

# 摄影测量学



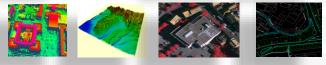
















# 双像立体测图

摄影测量学教学组



# 第三章 双像立体测图

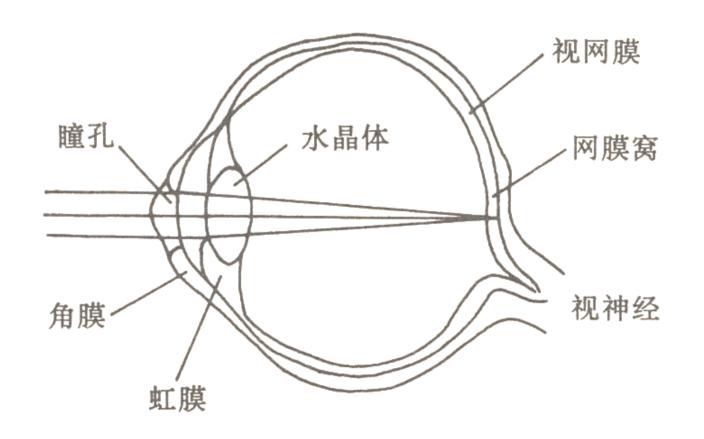
§3.1人眼的立体视觉和立体观察

§3.2立体像对相对定向与核线几何

§3.3立体像对空间前方交会

§3.4单元模型的绝对定向

§3.5立体影像对光束法严密解



#### 人眼的结构

#### A点的左右坐标差为

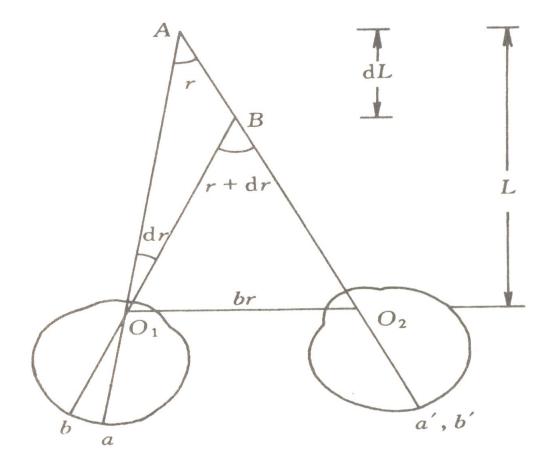
$$p_A = X_a - X_{a'}$$

#### B点的左右坐标差为

$$p_{B} = X_{b} - X_{b'}$$

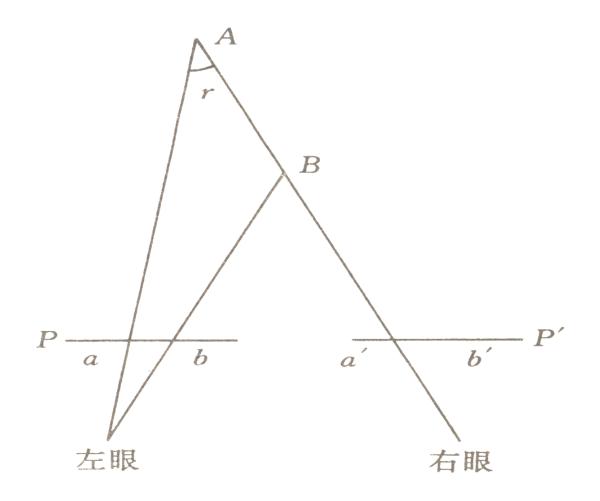
#### 左右视差较: 称为生理视差

$$\Delta p = p_A - p_B$$



# 人造立体视觉

用摄影机摄得同一景物的两张像片,这两张像片称为立体像。



#### 重叠影式观察立体

# 互补色法

光谱中两种色光混合在一起成为白色光,称为互补色光

# 光闸法

光闸法立体观察,是在投影的光线中安装光闸

## 偏振光法

光线通过偏振器分解出的偏振光,只在偏振平面上进行

# 液晶闪闭法

# 图像显示软件按照一定的频率交替地显示左右图像, 红外发生器则同步地发射红外线, 控制液晶眼镜的左右镜片交替地闪闭





### 观察人造立体的条件

#### 观察人造立体的条件:

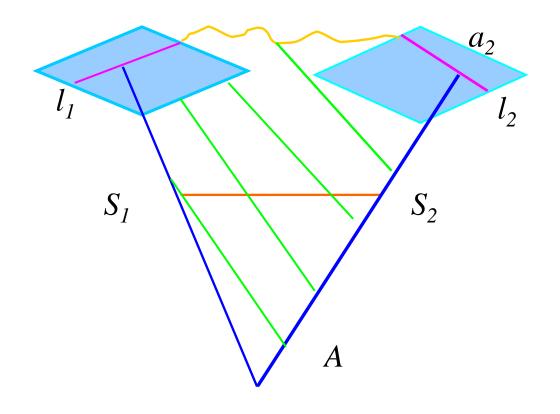
- 1. 由两个不同摄站点摄取同一景物的一个立体像对。
- 2. 一只眼睛只能观察像对中的一张像片,即双眼观察像对时必须保持两眼分别只能对一张像片观察,这一条件称之为分像条件。
- 3. 两眼各自观察同一景物的左、右影像点的连线应与眼基线近似平行。
  - 4. 像片间的距离应与双眼的交会角相适应。

### §3.2 立体像对相对定向与核线几何

- ◆ 相对定向元素与共面方程
- ◆ 连续像对相对定向
- ◆ 单独像对相对定向
- ◆ 核面与核线

# 相对定向

立体像对的相对定向就 是要恢复摄影时相邻两 影像摄影光束的相互关 系,从而使同名光线对 对相交。



#### 相对定向元素与共面方程

#### 1、相对定向元素

描述立体像对中两张像片的相对位置和姿态关系的元素。



# 单独像对相对定向

 $\varphi_1$ ,  $\kappa_1$ ,  $\varphi_2$ ,  $\omega_2$ ,  $\kappa_2$ 

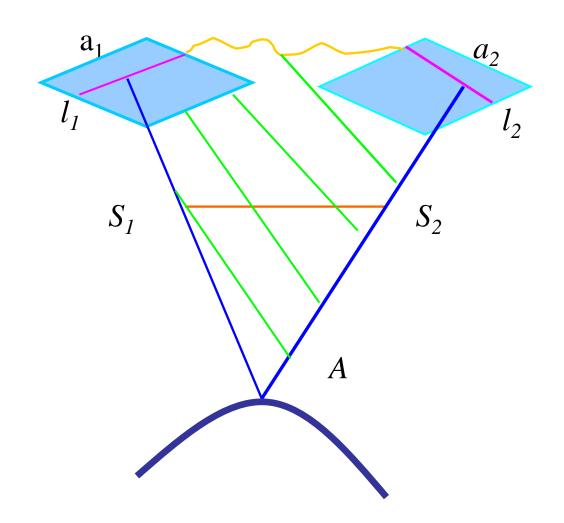


## 连续像对相对定向

 $B_{\gamma}$ ,  $B_{Z'}$ ,  $\varphi_2$ ,  $\omega_2$ ,  $\kappa_2$ 

#### 相对定向元素与共面方程

## 2. 共面条件方程式



# 立体模型实现正确相对定向后的示意图

$$\vec{\mathbf{B}} \cdot (\vec{\mathbf{R}}_1 \times \vec{\mathbf{R}}_2) = 0$$



$$F = \begin{vmatrix} B_{X} & B_{Y} & B_{Z} \\ X_{1} & Y_{1} & Z_{1} \\ X_{2} & Y_{2} & Z_{2} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ Y_1 \\ Z_1 \end{bmatrix} = R_1 \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ -f \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_2 \\ Y_2 \\ Z_2 \end{bmatrix} = R_2 \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ -f \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 二、连续像对相对定向

# 以左像片的像空间坐标为像空间辅助坐标系。

# 左方影像是水平的或其方位元素是已知。

$$X_{S1} = 0, Y_{S1} = 0, Z_{S1} = 0$$

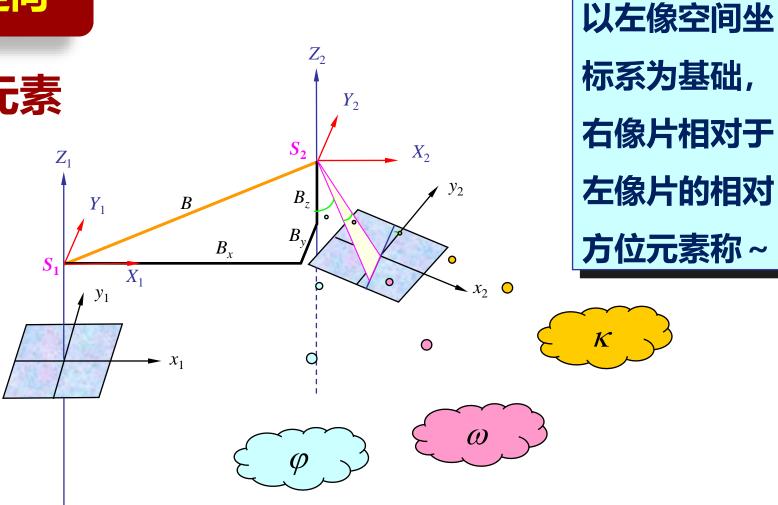
$$\boldsymbol{\phi_1} = \boldsymbol{\varpi_1} = \boldsymbol{\kappa_1} = \boldsymbol{0}$$

$$X_{S2} = bx$$
,  $Y_{S2} = by$ ,  $Z_{S2} = bz$ 

$$\phi$$
,  $\omega$ ,  $\kappa$ 

#### 二、连续像对相对定向

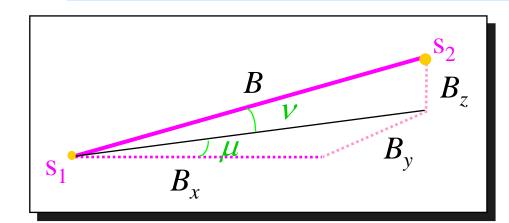
### 连续像对相对定向元素



连续法相对定向元素:  $B_y$ ,  $B_z$ ,  $\varphi$ ,  $\omega$ ,  $\kappa$ 

#### 连续像对相对定向原理

 $B_z$ 



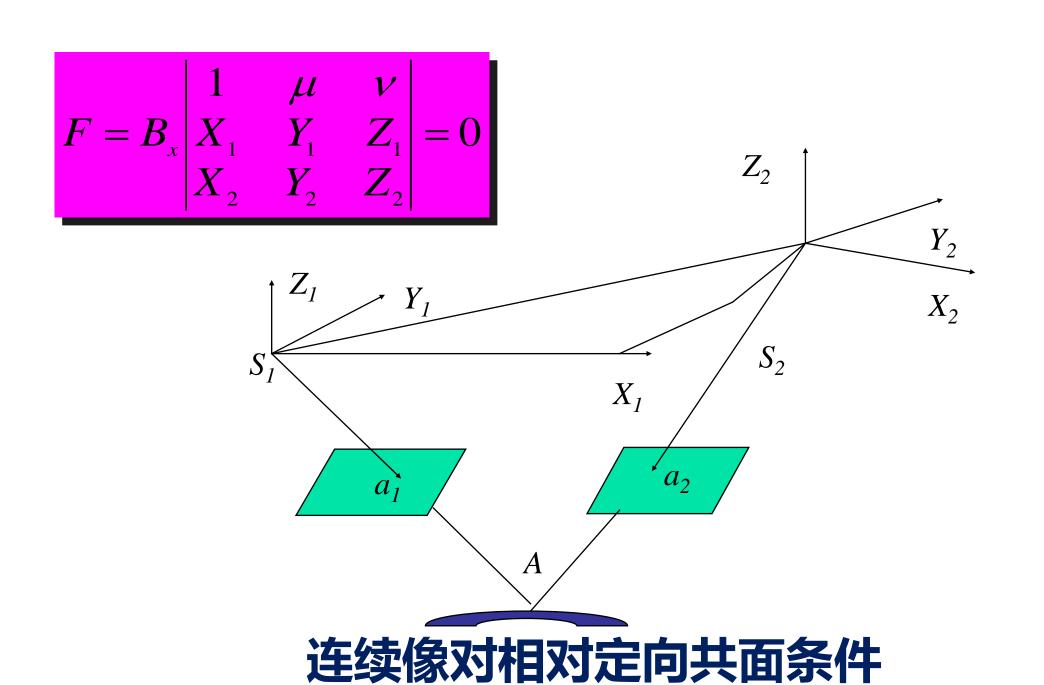
#### μ, ν: 与基线分量有关的两个角元素

$$B_{y} = B_{x} \operatorname{tg} \mu \approx B_{x} \mu$$

$$B_{z} = \frac{B_{x}}{\cos \mu} \operatorname{tg} \nu \approx B_{x} \nu$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ Y_1 \\ Z_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ -f \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_2 \\ Y_2 \\ Z_2 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{R} \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ -f \end{bmatrix}$$



#### 多元函数泰勒公式展开至小值一次项

$$F = F_0 + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \varphi} d\varphi + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \omega} d\omega + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \kappa} d\kappa + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \mu} b_x d\mu + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \nu} b_x d\nu = 0$$

#### φ,ω,κ为小角引用微小旋转矩阵

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_2 \\ Y_2 \\ Z_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\kappa & -\varphi \\ \kappa & 1 & -\omega \\ \varphi & \omega & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ -f \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \varphi}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial \omega}, \cdots$$

$$\frac{\partial X_2}{\partial \varphi}, \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial \omega}, \cdots, \frac{\partial Z_2}{\partial \kappa}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \begin{bmatrix} X & 2 \\ Y & 2 \\ Z & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} O & O & -1 \\ O & O & O \\ 1 & O & O \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ -f \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \omega} \begin{bmatrix} X & 2 \\ Y & 2 \\ Z & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} O & O & O \\ O & O & -1 \\ O & 1 & O \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ -f \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \kappa} \begin{bmatrix} X & 2 \\ Y & 2 \\ Z & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} O & -1 & O \\ 1 & O & O \\ O & O & O \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ -f \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F = F_0 + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \varphi} d\varphi + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \omega} d\omega + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \kappa} d\kappa + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \omega} d\omega + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \kappa} d\kappa + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \omega} d\omega +$$

要求偏导数 
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \varphi}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial \omega}, \cdots$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \varphi} = \begin{vmatrix} B_{x} & B_{y} & B_{z} \\ X_{1} & Y_{1} & Z_{1} \\ \frac{\partial X_{2}}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial Y_{2}}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial Z_{2}}{\partial \varphi} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} B_{x} & B_{y} & B_{z} \\ X_{1} & Y_{1} & Z_{1} \\ f & 0 & x_{2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \varphi} = \begin{vmatrix} B_{x} & B_{y} & B_{z} \\ X_{1} & Y_{1} & Z_{1} \\ \frac{\partial X_{2}}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial Y_{2}}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial Z_{2}}{\partial \varphi} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} B_{x} & B_{y} & B_{z} \\ X_{1} & Y_{1} & Z_{1} \\ 0 & f & y_{2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \varphi} = \begin{vmatrix} X_{2} \\ Y_{2} \\ Z_{2} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} O & O & -1 \\ O & O & O \\ 1 & O & O \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_{2} \\ Y_{2} \\ Z_{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} O & O & -1 \\ O & O & O \\ 1 & O & O \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_{2} \\ Y_{2} \\ Z_{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \varphi} = B_{x} \begin{vmatrix} Z_{1} & X_{1} \\ Z_{2} & X_{2} \\ Z_{2} & Y_{1} \end{vmatrix}$$



$$F = F_0 + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \varphi} d\varphi + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \omega} d\omega + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \kappa} d\kappa + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \mu} b_x d\mu + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \nu} b_x d\nu = 0$$

整理后可得:  $Y_1x_2d\varphi + (Y_1y_2 - Z_1f)d\omega - x_2Z_1d\kappa + (Z_1X_2 - X_1Z_2)d\mu + (X_1Y_2 - X_2Y_1)d\nu + \frac{F_0}{B_X} = 0$ 

在仅考虑到小值一次项的情况下,上式中的x<sub>2</sub>, y<sub>2</sub>可用像空间辅助坐标X<sub>3</sub>, Y<sub>3</sub>取代,并且可近似地认为:



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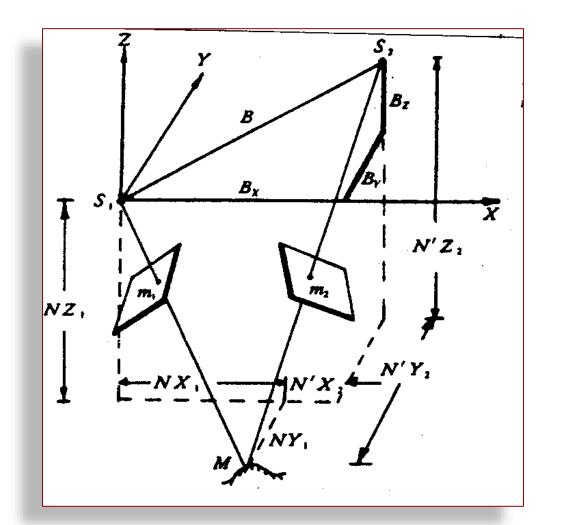
#### N′是将右片像点m。变换为模型中M点时的点投影系数

$$N' = \frac{B_X Z_1 - B_Z X_1}{X_1 Z_2 - Z_1 X_2}$$

$$NX_1 = B_X + N'X_2$$
  
 $NY_1 = B_Y + N'Y_2$   
 $NZ_1 = B_Z + N'Z_2$ 

$$N = \frac{B_X Z_2 - B_Z X_2}{X_1 Z_2 - Z_1 X_2}$$

左片像点m<sub>1</sub>的点投影系数



$$N' = \frac{B_X Z_1 - B_Z X_1}{X_1 Z_2 - Z_1 X_2}$$

右片像点m2的点投影系数

$$Z_{1}X_{2} - Z_{2}X_{1} = -\frac{B_{X}}{N'}Z_{1}$$
 $X_{1}Y_{2} - X_{2}Y_{1} = \frac{B_{X}}{N'}Y_{2}$ 

$$q = -\frac{X_2Y_2}{Z_2}N'd\varphi - (Z_2 + \frac{Y_2^2}{Z_2})N'd\omega + X_2N'd\kappa + B_Xd\mu - \frac{Y_2}{Z_2}B_Xd\nu$$
 解析法连续像对相对定向的解算公式

$$q = -\frac{\begin{vmatrix} B_{X} & B_{Y} & B_{Z} \\ X_{1} & Y_{1} & Z_{1} \\ X_{2} & Y_{2} & Z_{2} \end{vmatrix}}{Z_{1}X_{2} - X_{1}Z_{2}} = \frac{B_{X}Z_{2} - B_{Z}X_{2}}{X_{1}Z_{2} - Z_{1}X_{2}}Y_{1} - \frac{B_{X}Z_{1} - B_{Z}X_{1}}{X_{1}Z_{2} - Z_{1}X_{2}}Y_{2} - B_{Y}$$

$$= NY_{1} - N'Y_{2} - By$$

$$q = -\frac{\begin{vmatrix} B_{X} & B_{Y} & B_{Z} \\ X_{1} & Y_{1} & Z_{1} \\ X_{2} & Y_{2} & Z_{2} \end{vmatrix}}{Z_{1}X_{2} - X_{1}Z_{2}} = \frac{B_{X}Z_{2} - B_{Z}X_{2}}{X_{1}Z_{2} - Z_{1}X_{2}}Y_{1} - \frac{B_{X}Z_{1} - B_{Z}X_{1}}{X_{1}Z_{2} - Z_{1}X_{2}}Y_{2} - B_{Y}$$

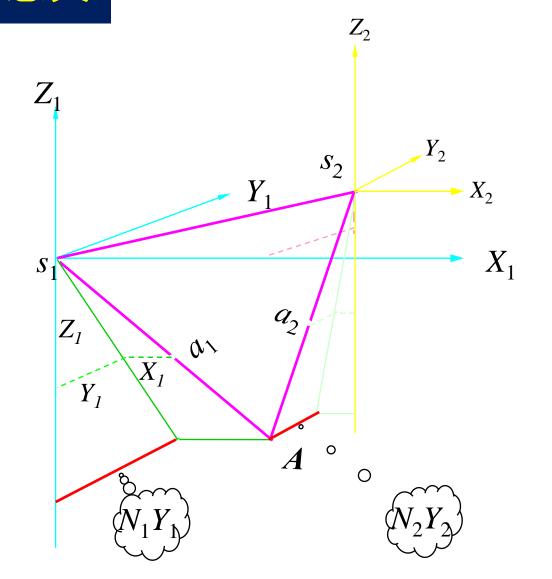
$$= NY_{1} - N'Y_{2} - By$$

q 值的几何意义为相对定向时模型上的上下视差,若q = 0,表示相对定向已完成,若 $q \neq 0$ ,则表示相对定向未完成,模型存在上下视差。

#### 连续像对相对定向中常数项的几何意义

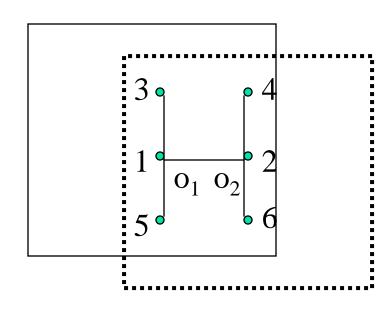
#### **Q**为定向点上模型上下视差:

- > 当一个立体像对完成相对定向, Q=0
- ▶当一个立体像对未完成相对定向,即同名 光线不相交, Q≠0



### 相对定向元素解算过程

■5个未知数dφ, dω, dκ, dμ, dν, 至 少要量测5对同名像点,当有多余观 测值时,误差方程式:



$$V_{q} = -\frac{X_{2}Y_{2}}{Z_{2}}N'd\varphi - (Z_{2} + \frac{Y_{2}^{2}}{Z_{2}})N'd\omega + X_{2}N'd\kappa + B_{X}d\mu - \frac{Y_{2}}{Z_{2}}B_{X}d\nu - q$$

# 当观测了6对以上同名像点时,就可按最小二乘的原理求解。设观测了n对同名像点,可列出n个误差方程,其矩阵形式为:

$$V = AX - L$$
,  $P = I$ 

### 相应的法方程为:

$$A^TPAX = A^TPL$$

#### 法方程式的解为:

$$X = (A^T P A)^{-1} A^T P L$$

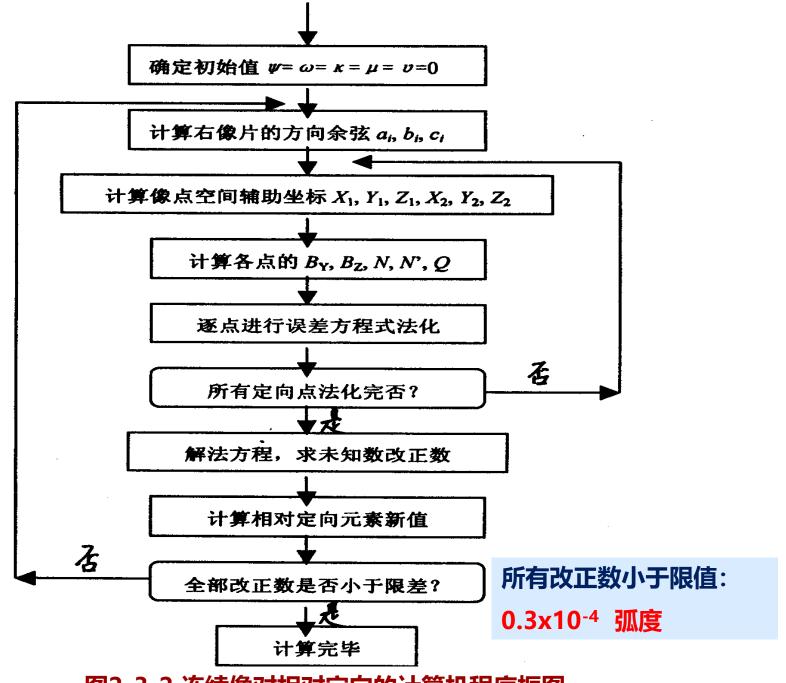


图2-3-2 连续像对相对定向的计算机程序框图

# 连续像对相对定向严密解

在上面的讨论过程中,是把q 视为观测值,而实际的观测值通常是像点的

左、右像片坐标。此外,在上述推导中仅考虑了相对定向元素的一次小项。

严格的处理应对 $x_1$ ,  $y_1$ ,  $x_2$ ,  $y_2$ 像片坐标观测值加入改正数,并且

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \varphi}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial \omega}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial \kappa}$$
 取更严密的公式:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \varphi} = \begin{vmatrix} B_X & B_Y & B_Z \\ X_1 & Y_1 & Z_1 \\ -Z_2 & 0 & X_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \omega} = \begin{vmatrix} B_X & B_Y & B_Z \\ X_1 & Y_1 & Z_1 \\ -Y_2 \sin \varphi & X_2 \sin \varphi - Z_2 \cos \varphi & Y_2 \cos \varphi \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \kappa} = \begin{vmatrix} B_X & B_Y & B_Z \\ X_1 & Y_1 & Z_1 \\ -Y_2 \cos \varphi \cos \omega - Z_2 \sin \omega & X_2 \cos \varphi \cos \omega + Z_2 \sin \varphi \cos \omega & X_2 \sin \omega - Y_2 \sin \varphi \cos \omega \end{vmatrix}$$

#### 从而得到下列形式的误差方程式:

$$= \frac{dB_{Y}}{-} - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} X_{1} & B_{Y} & B_{Z} \\ a_{1} & b_{1} & c_{1} \\ X_{2} & Y_{2} & Z_{2} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} X_{1} & Z_{1} \\ X_{2} & Y_{2} \end{vmatrix}} v_{x_{1}} + \frac{\begin{vmatrix} B_{X} & B_{Y} & B_{Z} \\ a_{2} & b_{2} & c_{2} \\ X_{2} & Y_{2} & Z_{2} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} X_{1} & Z_{1} \\ X_{2} & Z_{2} \end{vmatrix}} v_{y_{1}} + \frac{\begin{vmatrix} B_{X} & B_{Y} & B_{Z} \\ X_{1} & Y_{1} & Z_{1} \\ X_{2} & Z_{2} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} X_{1} & Z_{1} \\ X_{2} & Z_{2} \end{vmatrix}} v_{y_{2}} + \frac{\begin{vmatrix} B_{X} & B_{Y} & B_{Z} \\ X_{1} & Y_{1} & Z_{1} \\ X_{2} & Z_{2} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} X_{1} & Z_{1} \\ X_{2} & Z_{2} \end{vmatrix}} v_{y_{2}} + \frac{\begin{vmatrix} B_{X} & B_{Y} & B_{Z} \\ X_{1} & Y_{1} & Z_{1} \\ -Z_{2} \cos \omega & Y_{2} \cos \phi \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} X_{1} & Z_{1} \\ X_{2} & Z_{2} \end{vmatrix}} v_{y_{2}} + \frac{\begin{vmatrix} B_{X} & B_{Y} & B_{Z} \\ X_{1} & Y_{1} & Z_{1} \\ -Y_{2} \sin \phi & -Z_{2} \cos \omega & Y_{2} \cos \phi \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} X_{1} & Z_{1} \\ X_{2} & Z_{2} \end{vmatrix}} v_{y_{2}} + \frac{\begin{vmatrix} B_{X} & B_{Y} & B_{Z} \\ X_{1} & Y_{1} & Z_{1} \\ -Y_{2} \sin \phi & -Z_{2} \cos \omega & Y_{2} \cos \phi \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} X_{1} & Z_{1} \\ X_{2} & Z_{2} \end{vmatrix}} v_{y_{2}} + \frac{\begin{vmatrix} B_{X} & B_{Y} & B_{Z} \\ X_{1} & Y_{1} & Z_{1} \\ -Y_{2} \cos \phi \cos \omega & X_{2} \cos \phi \cos \omega & X_{2} \sin \omega \\ -Z_{2} \sin \omega & +Z_{2} \sin \phi \cos \omega & -Y_{2} \sin \phi \cos \omega \end{vmatrix}} d\phi - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} B_{X} & B_{Y} & B_{Z} \\ X_{1} & Z_{1} \\ -Y_{2} \cos \phi \cos \omega & X_{2} \cos \phi \cos \omega & X_{2} \sin \phi \cos \omega \\ -Z_{2} \sin \phi \cos \omega & -Y_{2} \sin \phi \cos \omega \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} X_{1} & Z_{1} \\ X_{1} & Z_{1} \end{vmatrix}} d\kappa - q$$

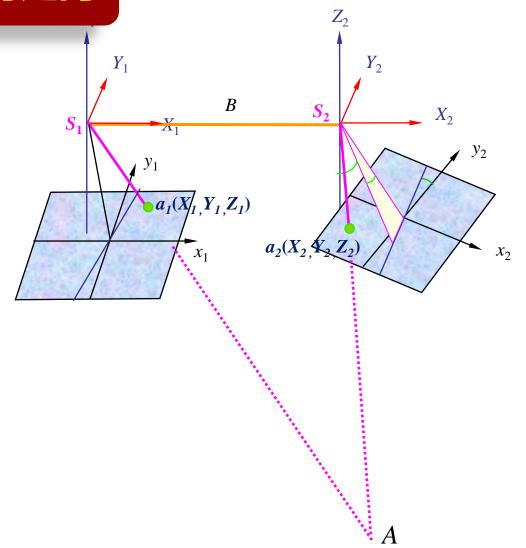
$$\frac{\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{p}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{p}_{1} \cdot$$

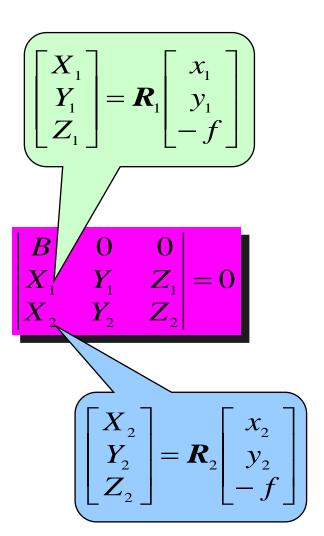
#### 三、单独像对相对定向

选用摄影基线为空间辅助坐标系的X 轴,其正方向与航线方向一致,相对定向的角元素仍选用 $\varphi$ ,  $\omega$ ,  $\kappa$  系统。相对定向元素左影像为 $\varphi$ <sub>1</sub>,  $\kappa$ <sub>1</sub>,右影像为 $\varphi$ <sub>2</sub>,  $\omega$ <sub>2</sub>,  $\kappa$ <sub>2</sub>。

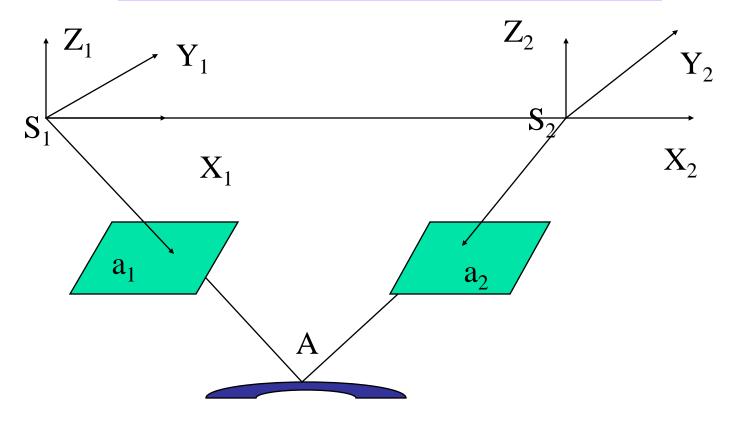
左像片主光轴与摄影基线组成XZ平面

### 三、单独像对相对定向





$$F = \begin{vmatrix} B & 0 & 0 \\ X_1 & Y_1 & Z_1 \\ X_2 & Y_2 & Z_2 \end{vmatrix} = B \begin{vmatrix} Y_1 & Z_1 \\ Y_2 & Z_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$



# 单独像对相对定向共面条件

#### 按泰勒公式展开,保留到小值一次项:

$$F = F_0 + B[X_1Y_2d\varphi_1 + X_1Z_2d\kappa_1 + (Z_1Z_2 + Y_1Y_2)d\omega_2 - X_2Y_1d\varphi_2 - X_2Z_1d\kappa_2] = 0$$

$$q = -\frac{X_1 Y_2}{Z_1} d\varphi_1 + \frac{X_2 Y_1}{Z_1} d\varphi_2 + (Z_1 + \frac{Y_1 Y_2}{Z_1}) d\omega_2 - X_1 d\kappa_1 + X_2 d\kappa_2$$

$$q = \frac{fF_0}{BZ_1Z_2} = \frac{f(Y_1Z_2 - Y_2Z_1)}{Z_1Z_2} = f\frac{Y_1}{Z_1} - f\frac{Y_2}{Z_2} = y_{t1} - y_{t2}$$

# *Y<sub>t1</sub>, Y<sub>t2</sub>* 相当于是空间辅助坐标系中一对理想像片上同名像点的坐标。

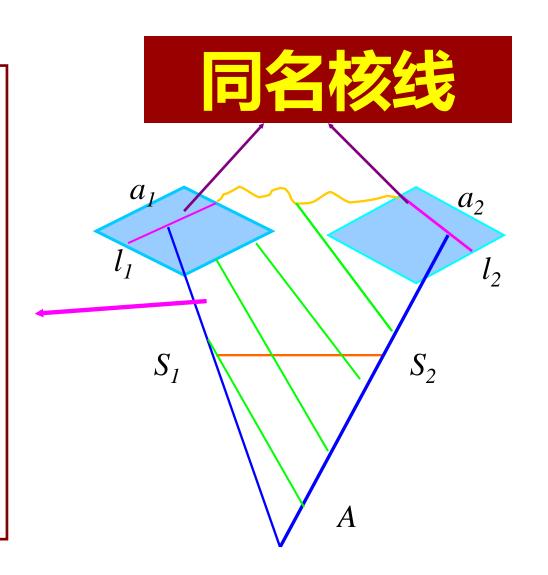
### 四、核面与核线

- > 确定同名核线的两种方法
  - ◆ 基于影像几何纠正的核线解析关系
  - ◆ 基于共面条件的同名核线几何关系
- > 核线的重排列 (重采样)

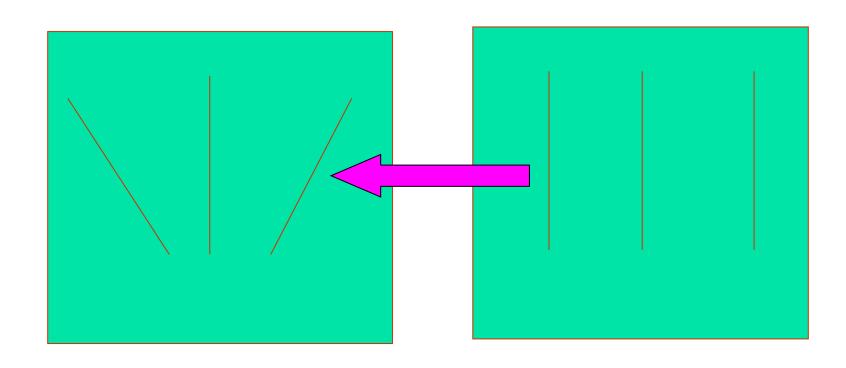
通过摄影基线与 地面所作的平面 称为核面

核面与影像面交 线称为核线

同名像点必定在 同名核线上



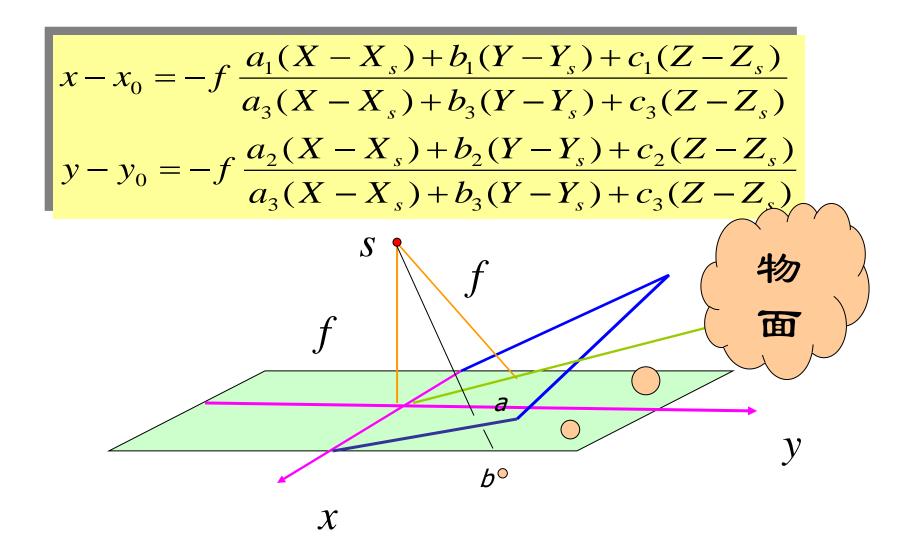
# (一)基于影像几何纠正的核线解析关系



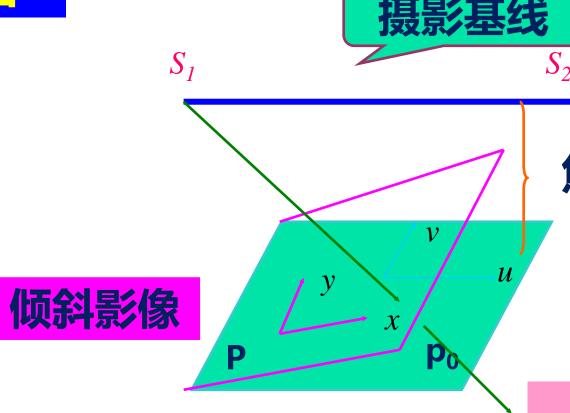
倾斜影像

水平影像

#### 1.水平像片与倾斜像片的坐标关系



## 示意图



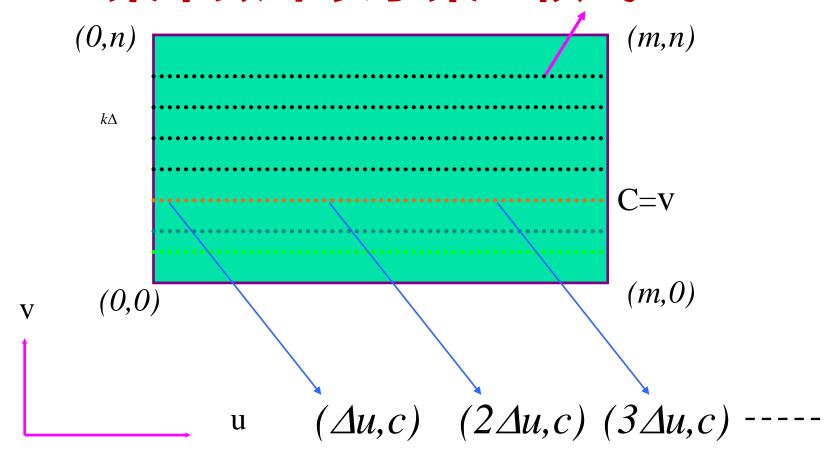
#### 焦距f

## 水平相片

$$x = -f \cdot \frac{a_1 u + b_1 v - c_1 f}{a_3 u + b_3 v - c_3 f}$$
$$y = -f \cdot \frac{a_2 u + b_2 v - c_2 f}{a_3 u + b_3 v - c_3 f}$$

#### 2.在"水平"影像上获取核线影像

## v = 某常数即表示某一核线



#### $(\Delta u,c)$ $(2\Delta u,c)$ $(3\Delta u,c)$ -----

$$x = -f \cdot \frac{a_1 u + b_1 v - c_1 f}{a_3 u + b_3 v - c_3 f}$$

$$y = -f \cdot \frac{a_2 u + b_2 v - c_2 f}{a_3 u + b_3 v - c_3 f}$$

$$(x_1, y_1) \quad (x_2, y_2) \quad (x_3, y_3) - \cdots$$

u=k<sub>1</sub>△ v= k<sub>2</sub>△ 采样间隔

#### 3.核线的重排列(重采样)



$$g_0(k\Delta,c) = g(x_0,y_0)$$

$$g_0((k+1)\Delta,c) = g(x_1,y_1)$$





#### 4.同名核线的确定

# 同名核线的V坐标值相等

$$x' = -f \cdot \frac{a_1'u' + b_1'v' - c_1'f}{a_3'u' + b_3'v' - c_3'f}$$

$$y' = -f \cdot \frac{a_2'u' + b_2'v' - c_2'f}{a_3'u' + b_3'v' - c_3'f}$$

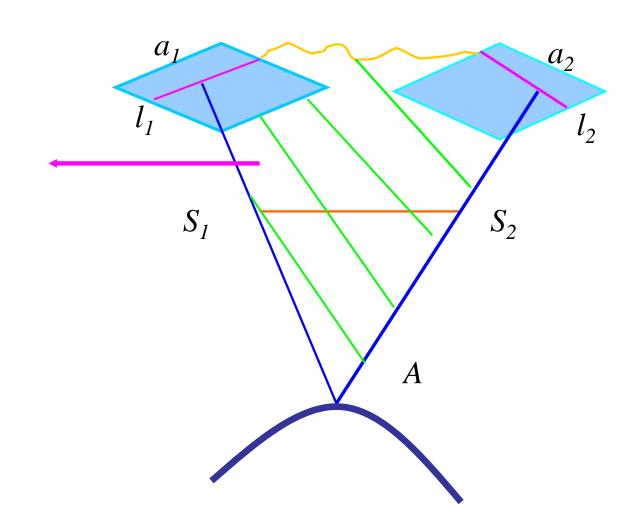
$$x' = \frac{d_1'u' + d_2'}{d_3'u' + 1}$$

$$y' = \frac{e_1'u' + e_2'}{e_3'u' + 1}$$

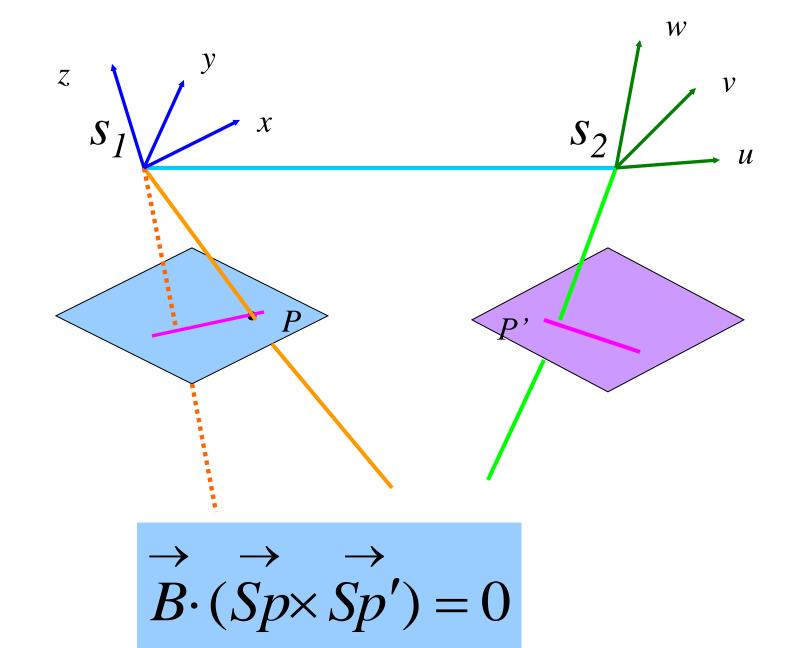
$$g_0'(k\Delta, c) = g'(x_0, y_0)$$

$$g_0'((k+1)\Delta, c) = g'(x_1, y_1)$$

#### (二) 基于共面条件的同名核线几何关系

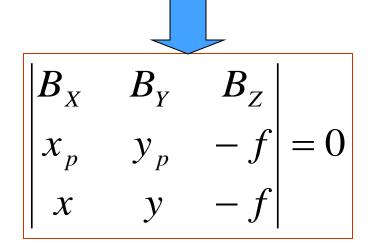


# 示意图



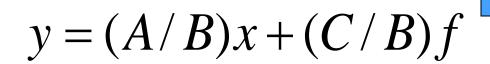
## 1.左核线的确定

$$\vec{B} \cdot (\vec{S}p \times \vec{S}q) = 0$$



$$\begin{vmatrix} B_{X} & B_{Y} & B_{Z} \\ x_{p} & y_{p} & -f \\ x & y & -f \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A = f \cdot B_{Y} + y_{p} \cdot B_{Z} \\ B = f \cdot B_{X} + x_{p} \cdot B_{Z} \\ C = y_{p} \cdot B_{X} - x_{p} \cdot B_{Y} \end{vmatrix}$$





## 2. 右核线的确定 (将整个坐标系绕右摄站中心S', 旋转至 u′ v′ w′ 坐标系)

$$\begin{vmatrix} -u'_{s} & -v'_{s} & -w'_{s} \\ u'_{p} & v'_{p} & -w'_{p} \\ u' & v'_{p} & -f \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$v' = (A'/B')u' + (C'/B')f$$

# 右核线的直线方程

# 3.参数的确定

$$A' = v_{p}' w_{s}' - w_{p}' v_{s}'$$

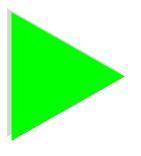
$$B' = u_{p}' w_{s}' - w_{p}' u_{s}'$$

$$C' = v_{p}' w_{s}' - u_{p}' v_{s}'$$

$$[u_{p}' v_{p}' w_{p}'] = [x_{p} y_{p} - f] M_{21}$$

$$[u_{s}' v_{s}' w_{s}'] = [B_{X} B_{Y} B_{Z}] M_{21}$$

# 核线示例



## 单独像对相对定向

$$\begin{vmatrix} B_{x} & B_{y} & B_{z} \\ x_{p} & y_{p} & -f \\ x & y & -f \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} v_{p} & w_{p} \\ v & w \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$v = b_{1}x + b_{2}y - b_{3}f$$

$$w = c_{1}x + c_{2}y - c_{3}f$$

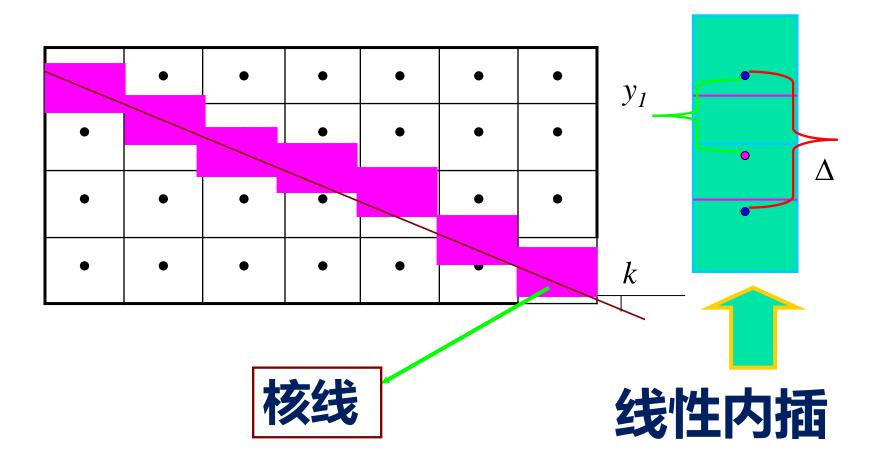
$$y = (A/B)x + (C/B)f$$

$$A = v_{p}c_{1} - w_{p}b_{1}$$

$$B = w_{p}b_{2} - v_{p}c_{2}$$

$$C = w_{p}b_{3} - v_{p}c_{3}$$

# 线性内插示意图



# 5.核线的重排列(重采样)

#### •线性内差

$$d = \frac{1}{\Delta} [(\Delta - y_1)d_1 + y_1d_2]$$

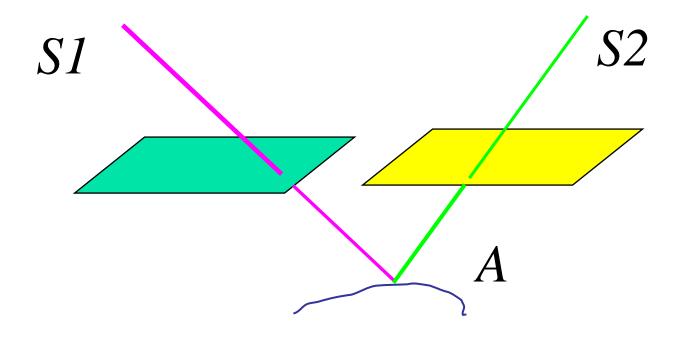
#### •最邻近法

$$n=1/\lg K$$

对每条核线而言K是常数

## §3.3 立体像对空间前方交会

由立体像对左右两影像的内、外方位元素和同名像 点的影像坐标量测值来确定该点的物方空间坐标



## 利用点投影系数空间前方交会方法

$$NX_1 = B_X + N' X_2$$

$$NY_1 = B_Y + N' Y_2$$

$$NZ_1 = B_Z + N' Z_2$$

左像辅坐标

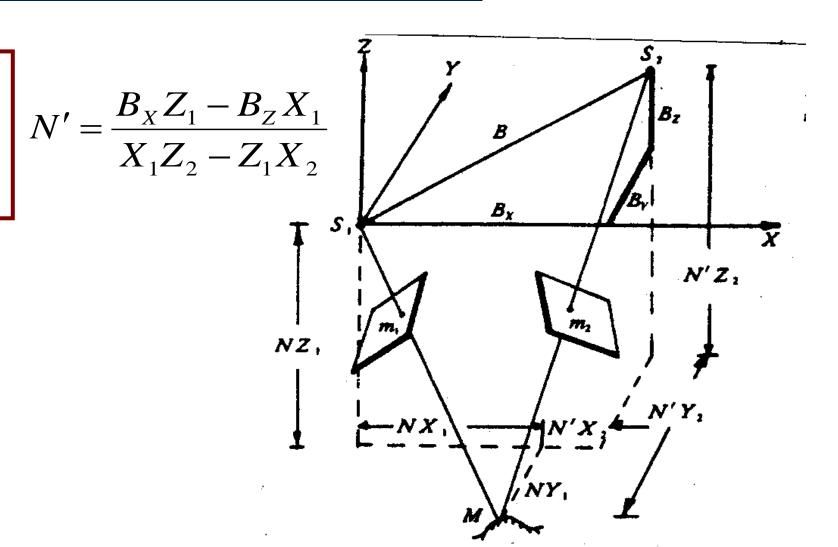
右像辅坐标

## 投影系数空间前方交会方法

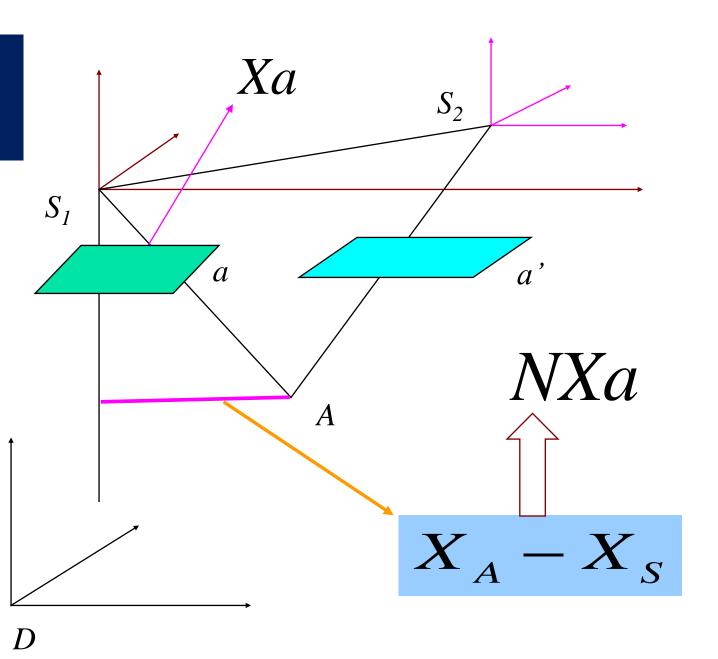
$$NX_1 = B_X + N'X_2$$
  
 $NY_1 = B_Y + N'Y_2$   
 $NZ_1 = B_Z + N'Z_2$ 

$$NZ_1 = B_Z + N'Z_2$$

$$N = \frac{B_X Z_2 - B_Z X_2}{X_1 Z_2 - Z_1 X_2}$$



## 利用点投影系数空间 前方交会方法



$$X = X_{S1} + NX_1 = X_{S1} + B_X + N'X_2$$
  
 $Y = Y_{S1} + NY_1 = Y_{S1} + B_Y + N'Y_2$   
 $Z = Z_{S1} + NZ_1 = Z_{S1} + B_Z + N'Z_2$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ Y_1 \\ Z_1 \end{bmatrix} = R_1 \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ -f \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B_X = Xs_2 - Xs_1$$

$$B_Y = Ys_2 - Ys_1$$

$$B_Z = Zs_2 - Zs_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_2 \\ Y_2 \\ Z_2 \end{bmatrix} = R_2 \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ -f \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 利用共线方程的严格解法

$$x - x_0 = -f \frac{a_1(X - X_s) + b_1(Y - Y_s) + c_1(Z - Z_s)}{a_3(X - X_s) + b_3(Y - Y_s) + c_3(Z - Z_s)}$$

$$y - y_0 = -f \frac{a_2(X - X_s) + b_2(Y - Y_s) + c_2(Z - Z_s)}{a_3(X - X_s) + b_3(Y - Y_s) + c_3(Z - Z_s)}$$

$$(x-x_0)[a_3(X-X_S)+b_3(Y-Y_S)+c_3(Z-Z_S)] = -f[a_1(X-X_S)+b_1(Y-Y_S)+c_1(Z-Z_S)] (y-y_0)[a_3(X-X_S)+b_3(Y-Y_S)+c_3(Z-Z_S)] = -f[a_2(X-X_S)+b_2(Y-Y_S)+c_2(Z-Z_S)]$$

$$l_{1}X + l_{2}Y + l_{3}Z - l_{x} = 0$$

$$l_{4}X + l_{5}Y + l_{6}Z - l_{y} = 0$$

$$l_{1} = fa_{1} + (x - x_{0})a_{3}, l_{2} = fb_{1} + (x - x_{0})b_{3}, l_{3} = fc_{1} + (x - x_{0})c_{3}$$

$$l_{x} = fa_{1}X_{S} + fb_{1}Y_{S} + fc_{1}Z_{S} + (x - x_{0})a_{3}X_{S} + (x - x_{0})b_{3}Y_{S} + (x - x_{0})c_{3}Z_{S}$$

$$l_{4} = fa_{2} + (y - y_{0})a_{3}, l_{5} = fb_{2} + (y - y_{0})b_{3}, l_{6} = fc_{2} + (y - y_{0})c_{3}$$

$$l_{y} = fa_{2}X_{S} + fb_{2}Y_{S} + fc_{2}Z_{S} + (y - y_{0})a_{3}X_{S} + (y - y_{0})b_{3}Y_{S} + (y - y_{0})c_{3}Z_{S}$$

# 对左右影像上的一对同名点,可 列出4个上述的线性方程式,未知 数个数为3,故用最小二乘法解求

## §3.4 单元模型的绝对定向

■要确定立体模型在实际物空间坐标 系中的正确位置,需要把模型点的 摄影测量坐标转化为物空间坐标。

# $\mathbb{Z}_2$ > 绝对定向元素 $S_2$ $S_1$ 0> A $Z_{tp}$ $Y_{\rm tp}$ $M_{\cdot}$ $\lambda$ , $X_0(\Delta X)$ , $Y_0(\Delta Y)$ , $Z_0(\Delta Z)$ , $\Phi$ , $\Omega$ , K

## 空间坐标的相似变换方程

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_{tp} \\ Y_{tp} \\ Z_{tp} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \Delta X \\ \Delta Y \\ \Delta Z \end{bmatrix}$$

## 空间相似变换公式的线性化

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} X_{tp} \\ Y_{tp} \\ Z_{tp} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda R \begin{bmatrix} X_{p} \\ Y_{p} \\ Z_{p} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} X_{0} \\ Y_{0} \\ Z_{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F = F_0 + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} d\lambda + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \Phi} d\Phi + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \Omega} d\Omega + \frac{\partial F}{\partial K} dK + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \Delta X} d\Delta X + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \Delta Y} d\Delta Y + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \Delta Z} d\Delta Z$$

#### 列成误差方程式为:

$$\begin{split} v_{X} &= \frac{\partial X}{\partial \Delta X} \, d\Delta X + \frac{\partial X}{\partial \Phi} \, d\Phi + \frac{\partial X}{\partial \Omega} \, d\Omega + \frac{\partial X}{\partial \mathbf{K}} \, d\mathbf{K} + \frac{\partial X}{\partial \lambda} \, d\lambda - l_{X} \\ v_{Y} &= \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \Delta Y} \, d\Delta Y + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \Phi} \, d\Phi + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \Omega} \, d\Omega + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \mathbf{K}} \, d\mathbf{K} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \lambda} \, d\lambda - l_{Y} \\ v_{Z} &= \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \Delta Z} \, d\Delta Z + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \Phi} \, d\Phi + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \Omega} \, d\Omega + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \mathbf{K}} \, d\mathbf{K} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \lambda} \, d\lambda - l_{Z} \end{split}$$

# 偏导数

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \Delta X} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \Delta Y} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \Delta Z} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = \mathbf{R} \begin{bmatrix} X_p \\ Y_p \\ Z_p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X' \\ Y' \\ Z' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \Phi} = \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda Z' \\ 0 \\ \lambda X' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \Omega} = \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda Y' \sin \Phi \\ \lambda X' \sin \Phi - \lambda Z' \cos \Phi \\ \lambda Y' \cos \Phi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial K} = \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda Y' \cos \Phi \cos \Omega - \lambda Z' \sin \Omega \\ \lambda X' \cos \Phi \cos \Omega + \lambda Z' \sin \Phi \cos \Omega \\ \lambda X' \sin \Omega - \lambda Y' \sin \Phi \cos \Omega \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial \Delta X} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \Delta Y} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \Delta Z} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial X} = X', \quad \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \lambda} = Y', \quad \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \lambda} = Z'$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial \Phi} = -\lambda Z', \quad \frac{\partial X}{\partial \Omega} = -\lambda Y' \sin \Phi$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial \Phi} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \Omega} = \lambda X' \sin \Phi - \lambda Z' \cos \Phi$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial \Phi} = \lambda X', \quad \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \Omega} = \lambda Y' \cos \Phi$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial K} = -\lambda Y' \cos \Phi \cos \Omega - \lambda Z' \sin \Omega$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial K} = \lambda X' \cos \Phi \cos \Omega + \lambda Z' \sin \Phi \cos \Omega$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial K} = \lambda X' \sin \Omega - \lambda Y' \sin \Phi \cos \Omega$$

## 常数项

$$l = F - F_0$$

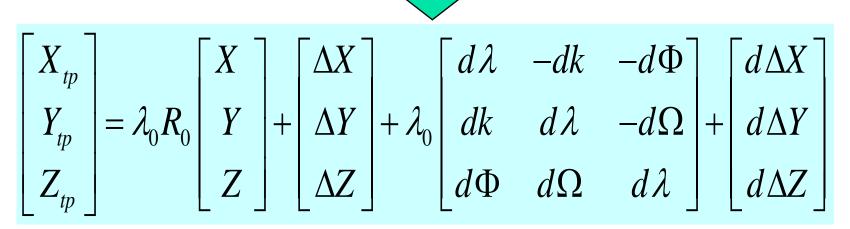
$$l_{X} = X_{tp} - \Delta X - \lambda X', \quad \begin{bmatrix} X' \\ Y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1} & a_{2} & a_{3} \\ b_{1} & b_{2} & b_{3} \\ c_{1} & c_{2} & c_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$l_{Z} = Z_{tp} - \Delta Z - \lambda Z', \quad \begin{bmatrix} Z' \\ Z' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1} & a_{2} & a_{3} \\ b_{1} & b_{2} & b_{3} \\ c_{1} & c_{2} & c_{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix}$$

## 设 $\Phi$ , $\Omega$ , K的近似值为零, $\lambda$ 的近似值为1

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_{tp} \\ Y_{tp} \\ Z_{tp} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -K & -\varphi \\ K & 1 & -\Omega \\ \varphi & \Omega & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \Delta X \\ \Delta Y \\ \Delta Z \end{bmatrix}$$

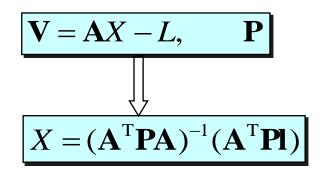
## 求微分,取 一次项

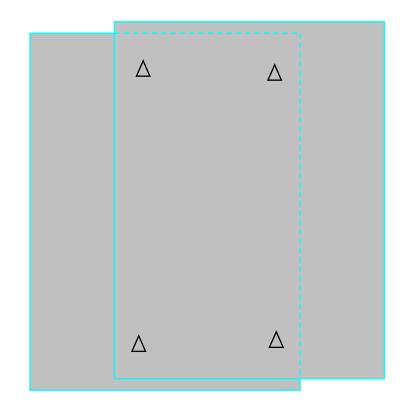


$$\begin{bmatrix} v_X \\ v_Y \\ v_Z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & X' & -Z' & 0 & -Y' \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & Y' & 0 & -Z' & X' \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & Z' & X' & Y' & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d\Delta X \\ d\Delta Z \\ d\lambda \\ d\Phi \\ d\Omega \\ dK \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} l_X \\ l_Y \\ l_Z \end{bmatrix}$$

X', Y', Z'表示模型点;  $v_X$ ,  $v_Y$ ,  $v_Z$  观测值的改正数;  $d\Delta X$ ,  $d\Delta Y$ ,  $d\Delta Z$ ,  $d\lambda$ ,  $d\Phi$ ,  $d\Omega$ , dK表示七个待定参数近似值的改正数;

# 量测 2 个平高和 1 个高程以上的控制点可以按最小二乘平差法求绝对定向元素





## 坐标的重心化

## 目的有两个:

一是减少模型点坐标在计算过程中的有效位数;

二是采用了重心化坐标以后,可 使法方程式的系数简化;

$$X_{tpg} = \frac{\sum X_{tp}}{n}, \quad Y_{tpg} = \frac{\sum Y_{tp}}{n}, \quad Z_{tpg} = \frac{\sum Z_{tp}}{n},$$

$$X_{g} = \frac{\sum X}{n}, \quad Y_{g} = \frac{\sum Y}{n}, \quad Z_{g} = \frac{\sum Z}{n},$$

重心化的地 重心化的空面摄测坐标 间辅助坐标

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
 X_{tp} = X_{tp} - X_{tpg} \\
 \overline{Y}_{tp} = Y_{tp} - Y_{tpg} \\
 \overline{Z}_{tp} = Z_{tp} - Z_{tpg}
 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ egin{aligned} \overline{X}_{tp} &= X_{tp} - X_{tpg} \\ \overline{Y}_{tp} &= Y_{tp} - Y_{tpg} \\ \overline{Z}_{tp} &= Z_{tp} - Z_{tpg} \end{aligned} \right\} = \left\{ egin{aligned} \overline{X} &= X - X_{g} \\ \overline{Y} &= Y - Y_{g} \\ \overline{Z} &= Z - Z_{g} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_X \\ v_Y \\ v_Z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \overline{X} & -\overline{Z} & 0 & -\overline{Y} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \overline{Y} & 0 & -\overline{Z} & \overline{X} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \overline{Z} & \overline{X} & \overline{Y} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d\Delta X \\ d\Delta Y \\ d\Delta Z \\ d\lambda \\ d\Phi \\ d\Omega \\ dK \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} l_X \\ l_Y \\ l_Z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$egin{bmatrix} l_X \ l_Y \ l_Z \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} \overline{X} \ \overline{Y} \ \overline{Z} \ tp \end{bmatrix} - \lambda R egin{bmatrix} \overline{X} \ \overline{Y} \ \overline{Z} \end{bmatrix} - egin{bmatrix} \Delta X \ \Delta Y \ \Delta Z \end{bmatrix}$$

## 绝对定向的解算

## 在航空摄影测量中, 这需要利用最少两

# 个平高程控制点和一个高程控制点

$$V = AX - L, \qquad P = I$$

$$X = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T L$$

重心化后: 
$$\sum \overline{X} = \sum \overline{Y} = \sum \overline{Z} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{A^{T}A} = \begin{bmatrix} n_{X} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & n_{Y} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & n_{Z} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sum(\overline{X}^{2} + \overline{Y}^{2} + \overline{Z}^{2}) & 0 & 0 & 0 & d\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sum(\overline{X}^{2} + \overline{Z}^{2}) & \sum \overline{X}\overline{Y} & \sum \overline{Y}\overline{Z} & d\Phi \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \sum \overline{X}\overline{Y} & \sum(\overline{Y}^{2} + \overline{Z}^{2}) & -\sum \overline{X}\overline{Z} & d\Omega \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \sum \overline{Y}\overline{Z} & -\sum \overline{X}\overline{Z} & \sum(\overline{X}^{2} + \overline{Y}^{2}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ d\Delta X \\ d\Delta Y \\ d\Delta Z \\ d\lambda \\ d\Phi \\ d\Delta D \\ d\Delta D$$

$$d\Delta X = d\Delta Y = d\Delta Z = 0$$

#### (1) 确定待定参数的初始值:

$$\Phi^{0} = \Omega^{0} = K^{0} = 0 \lambda^{0} = 1 \Delta X = \Delta Y = \Delta Z = 0$$

- (2) 计算地面摄测坐标系重心的坐标和重心化的坐标
- (3) 计算空间辅助坐标系重心的坐标和重心化的坐标
- (4) 计算常数项

$$egin{bmatrix} l_X \ l_Y \ l_Z \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} \overline{X}_{tp} \ \overline{Y}_{tp} \ \overline{Z}_{tp} \end{bmatrix} - \lambda R egin{bmatrix} \overline{X} \ \overline{Y} \ \overline{Z} \end{bmatrix}$$

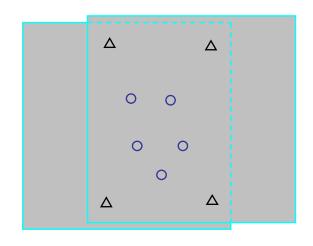
- (5) 计算误差方程式系数,(6) 逐点法化及法方程式求解。
- (7) 计算待定参数的新值
- (8) 判断迭代是否收敛

$$\lambda = \lambda_0 (1 + d\lambda)$$
  $\Phi = \Phi^0 + d\Phi$   $\Omega = \Omega^0 + d\Omega$   $K = K^0 + dK$ 

$$\Phi = \Phi^0 + d\Phi$$

$$\Omega = \Omega^0 + d\Omega \quad K = K^0 + dK$$

## 地面点坐标计算



$$egin{bmatrix} ar{X}_{tp} \ ar{Y}_{tp} \ ar{Z}_{tp} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda m{R} egin{bmatrix} ar{X}_p \ ar{Y}_p \ ar{Z}_p \end{bmatrix} + egin{bmatrix} X_0 \ Y_0 \ Z_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$egin{bmatrix} oldsymbol{X}_{tp} \ oldsymbol{Y}_{tp} \ oldsymbol{Z}_{tp} \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} oldsymbol{\overline{X}}_{tp} \ oldsymbol{\overline{Z}}_{tp} \end{bmatrix} + egin{bmatrix} oldsymbol{X}_{tpg} \ oldsymbol{Y}_{tpg} \ oldsymbol{Z}_{tpg} \end{bmatrix}$$

#### §3.5 立体影像对光東法严密解

#### 双像解析摄影测量三种解法的比较

1.后交—前交解法;

2.相对定向—绝对定向解法;

3.一次定向解法。

#### 立体影像对光束法严密解(一步定向法)



#### 后方交会

$$v_{x} = a_{11} \Delta X_{s} + a_{12} \Delta Y_{s} + a_{13} \Delta Z_{s} + a_{14} \Delta \varphi + a_{15} \Delta \omega + a_{16} \Delta \kappa + x^{0} - x$$

$$v_{y} = a_{21} \Delta X_{s} + a_{22} \Delta Y_{s} + a_{23} \Delta Z_{s} + a_{24} \Delta \varphi + a_{25} \Delta \omega + a_{26} \Delta \kappa + y^{0} - y$$

#### 光束法

$$\begin{aligned} v_{x} &= a_{11} \Delta X_{s} + a_{12} \Delta Y_{s} + a_{13} \Delta Z_{s} + a_{14} \Delta \varphi + a_{15} \Delta \omega + a_{16} \Delta \kappa - a_{11} \Delta X - a_{12} \Delta Y - a_{13} \Delta Z - l_{x} \\ v_{y} &= a_{21} \Delta X_{s} + a_{22} \Delta Y_{s} + a_{23} \Delta Z_{s} + a_{24} \Delta \varphi + a_{25} \Delta \omega + a_{26} \Delta \kappa - a_{21} \Delta X - a_{22} \Delta Y - a_{23} \Delta Z - l_{y} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & 0 & B_1 \\ 0 & A_2 & B_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ t_2 \\ X \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} L_1 \\ L_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

若有X个控制点,N个加密点(待定点),则: 
$$V = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t \\ X \end{bmatrix} - L$$
 方程个数  $4X+4N >=$  未知数个数  $12+3N$ ; 因此 $X>=3$ 

若有X个控制点,N个加密点(待定点),则:

因此X>=3

## 相应的法方程式为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} A^T A & A^T B \\ B^T A & B^T B \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t \\ X \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A^T L \\ B^T L \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} N_{11} & N_{12} \\ N^T_{12} & N_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t \\ X \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{T}A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{1}^{T}A_{1} & 0 \\ 0 & A_{2}^{T}A_{2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad A^{T}L = \begin{bmatrix} A_{1}^{T}L_{1} \\ A_{2}^{T}L_{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^{T}A = \begin{bmatrix} B_1^{T} A_1 & B_2^{T} A_2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad A^{T}B = \begin{bmatrix} A_1^{T} B_1 \\ A_2^{T} B_2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B^{T}B = [B_{1}^{T}B_{1} + B_{2}^{T}B_{2}] \quad B^{T}L = [B_{1}^{T}L_{1} + B_{2}^{T}L_{2}]$$

#### 双像解析摄影测量三种方法比较

①第一种方法: 后交 - 前交

前交的结果依赖于空间后方交会的精度,前交过程中没有 充分利用多余条件进行平差计算;

②第二种方法: 相对定向 - 绝对定向

计算公式比较多,最后的点位精度取决于相对定向和绝对 定向的精度,用这种方法的解算结果不能严格表达一幅影像 的外方位元素;

③第三种方法:一次定向解法

理论最严密、精度最高,待定点坐标完全按最小二乘法原理解求。

## 第三章 重点

- ◆ 前方交会原理;
- ◆ 相对定向与绝对定向的原理;
- ◆ 双像解析摄影测量三种方法。