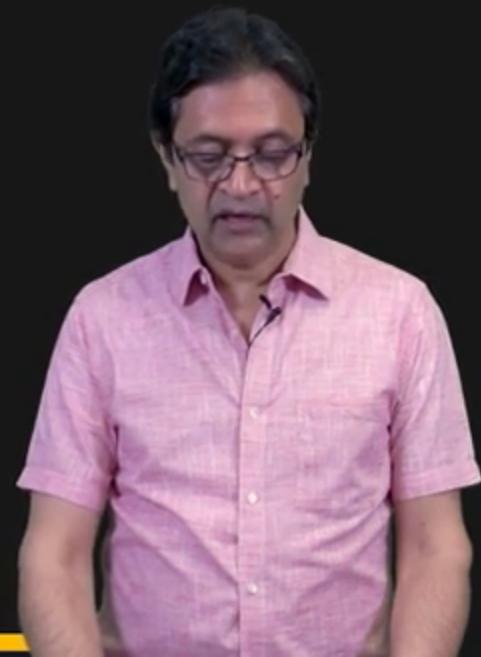


Rank of a Matrix

Column Rank: The number of linearly independent columns of the matrix.

Row Rank: The number of linearly independent rows of the matrix.

$$m \begin{bmatrix} & A \\ & \downarrow \\ & n \end{bmatrix} = [\mathbf{c}_1 \quad \mathbf{c}_2 \quad \dots \quad \mathbf{c}_n] = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}_1^T \\ \mathbf{r}_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{r}_m^T \end{bmatrix}$$



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$$\text{ColumnRank}(A) \leq n$$

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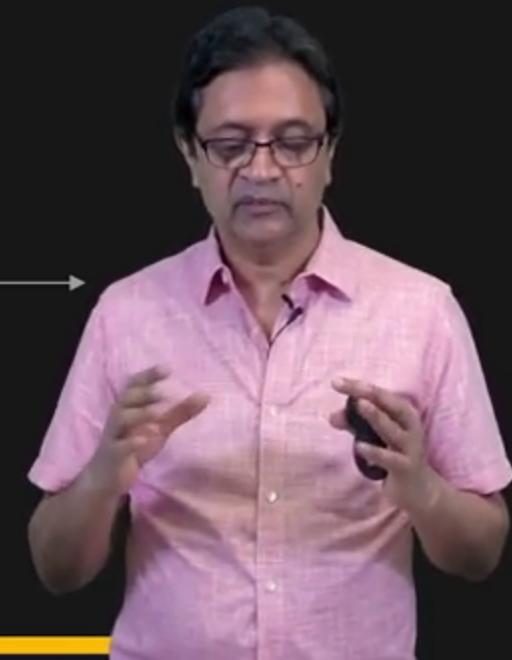
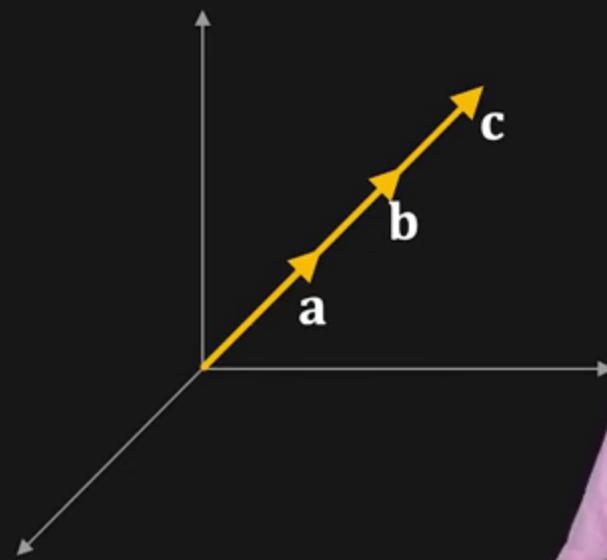


Geometric Meaning of Matrix Rank

Rank is the dimensionality of the space spanned by column or row vectors of the matrix.

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

$$\text{Rank}(A) = 1$$

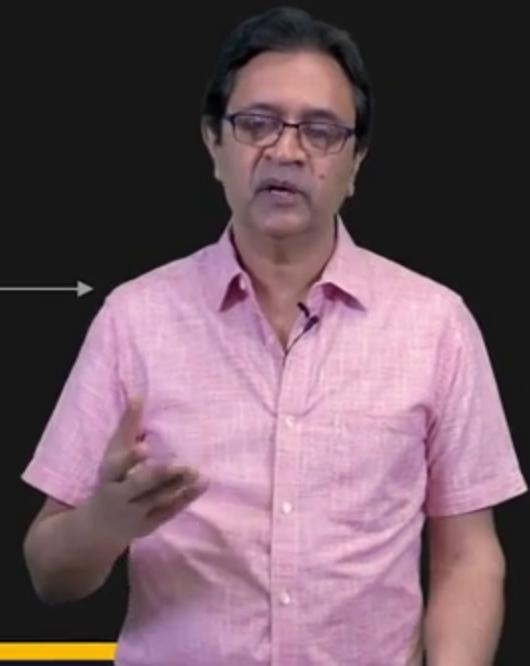
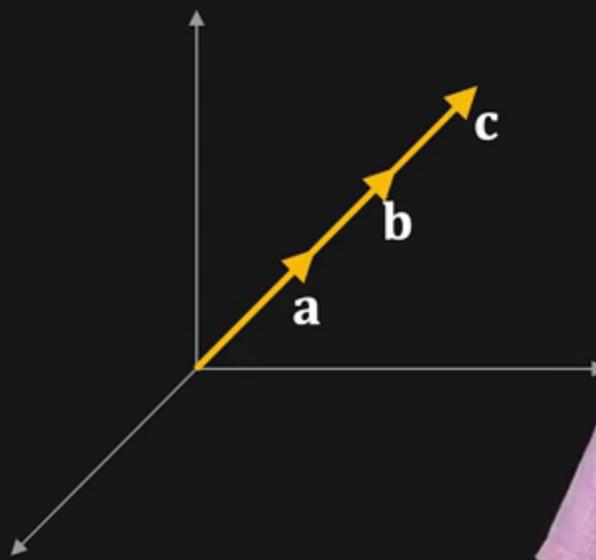


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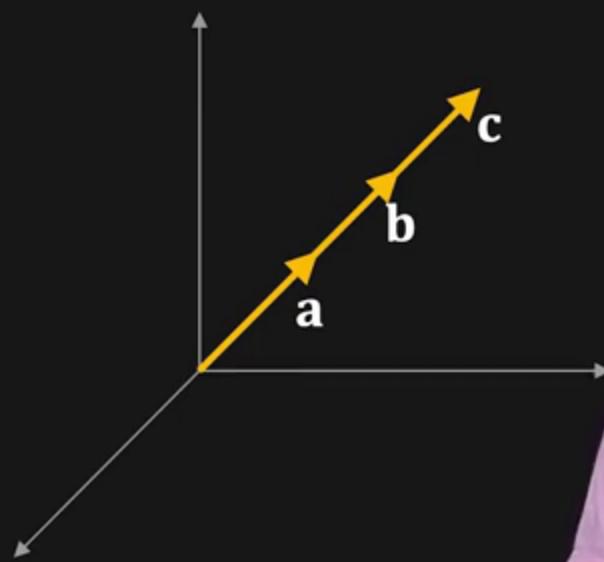


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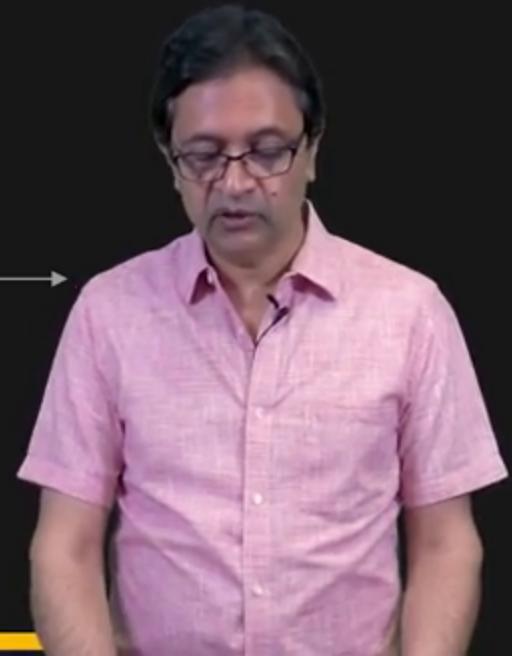
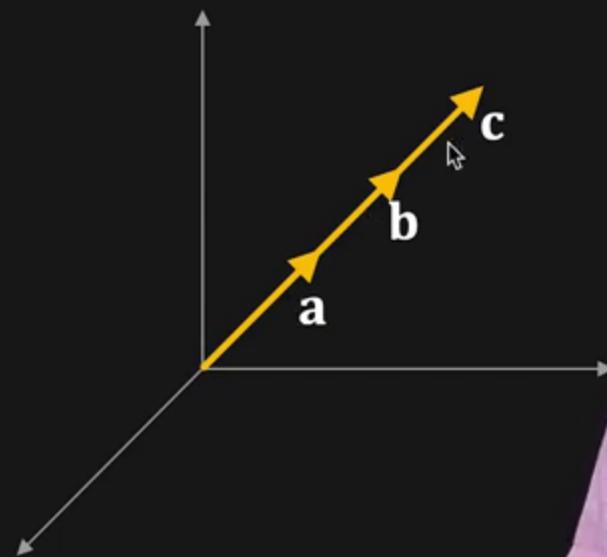


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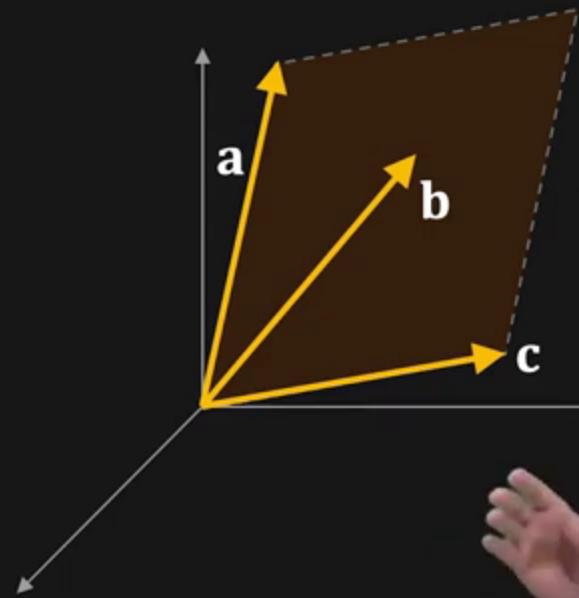


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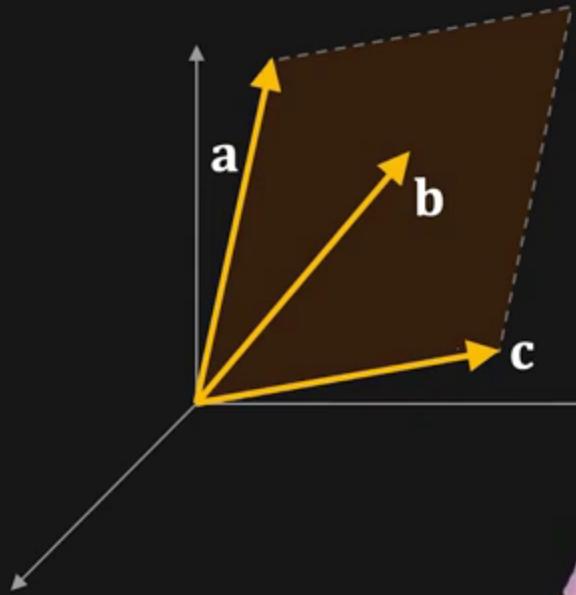


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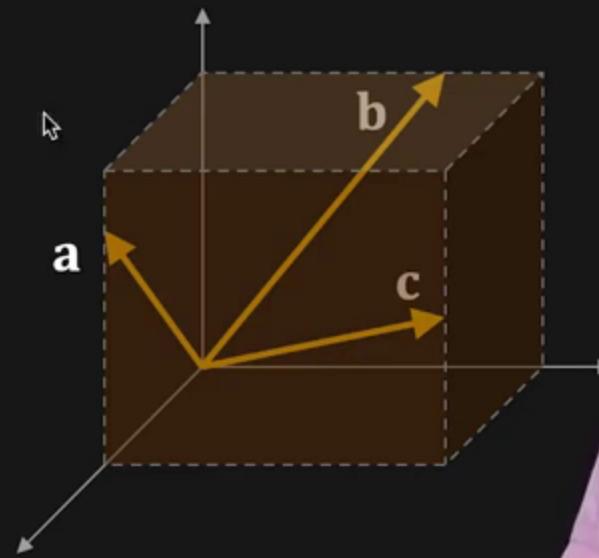


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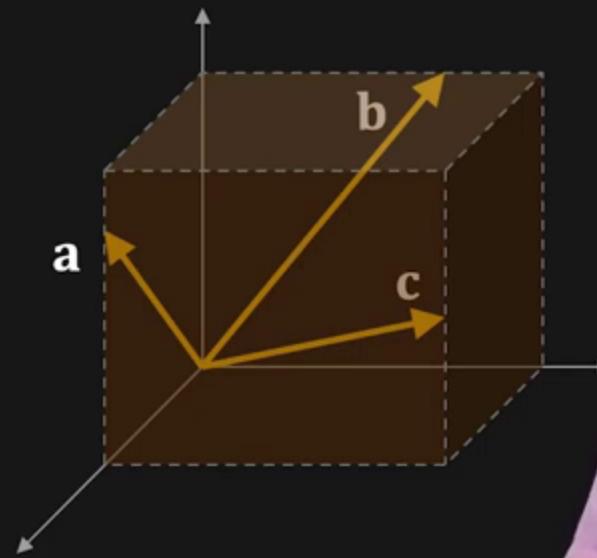


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- $\text{Rank}(A^T) = \text{Rank}(A)$



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



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- $\text{Rank}(AA^T) = \text{Rank}(A^TA) = \text{Rank}(A^T) = \text{Rank}(A)$
- $A_{m \times m}$ is invertible iff $\text{Rank}(A_{m \times m}) = m$



...Back to Observation Matrix W

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Point 1} \quad \text{Point 2} \quad \dots \quad \text{Point N} \\ \text{Image 1} \quad \tilde{u}_{1,1} \quad \tilde{u}_{1,2} \quad \dots \quad \tilde{u}_{1,N} \\ \text{Image 2} \quad \tilde{u}_{2,1} \quad \tilde{u}_{2,2} \quad \dots \quad \tilde{u}_{2,N} \\ \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \\ \text{Image F} \quad \tilde{u}_{F,1} \quad \tilde{u}_{F,2} \quad \dots \quad \tilde{u}_{F,N} \\ \text{Image 1} \quad \tilde{v}_{1,1} \quad \tilde{v}_{1,2} \quad \dots \quad \tilde{v}_{1,N} \\ \text{Image 2} \quad \tilde{u}_{2,1} \quad \tilde{u}_{2,2} \quad \dots \quad \tilde{v}_{2,N} \\ \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \\ \text{Image F} \quad \tilde{v}_{F,1} \quad \tilde{v}_{F,2} \quad \dots \quad \tilde{v}_{F,N} \end{array} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{i}_1^T \\ \mathbf{i}_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{i}_F^T \\ \mathbf{j}_1^T \\ \mathbf{j}_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{j}_F^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{c} \text{Point 1} \quad \text{Point 2} \quad \dots \quad \text{Point N} \\ [P_1 \quad P_2 \quad \dots \quad P_N] \\ S_{3 \times N} \\ \text{Scene Structure} \\ (\text{Unknown}) \end{array}$$

$W_{2F \times N}$ $M_{2F \times 3}$
Centroid-Subtracted Camera Motion
Feature Points (Known) (Unknown)



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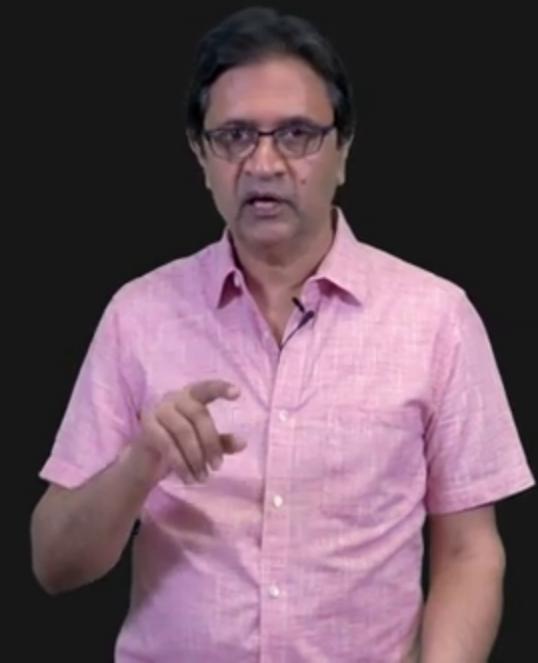
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Rank of Observation Matrix

$$\begin{array}{ccc} W & = & M \times S \\ 2F \times N & & 2F \times 3 & 3 \times N \end{array}$$



Rank of Observation Matrix

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



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

We know:

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

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



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

We know:

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

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



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

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



Rank of Observation Matrix

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

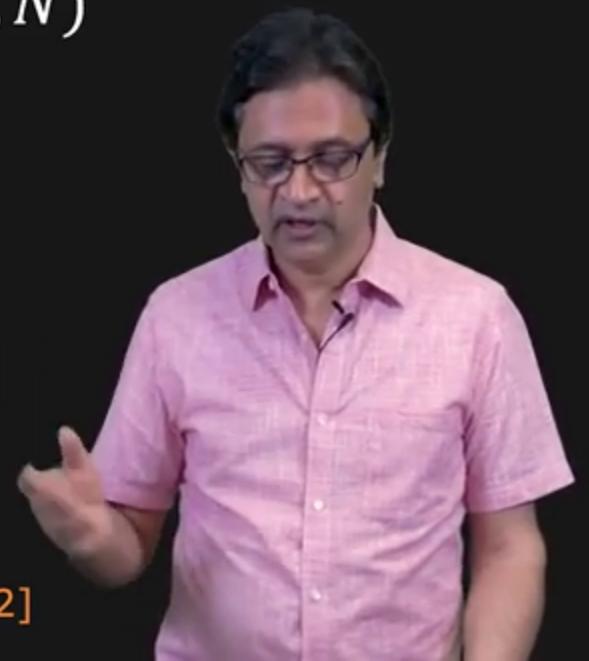
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Rank Theorem: $\text{Rank}(W) \leq 3$

