

# 相机模型与多视几何

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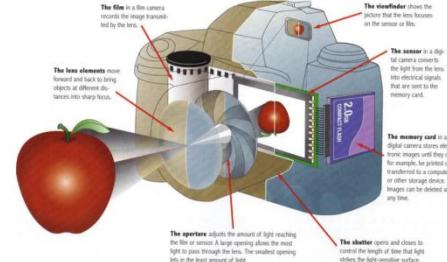


**Robot Vision Group**

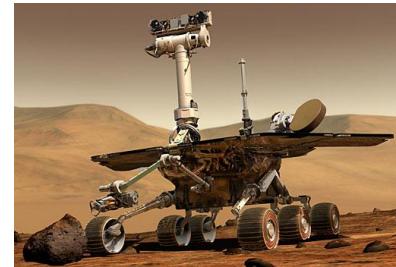
National Laboratory of Pattern Recognition  
Institute of Automation, Chinese Academy of Sciences

# 三维计算机视觉

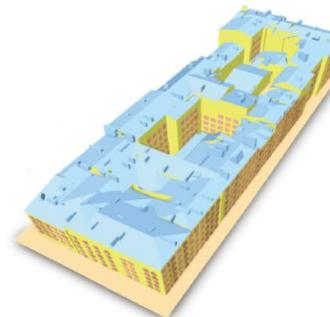
## 6、相机模型与多视几何



## 7、相机标定与稀疏重建



## 8、立体视觉与三维建模



# 计算机视觉框架



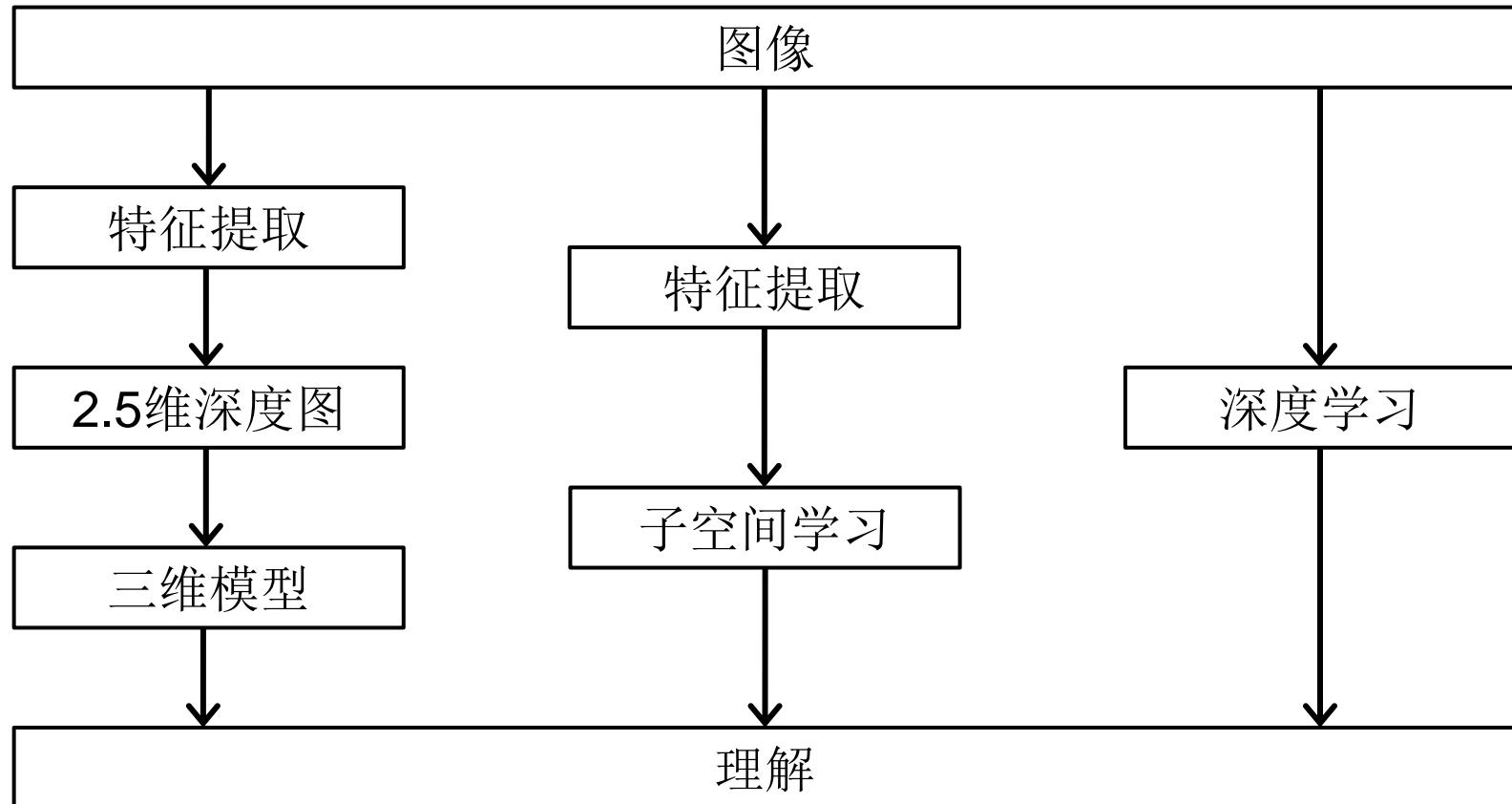
Marr,1981



Poggio,2000



Hinton,2006



# 三维计算机视觉的应用



Google



百度

无人车

# 三维计算机视觉的应用



Da Vinci

外科手术机器人

# 三维计算机视觉的应用



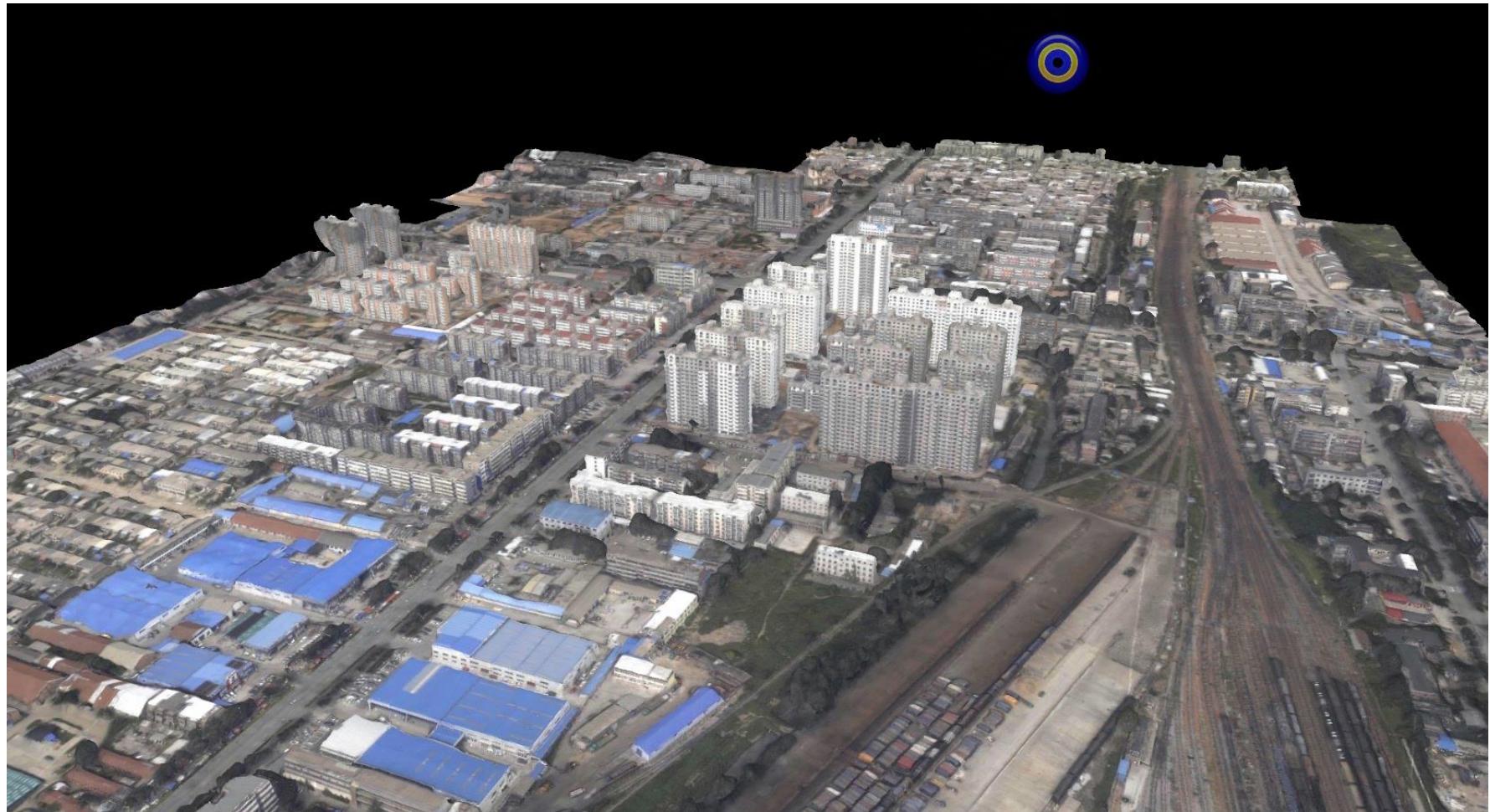
运动捕捉

# 三维计算机视觉的应用



古建筑数字化

# 三维计算机视觉的应用



三维数字地图

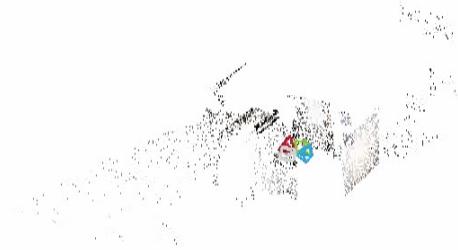
# 三维计算机视觉的研究内容



场景结构

相机位姿

# 三维计算机视觉的研究内容



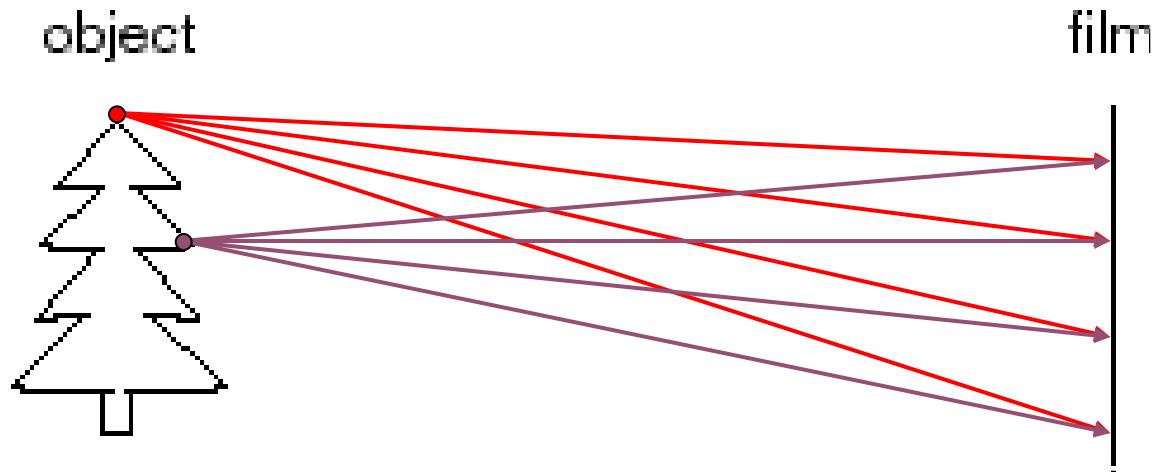
三维计算机视觉的核心研究任务：场景结构+相机位姿

# 三维计算机视觉的研究内容



终极目标！

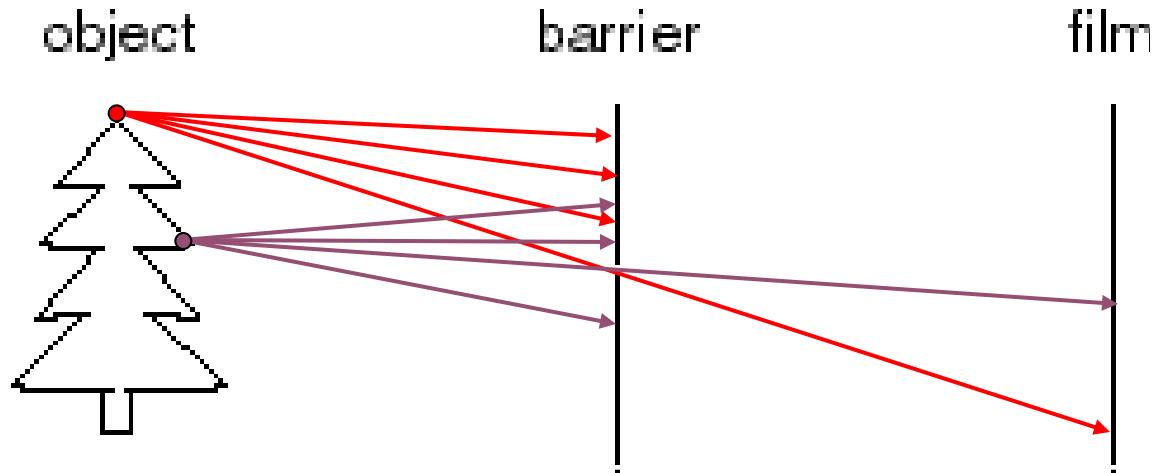
# 相机成像



如何成像？

- 将一张胶片放在物体前方
- 可以获得图像吗？

# 相机成像



如何成像？

- 在物体和胶片之间，增加一块带有小孔的屏障
- 屏障阻挡了大部分光线
- 屏障上的小孔称之为光圈
- 胶片上获得倒立的图像

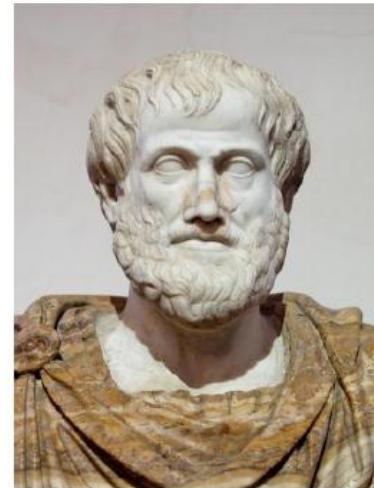
# 相机历史

- 墨子（公元前468~前376年）：摄影光学理论和实践的开创者，是探索光影成像的第一人
  - 《墨经》中有这样精彩的纪录：“景到，在午有端；与景长，说在端。”



# 相机历史

- **Aristotle (384 - 322 B.C.)**
  - 发现并提出为何太阳光线通过一个方形孔后却可以成现圆形图像



# 相机历史

- **Ibn al-Haytham (965 - 1040)**
  - 在其书《Book of Optics》中首次表述了简单镜头的放大效应



阿拉伯人阿尔·哈增

# 相机历史

- 沈括(1086)
  - 在其《梦溪笔谈》中详细阐述了成像暗箱 (**camera obscura**) 的设计原理。



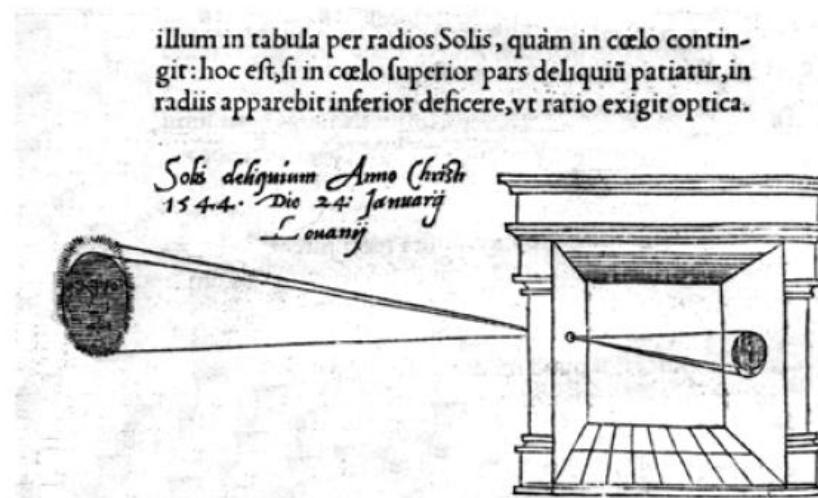
# 相机历史

- **Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)**
  - 在其手稿《**Codex Atlanticus**》中最早记录了暗箱的使用



# 相机历史

- **Reinerus Gemma-Frisius(1544)** 荷兰人夫里希斯
  - 首次在其《De Radio Astronomica》书中公布了暗箱图例

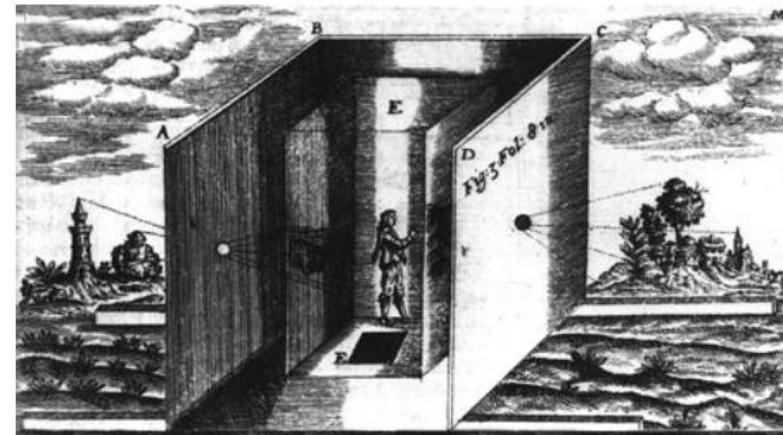


Sic nos exactè Anno .1544 . Louanii eclipsim Solis  
obseruauimus , inuenimusq; deficere paulò plus q̄ dex-

通过小孔观察到日食现象

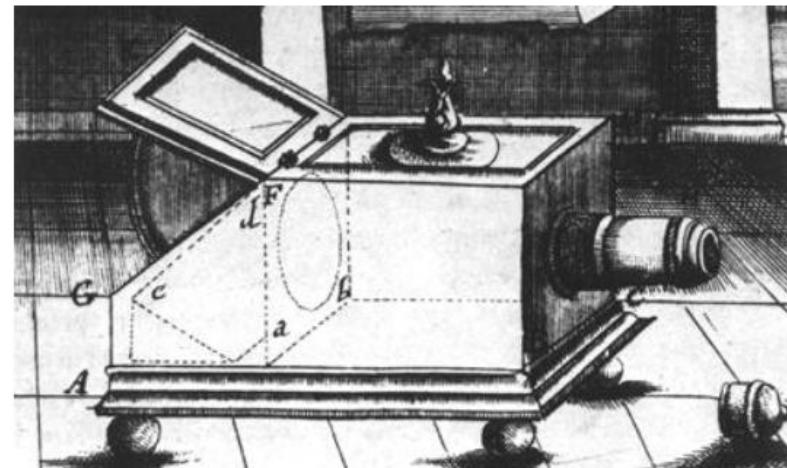
# 相机历史

- **Johannes Kepler (1620)**
  - Portable 'Tent' Camera Obscura
- **Athanasius Kircher (1646)**
  - Camera Obscura



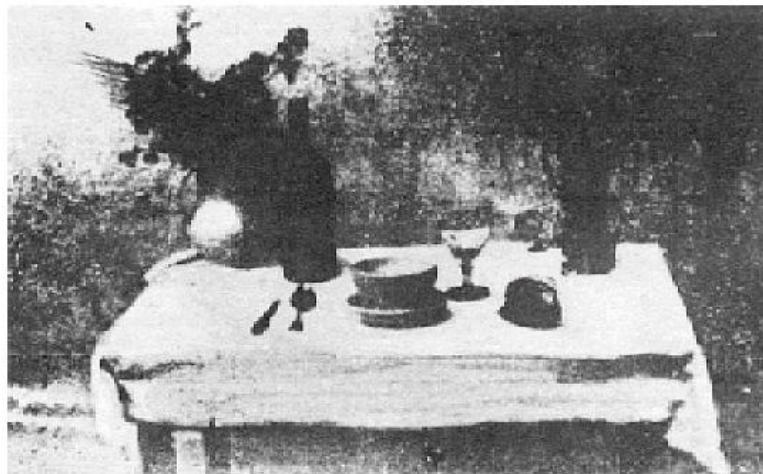
# 相机历史

- **Johannes Zahn (1685)** 德国人约翰扎恩
  - 第一台可以实际使用的小型便携式暗箱



# 相机历史

- **Joseph Nicéphore Niépce(1822)**
  - 在感光材料上制出了世界上第一张照片



1822



法国人尼埃普斯



1825

# 相机历史

- **Louis Daguerre (1839)**
  - 世界上诞生了第一台可携式木箱照相机



法国人达盖尔

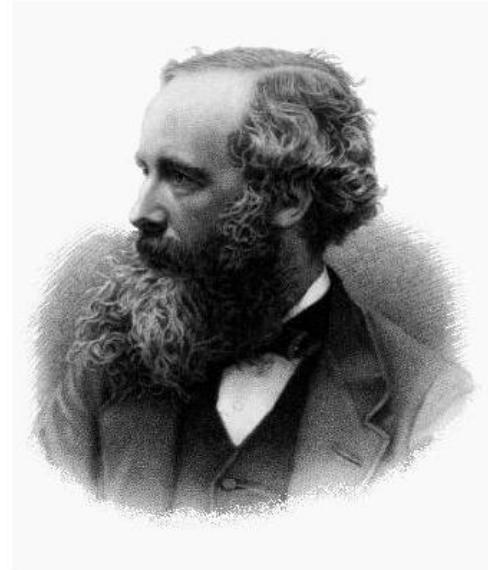
由两个木箱组成，把一个木箱插入另一个木箱中进行调焦，用镜头盖作为快门

# 相机历史

- **James Clerk Maxwell (1861)**
  - 世界上第一张彩色照片



花格子丝带照片

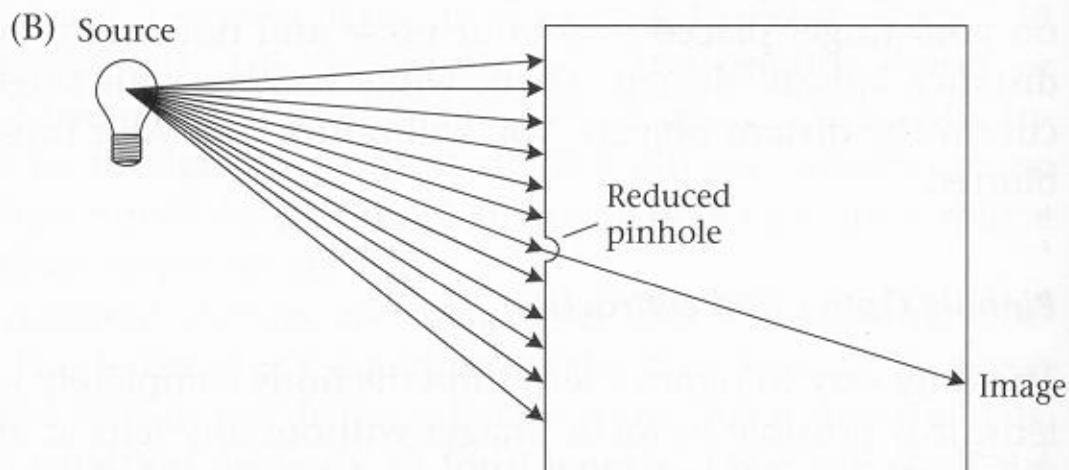
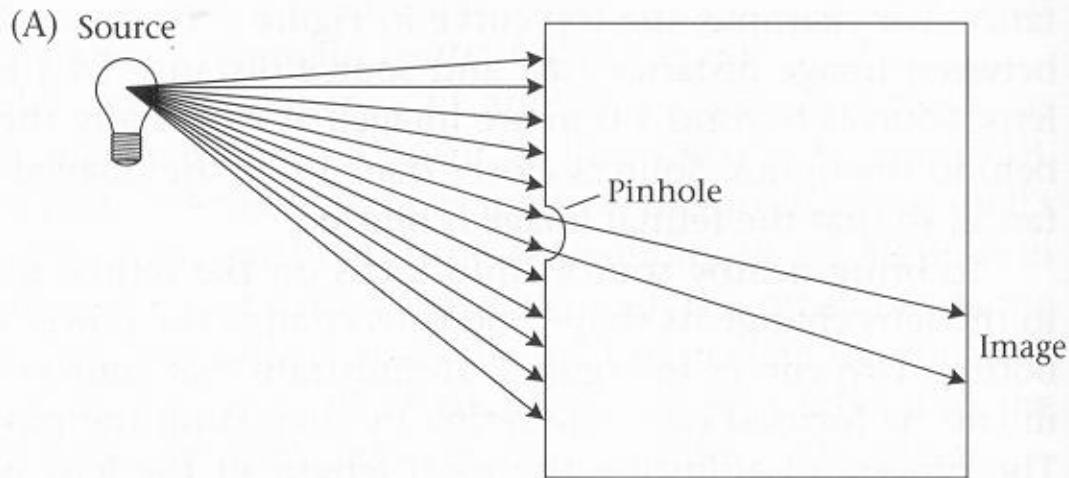


# 相机历史

- Steven J.Sasson (1975)  
—第一台数码相机，柯达



# 小孔成像

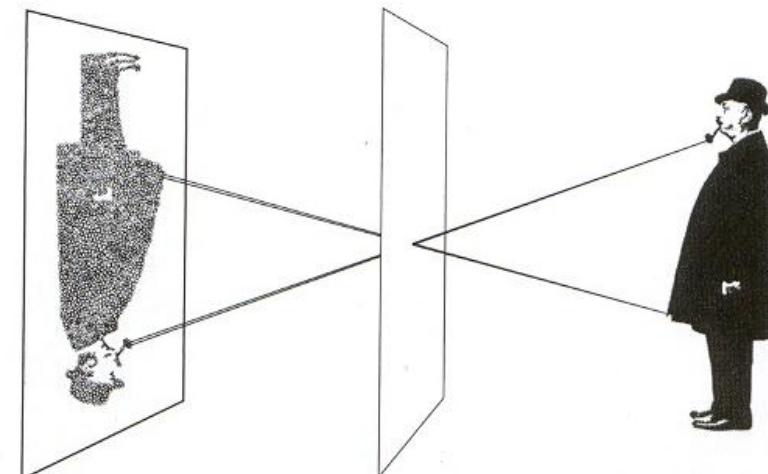


光圈 (Aperture)

# 小孔成像

- 小光圈（曝光时间增长、高亮度图像）

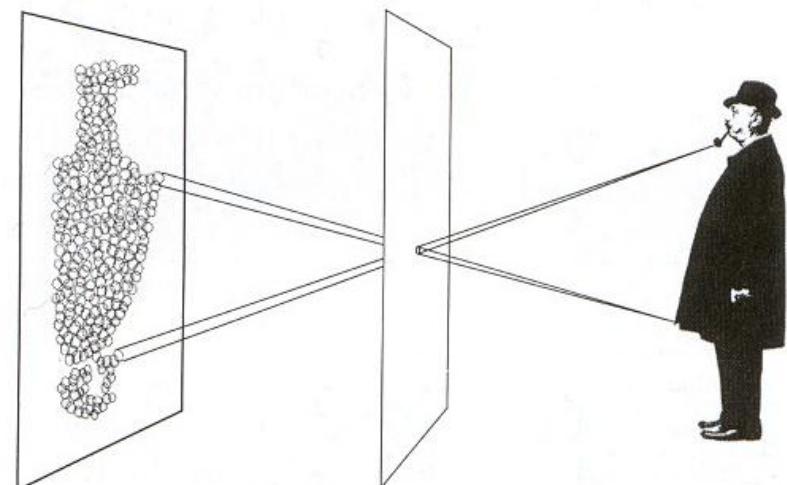
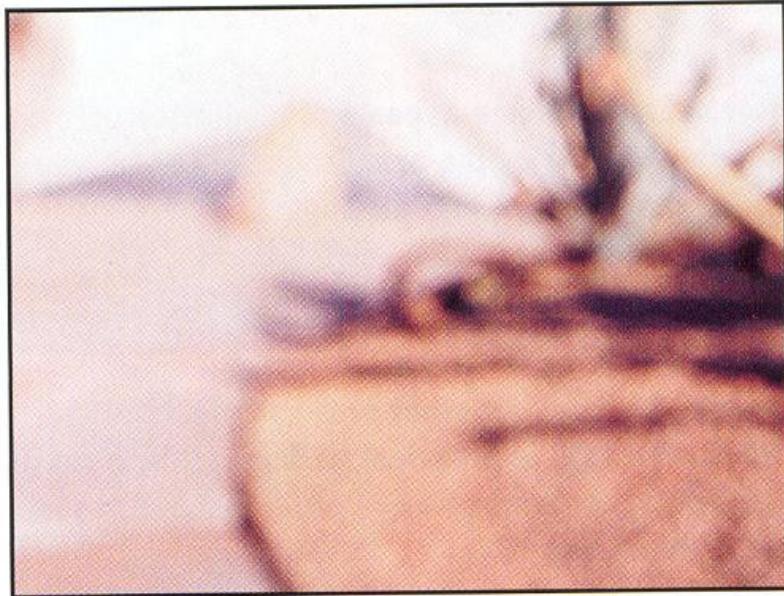
**Photograph made with small pinhole**



# 小孔成像

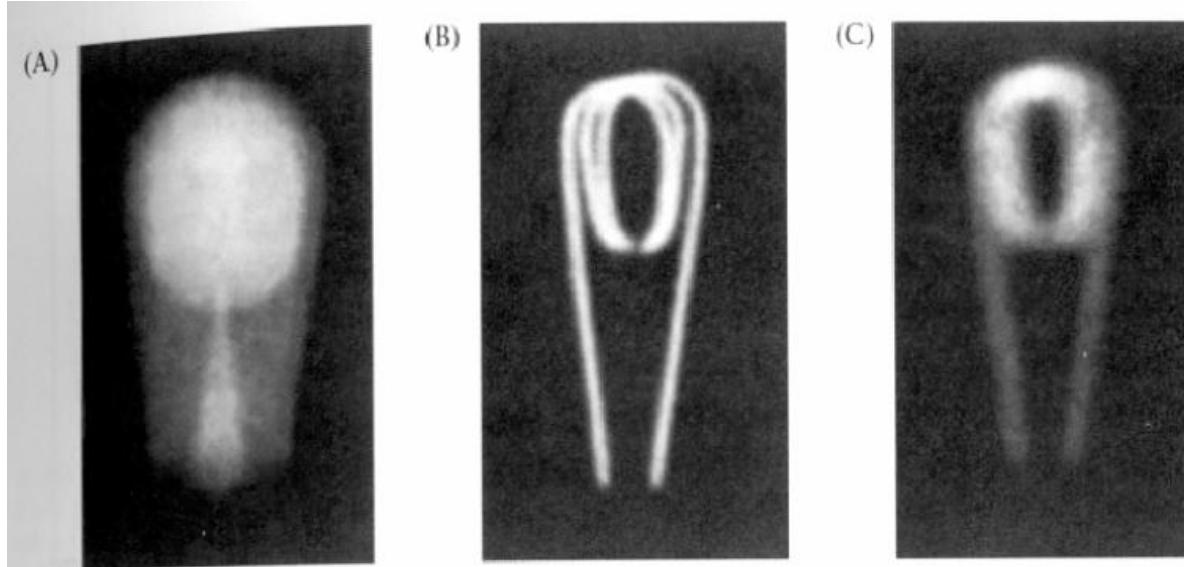
- 大光圈（曝光时间短、模糊图像）

Photograph made with larger pinhole



# 小孔成像

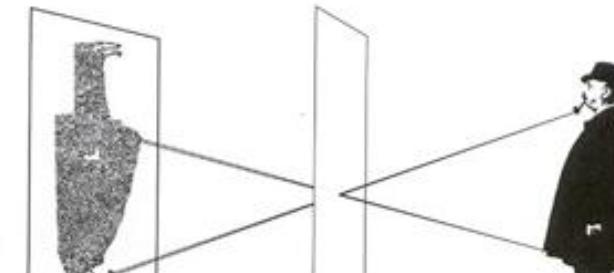
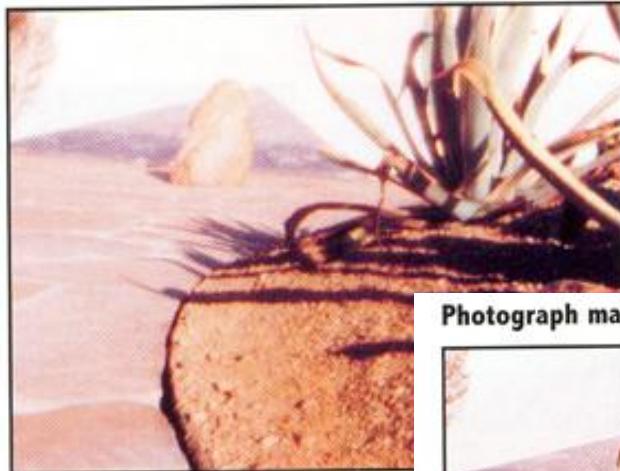
- 光圈过小（产生衍射现象，图像模糊）



**2.18 DIFFRACTION LIMITS THE QUALITY OF PINHOLE OPTICS.** These three images of a bulb filament were made using pinholes with decreasing size. (A) When the pinhole is relatively large, the image rays are not properly converged, and the image is blurred. (B) Reducing the size of the pinhole improves the focus. (C) Reducing the size of the pinhole further worsens the focus, due to diffraction. From Ruechardt, 1958.

# 透镜系统

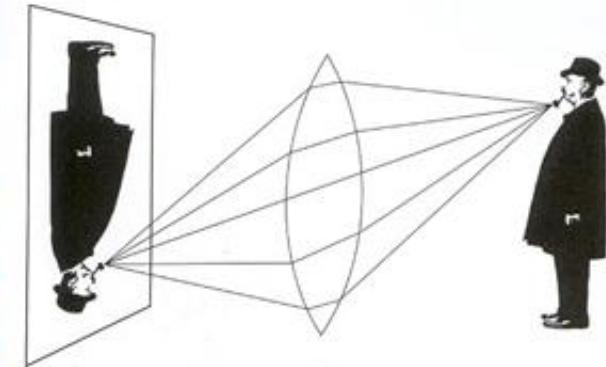
Photograph made with small pinhole



Photograph made with lens



To make this picture, the lens of  
replaced with a thin metal disk (a  
pinhole), equivalent in size to an  
Only a few rays of light from each

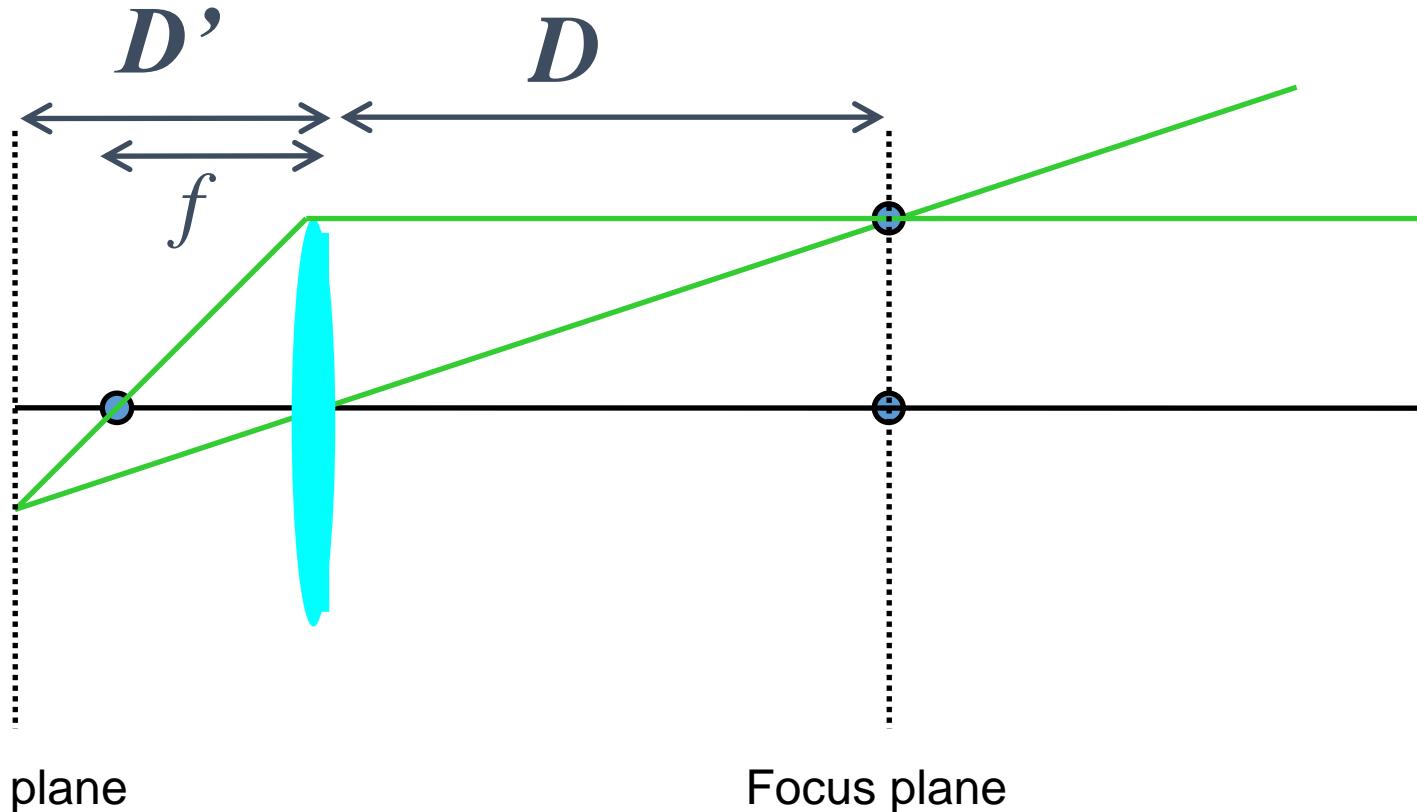


This time, using a simple convex lens with an  
 $f/16$  aperture, the scene appeared sharper than the  
one taken with the smaller pinhole, and the  
exposure time was much shorter, only 1/100 sec.

The lens opening was much bigger than the  
pinhole, letting in far more light, but it focused the  
rays from each point on the subject precisely so  
that they were sharp on the film.

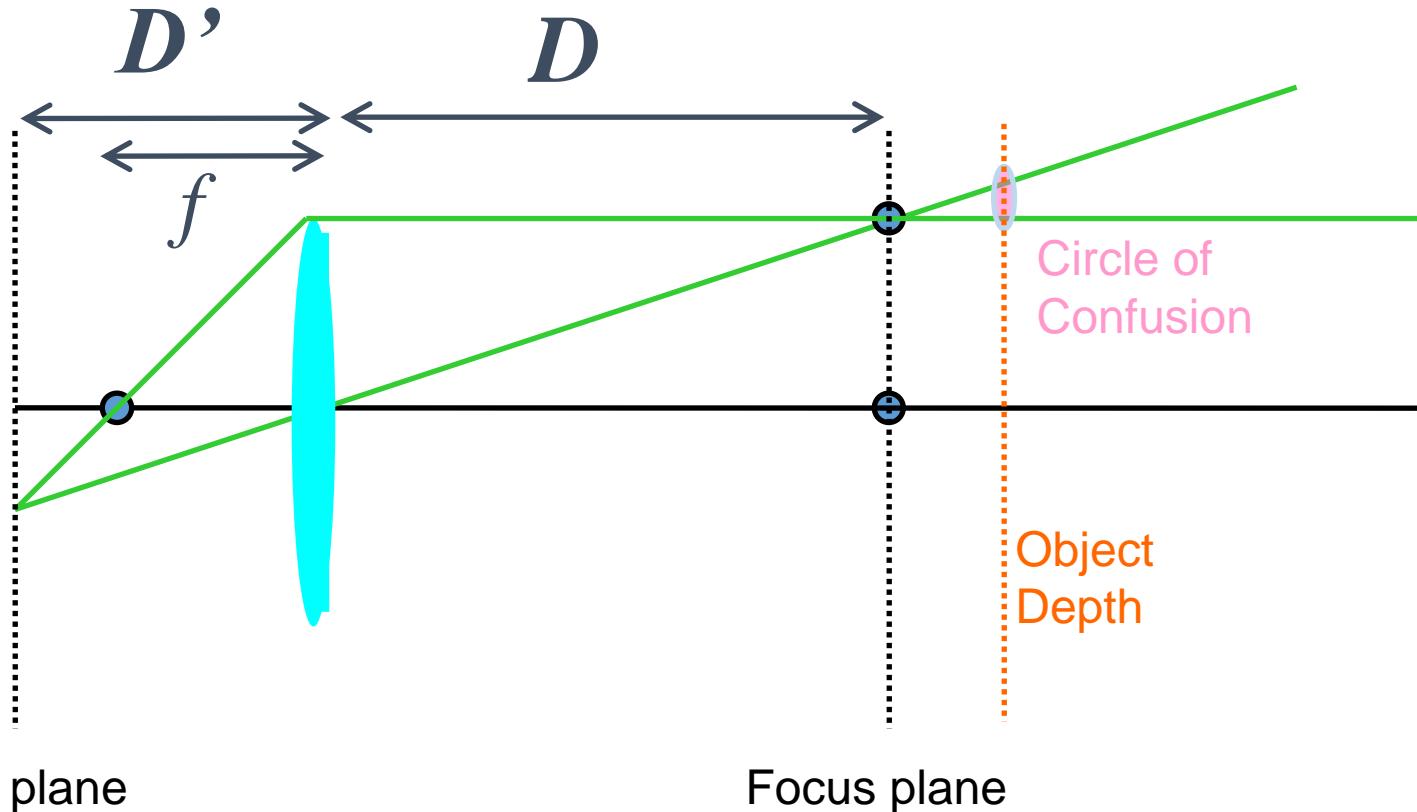
# 透镜系统——景深

- 聚焦平面（Focus plane）与弥散圆（circle of confusion）



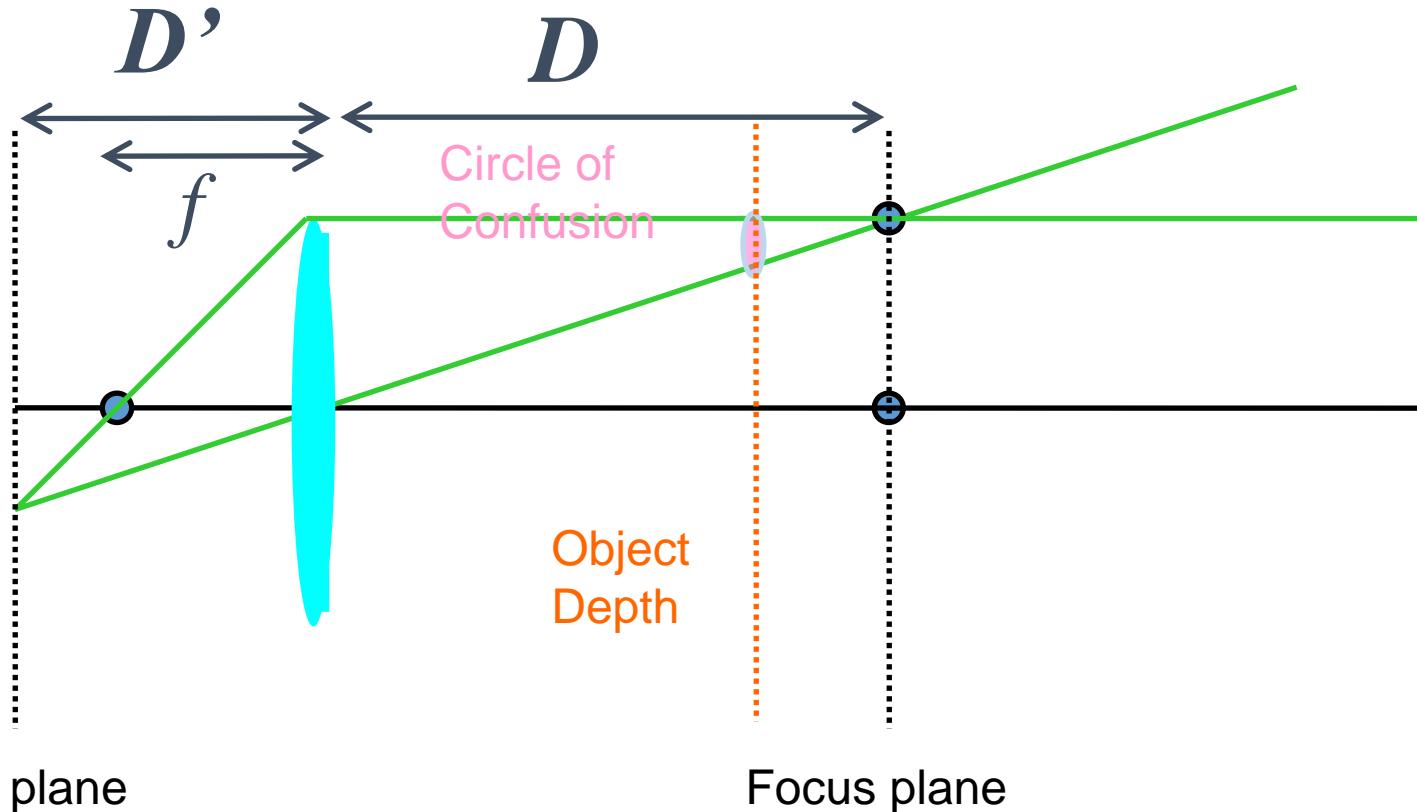
# 透镜系统——景深

- 聚焦平面 (Focus plane) 与弥散圆 (circle of confusion)



# 透镜系统——景深

- 聚焦平面 (Focus plane) 与弥散圆 (circle of confusion)



# 透镜系统——景深

- 聚焦平面（Focus plane）与弥散圆（circle of confusion）



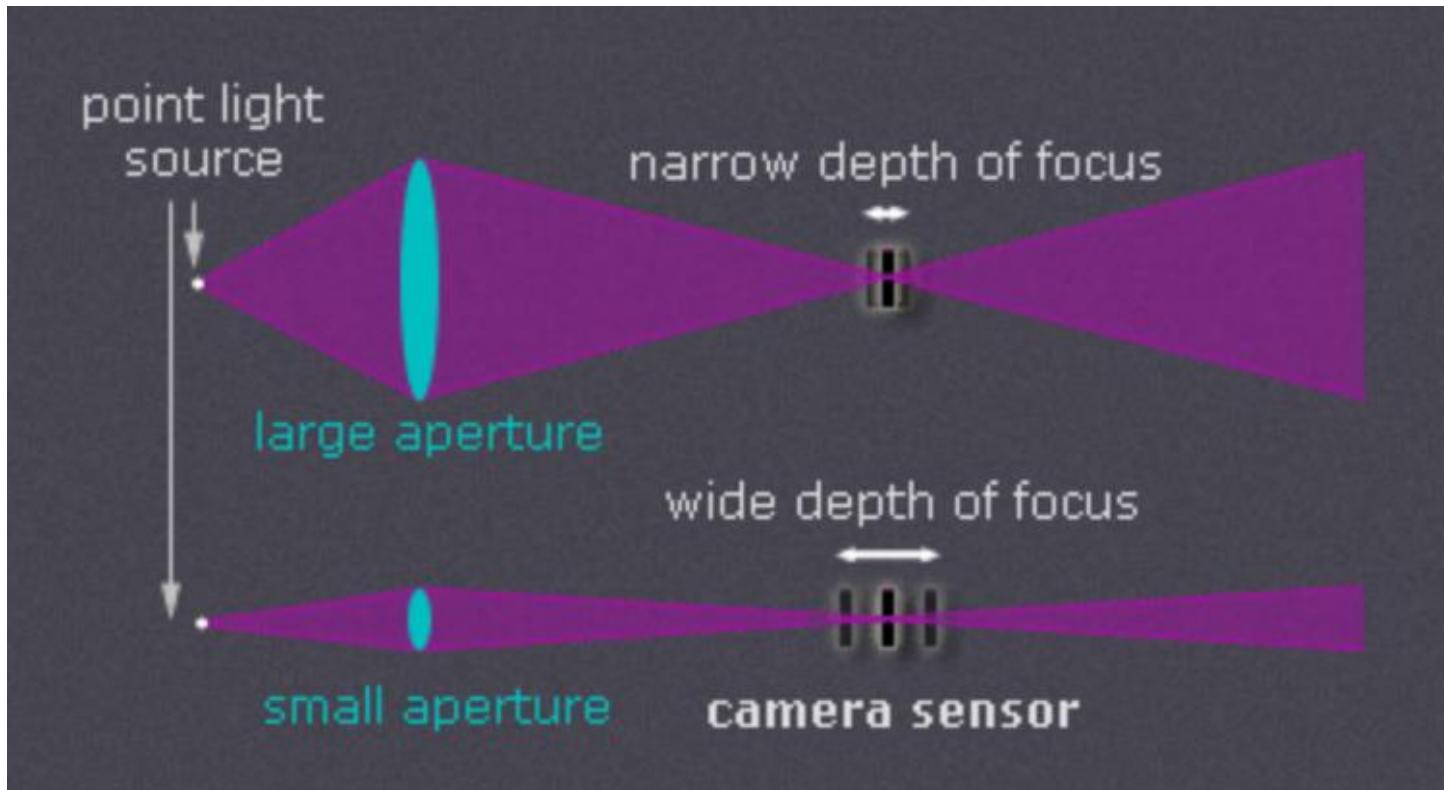
# 透镜系统——景深

- 光圈与景深

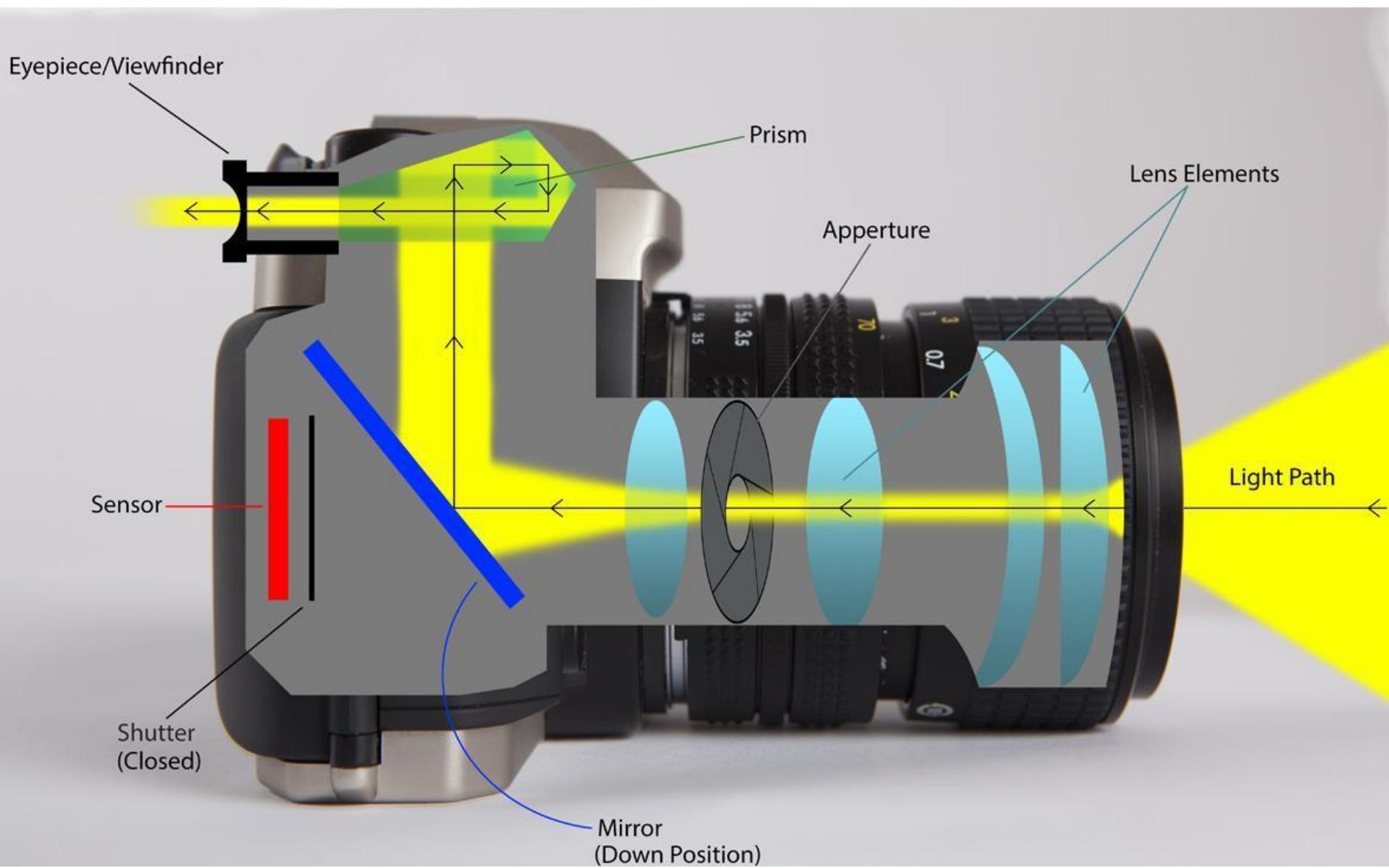


# 透镜系统——景深

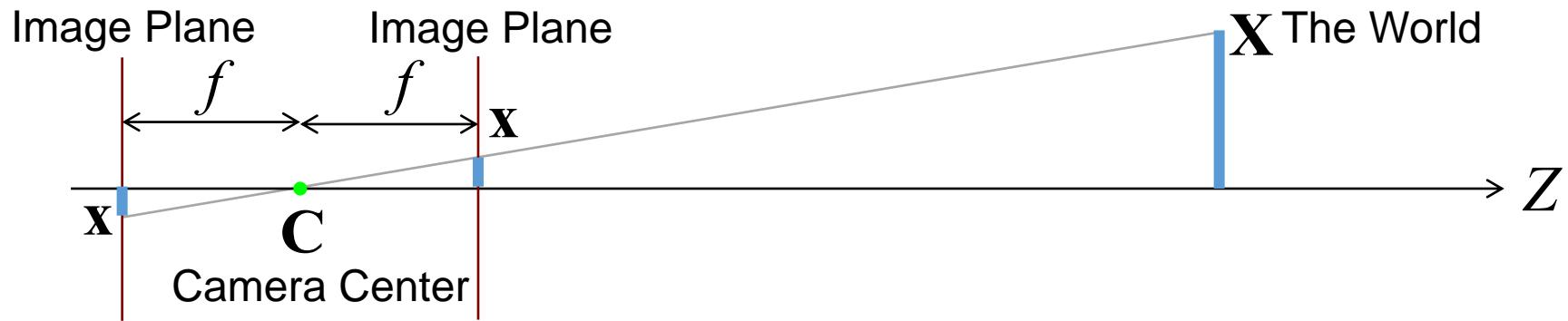
- 光圈与景深



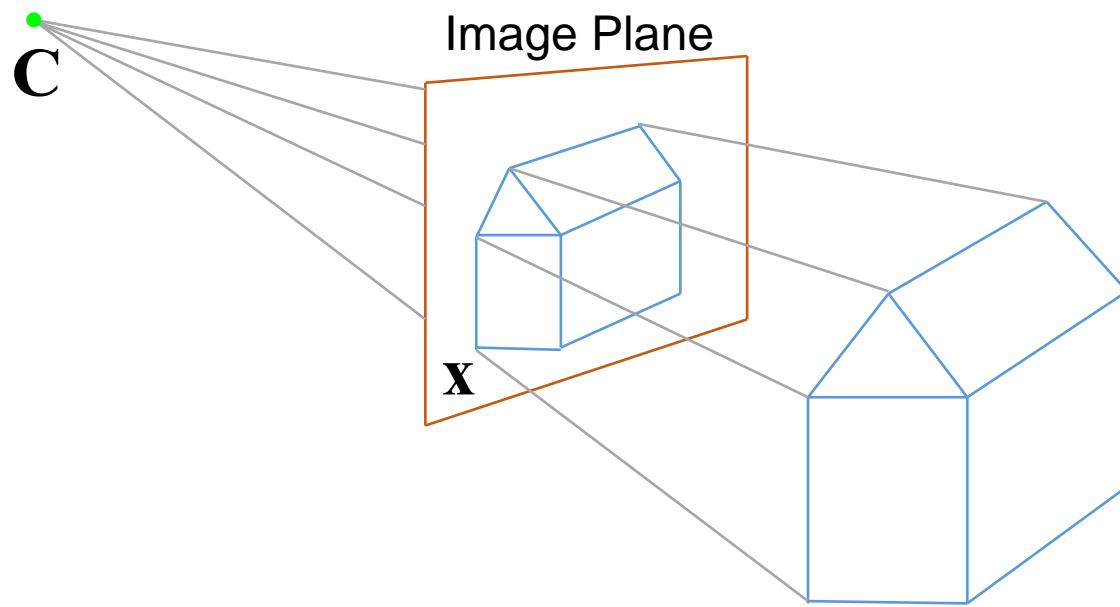
# 单反相机透镜系统



# 欧式空间与射影空间



Camera Center



# 欧式空间与射影空间

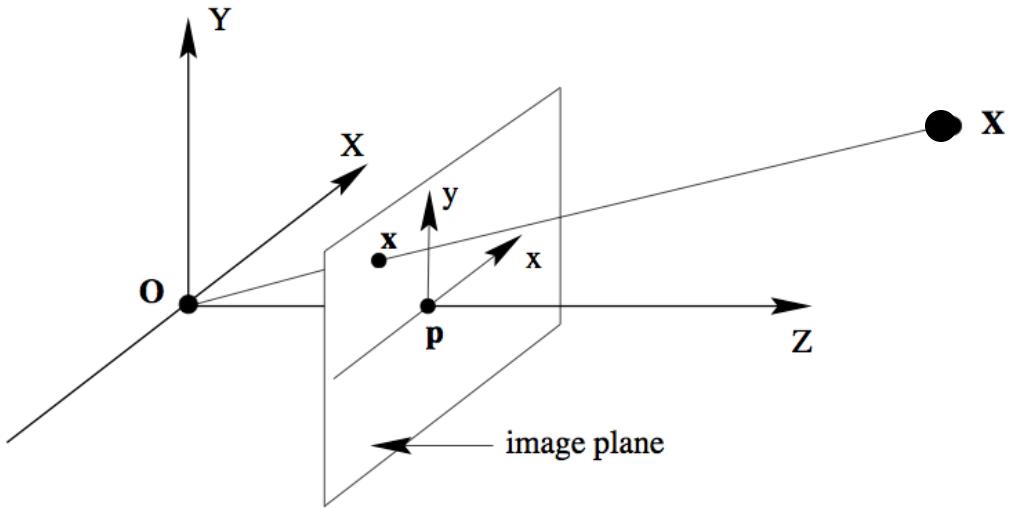
- 3D空间点与2D图像点的对应



$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{matrix} \hat{\mathbf{x}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{y}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{z}} \end{matrix}$$

# 欧式空间与射影空间

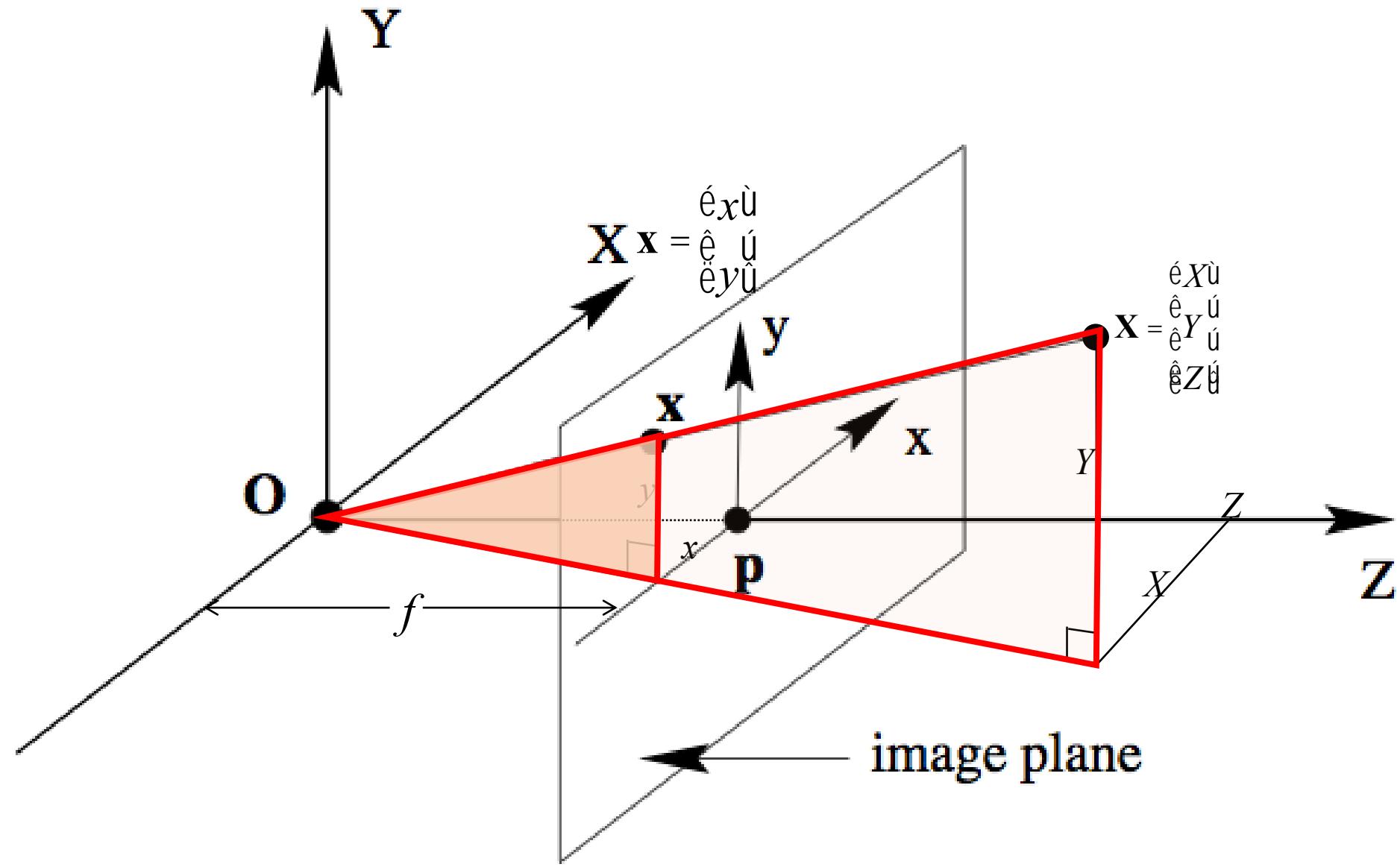
- 3D空间点与2D图像点的对应



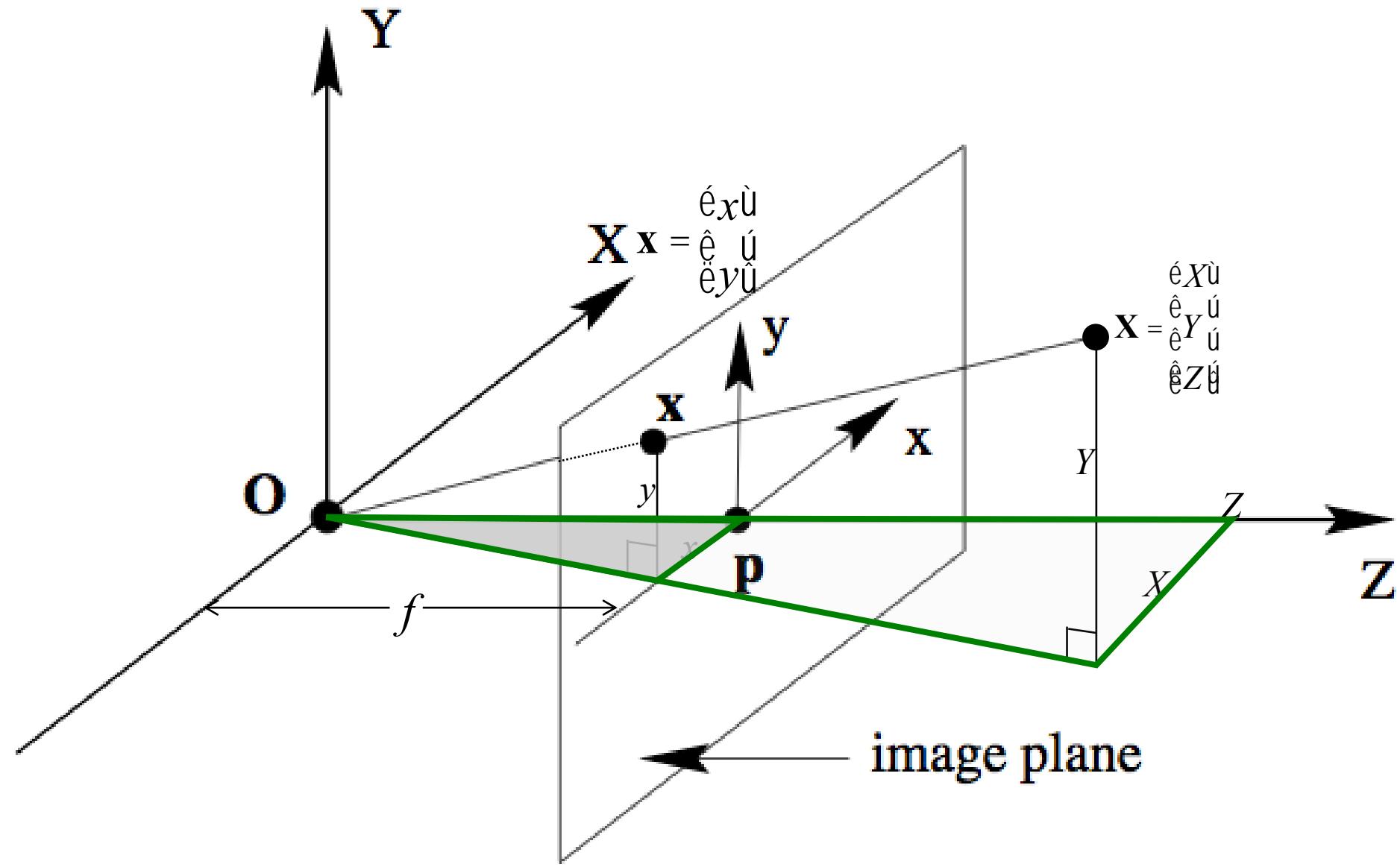
$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{x} \\ \hat{y} \\ \hat{z} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{X} \\ \hat{Y} \\ \hat{Z} \end{pmatrix}$$

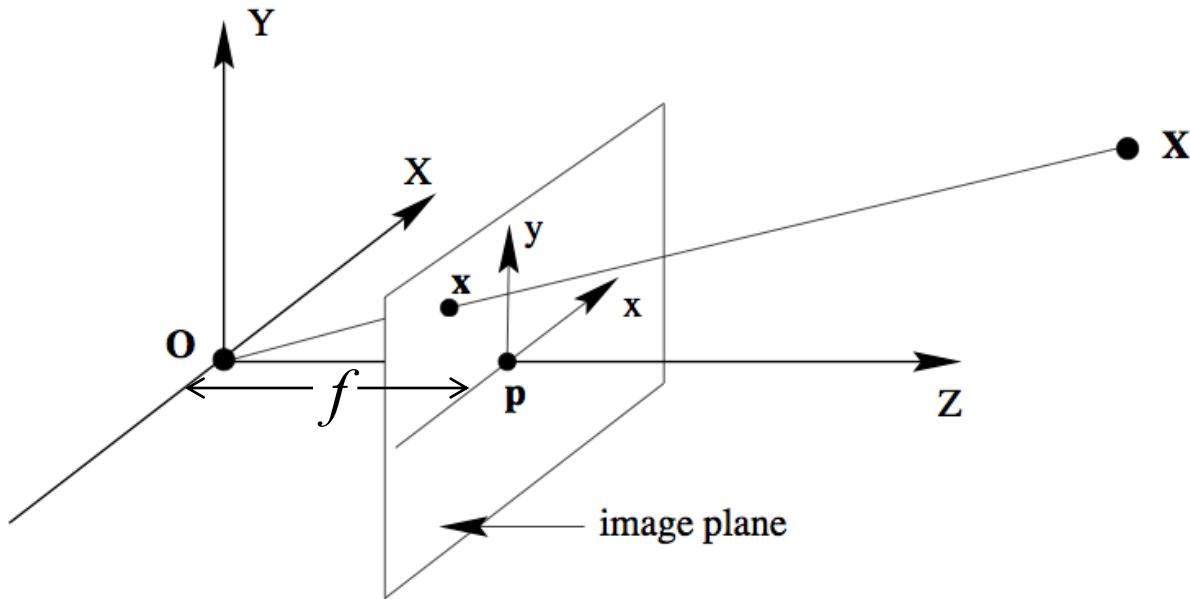
# 欧式空间与射影空间



# 欧式空间与射影空间



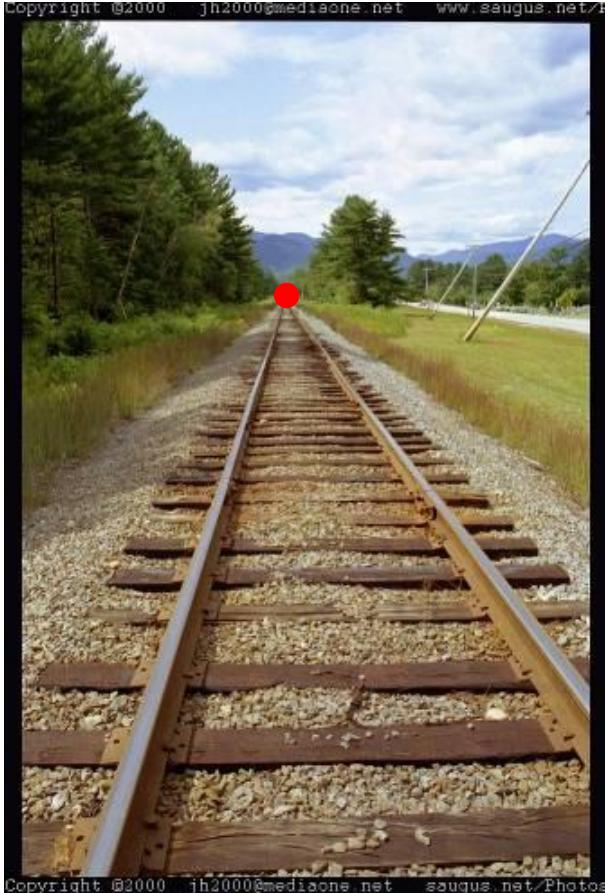
# 欧式空间与射影空间



$$\lambda \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ f \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix}$$

- 3D空间点与2D图像点对应
- 对应关系可表达

# 欧式空间与射影空间



$$\lambda \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ f \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ f \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \infty \\ \infty \\ \infty \end{bmatrix} ?$$

# 欧式空间与射影空间

- 在一条直线上只有唯一一个无穷远点
- 在一个平面上，所有的无穷远点组成一条直线，称为该平面的无穷远直线
- 三维空间中的所有无穷远点组成的一个平面，称为这个空间的无穷远平面

# 欧式空间与射影空间

- 对 $n$ 维欧式空间加入无穷远元素，并对有限元素和无穷远元素不加区分，则他们共同构成 $n$ 维射影空间，记作 $P^n$
- 一维射影空间是一条射影直线，由欧氏直线和它的无穷远点构成
- 二维摄影空间是一个射影平面，由欧氏平面和它的无穷远直线构成
- 三维摄影空间由我们所在的空间和无穷远平面构成

# 齐次坐标

齐次坐标是射影空间的坐标表达方式

- 非齐次坐标到齐次坐标的转换：

$$(x, y) \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (x, y, z) \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 齐次坐标到非其次坐标的转换：

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ w \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow (x/w, y/w) \quad \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow (x/w, y/w, z/w)$$

# 齐次坐标

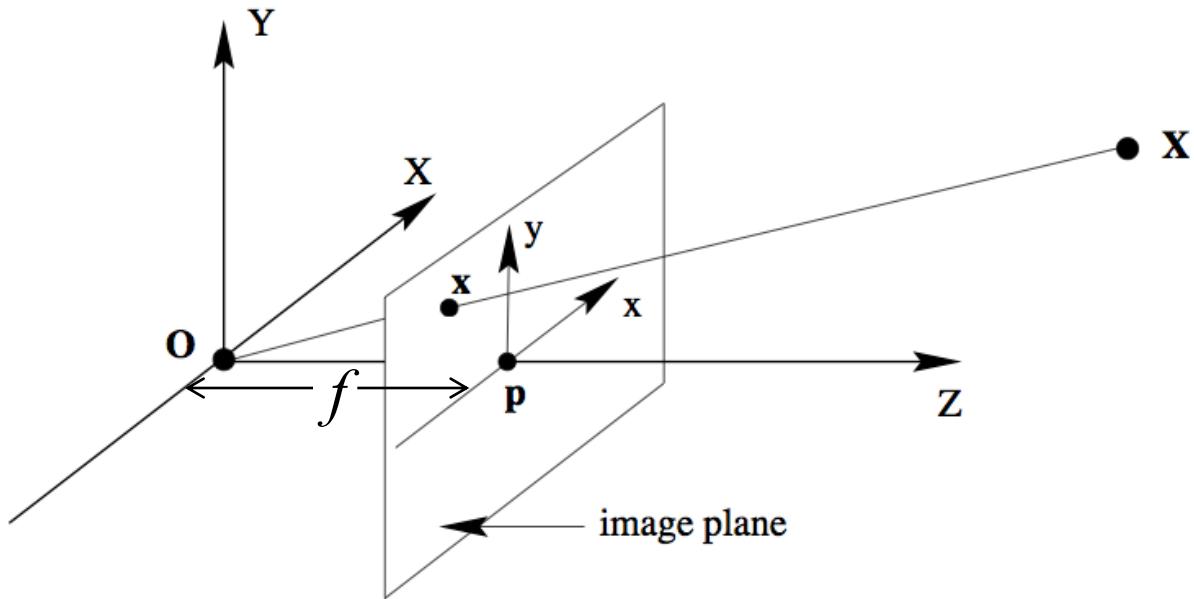
- 齐次坐标在相差一个尺度时等价：

$$\lambda \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 无穷远点的齐次坐标：

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

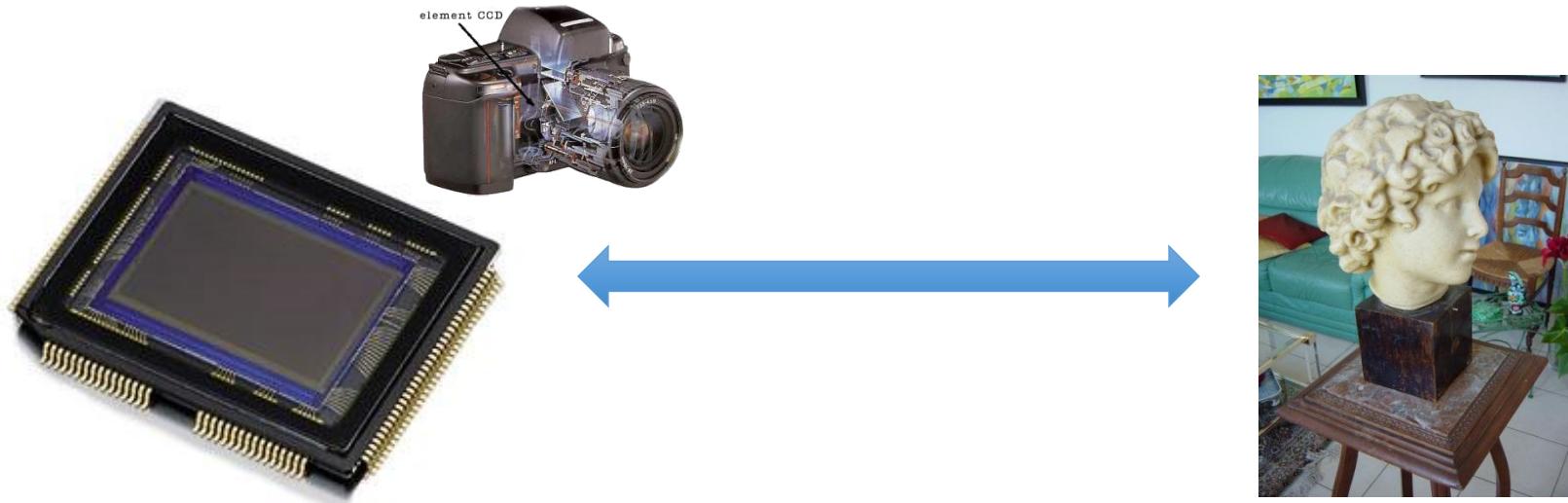
# 相机模型



$$\begin{array}{l} \hat{x} = X/f \\ \hat{y} = Y/f \\ \hat{z} = Z/f \end{array} \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} \hat{x} = 1 \\ \hat{y} = 0 \\ \hat{z} = 0 \end{array}$$

Up to a scale

# 相机模型



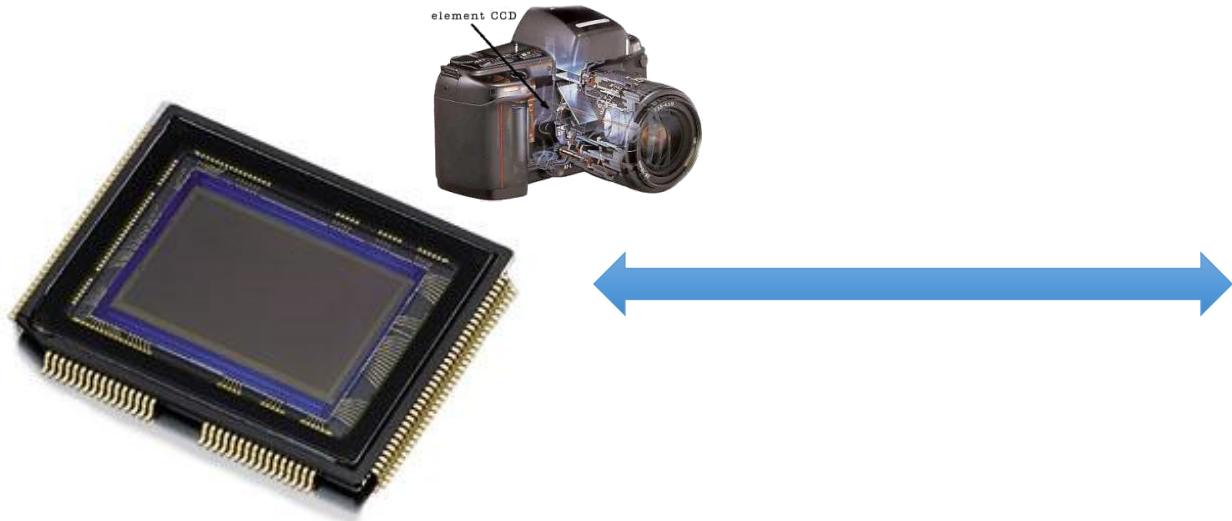
物理单位：米

图像单位：像素

$$\begin{matrix} \hat{x}_u & \hat{x}_u \\ / & = \\ \hat{y}_u & \hat{y}_u \\ \hat{f} & \hat{Z} \end{matrix} \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \begin{matrix} \hat{x}_u & \hat{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \hat{x}_u \\ \hat{y}_u & \hat{0} & 1 & 0 & 0 & \hat{Y}_u \\ \hat{f} & \hat{0} & 0 & 1 & 0 & \hat{Z}_u \\ \hat{Z} & \hat{1} & \hat{0} & \hat{0} & \hat{1} & \hat{1} \end{matrix}$$

Up to a scale

# 相机模型



物理单位：米

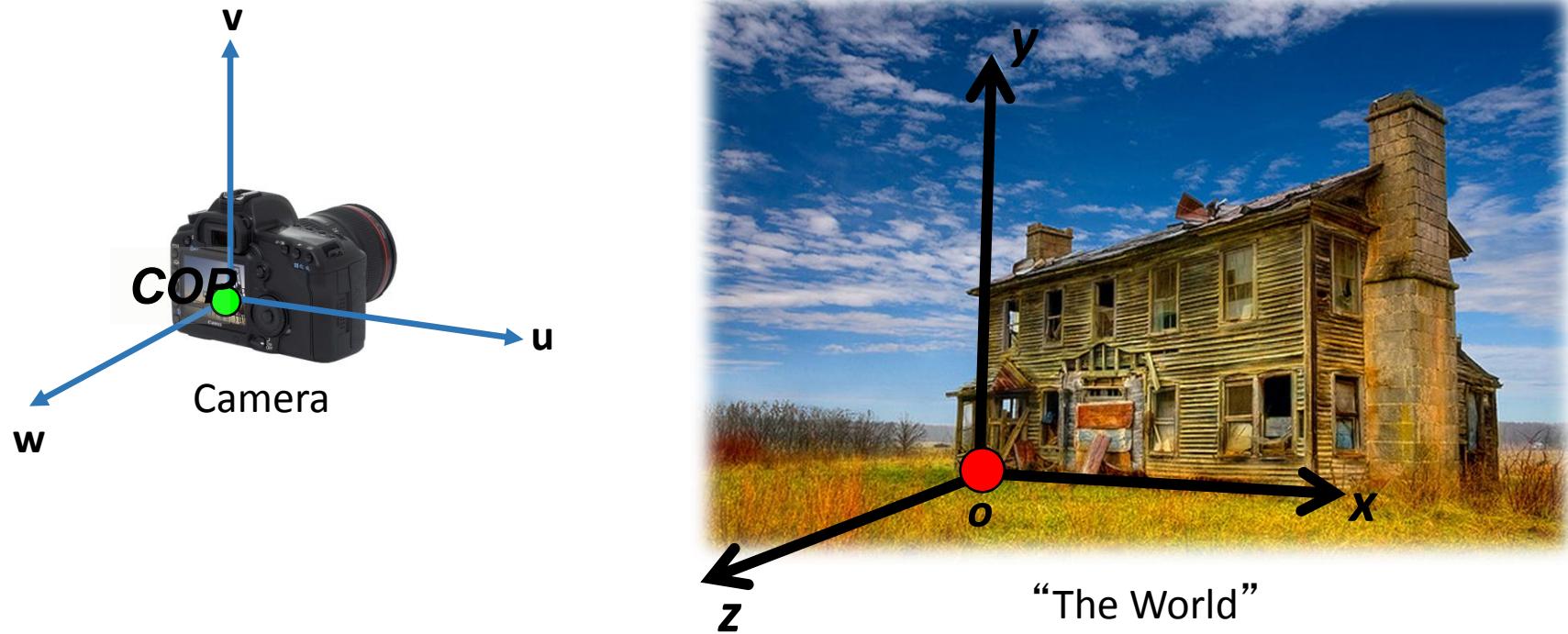
图像单位：像素

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ f \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



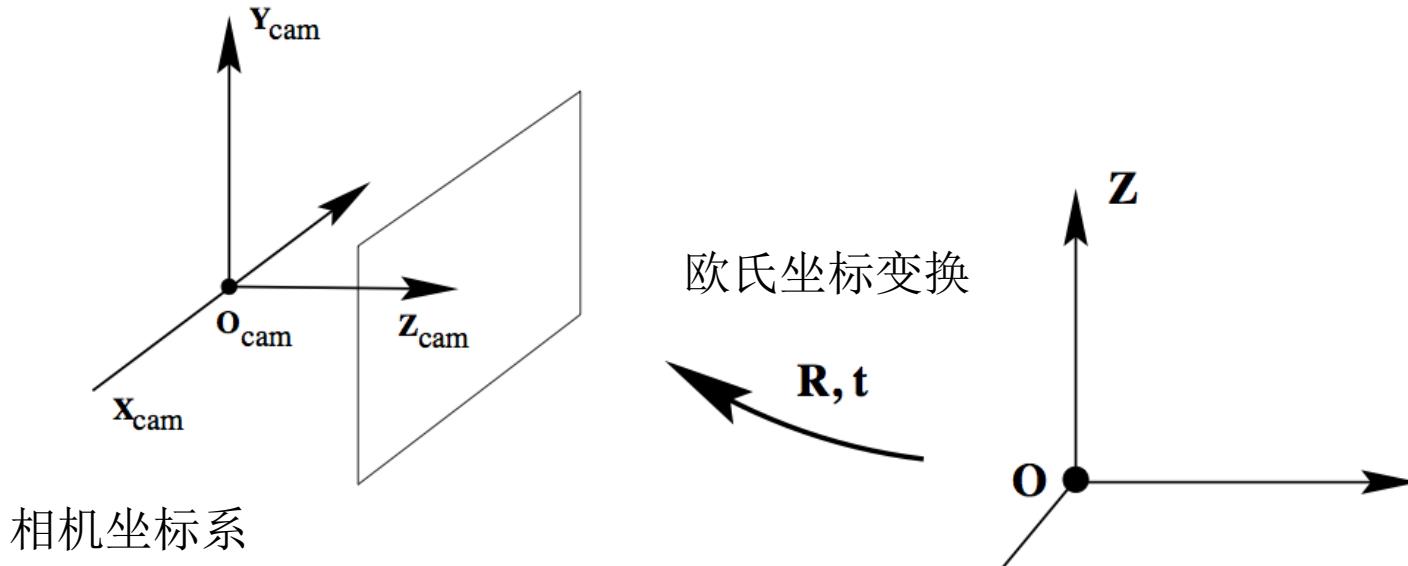
$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

# 相机模型——坐标系



三维计算机视觉坐标系： 1. 世界坐标系、2. 相机坐标系

# 相机模型——坐标变换



$$\begin{matrix} \ddot{x} X_{cam} \\ \ddot{y} Y_{cam} \\ \ddot{z} Z_{cam} \\ \ddot{1} \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \hat{R} & \hat{t} \\ 0^T & 1 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \dot{x} X \\ \dot{y} Y \\ \dot{z} Z \\ \dot{1} \end{matrix}$$

# 相机模型

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R} \\ \mathbf{0}^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{bmatrix} f & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{K}[\mathbf{R}|t]\mathbf{X}$$

相机投影矩阵

$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{K}[\mathbf{R}|t]$$

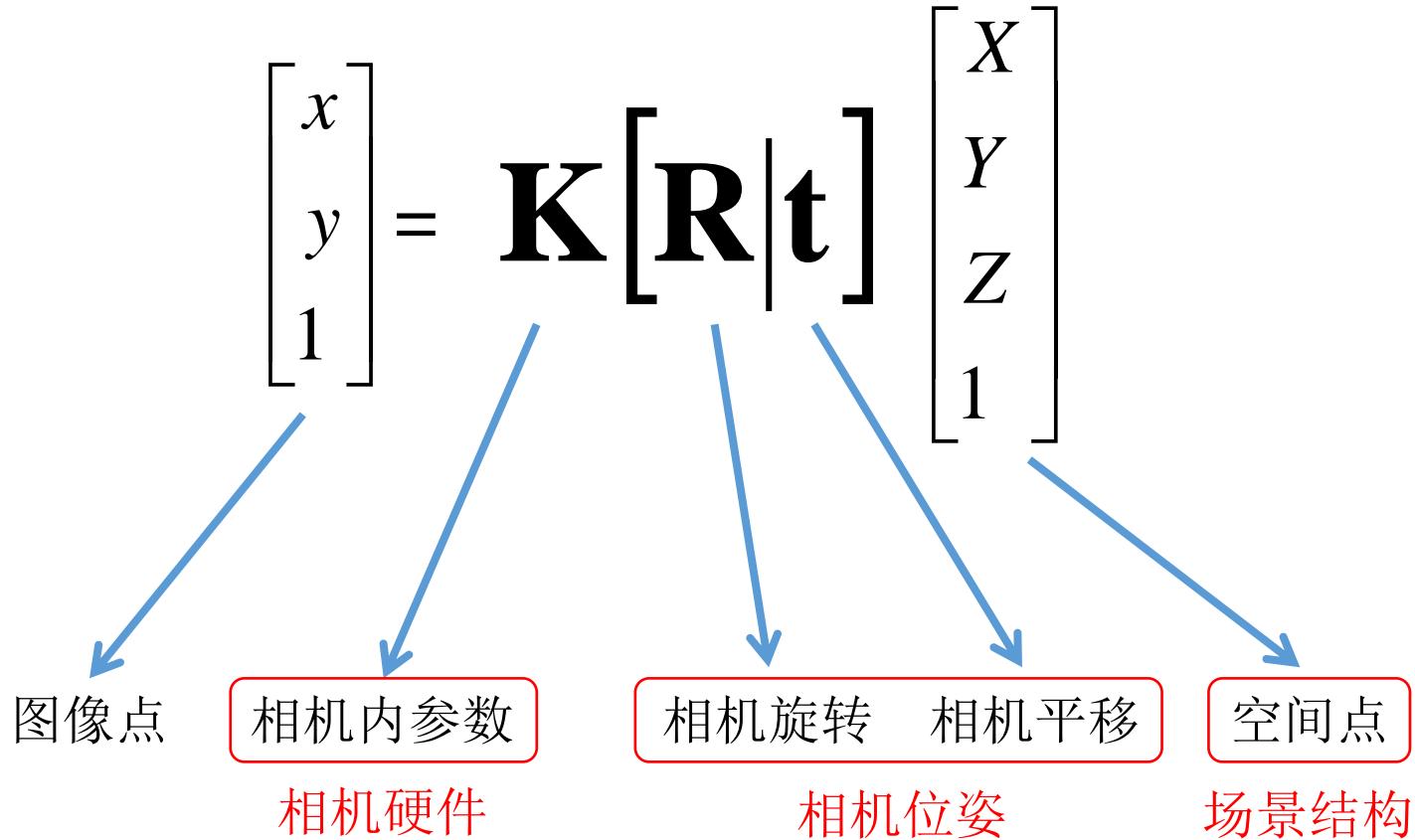
内参数

外参数

$$\uparrow$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{P}\mathbf{X}$$

# 相机模型



# 相机模型—内参数矩阵

$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{pmatrix} f & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

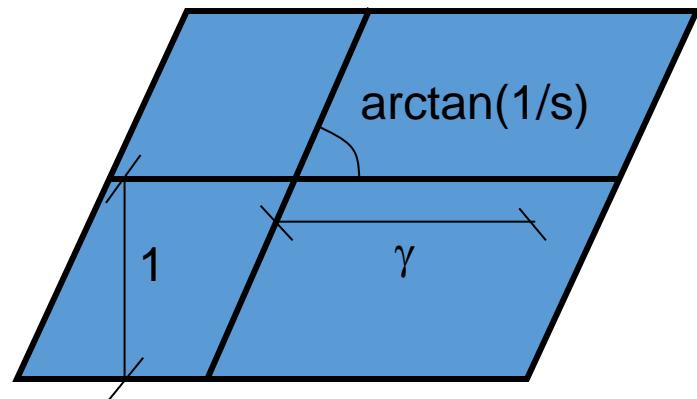
简化版

$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{pmatrix} f_x & s & p_x \\ 0 & f_y & p_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

完整版

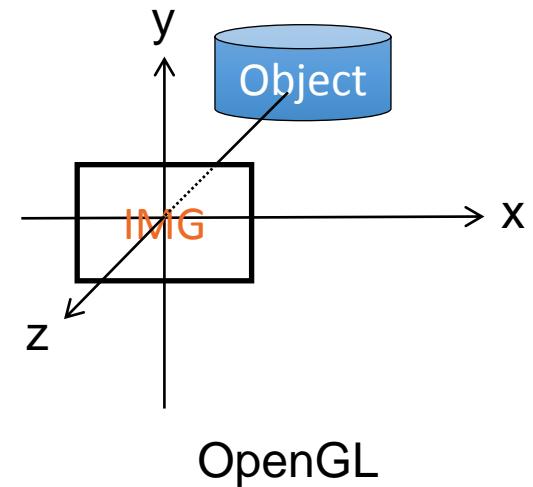
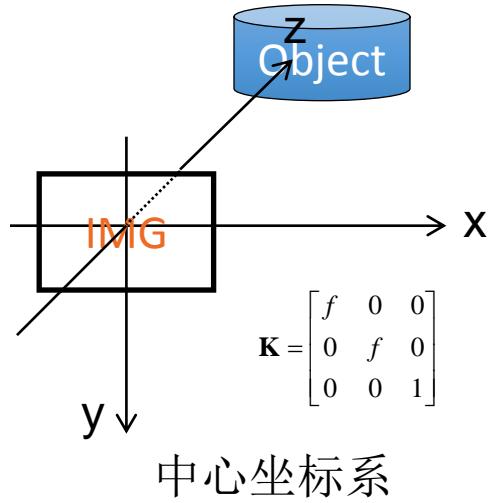
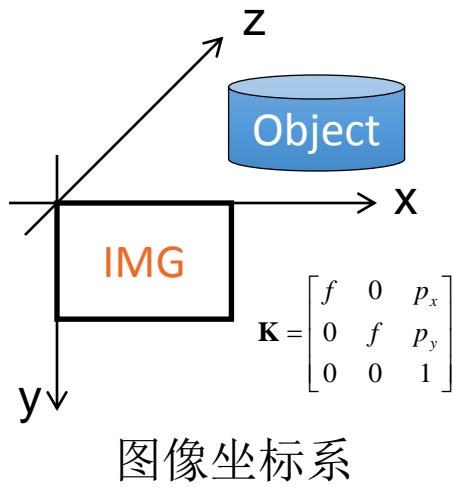
# 相机模型—内参数矩阵

$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{pmatrix} f_x & s & p_x \\ 0 & f_y & p_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

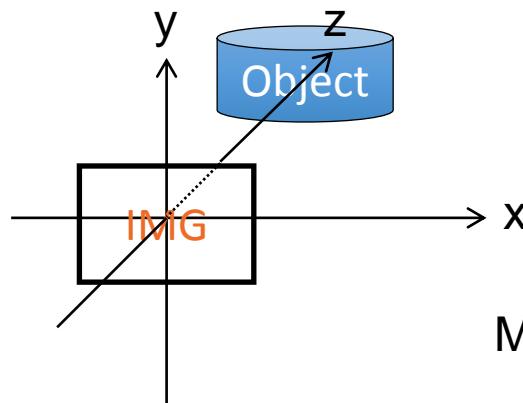


CCD/CMOS,  $f_x=f_y$ ,  $s=0$

# 相机模型—内参数矩阵



Right-Handed Coordinate System



Left-Handed Coordinate System

# 相机模型—内参数矩阵

## 镜头畸变

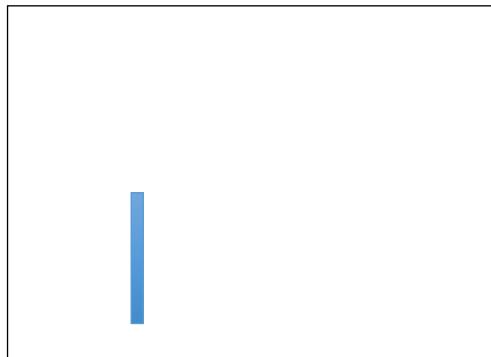
$$r^2 = \|\mathbf{x}\|^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\mathbf{x}' = (1 + k_1 r^2 + k_2 r^4) \mathbf{x}$$

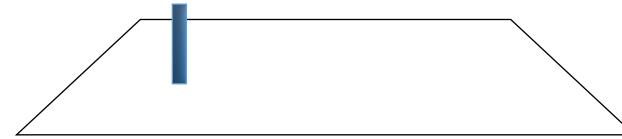


# 多视几何

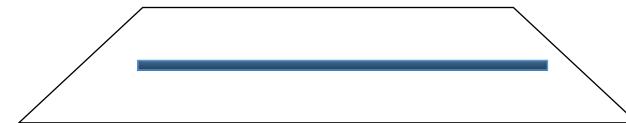
- 通过单幅图像无法重建场景结构



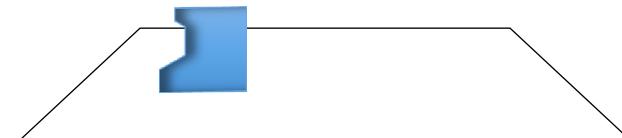
Image



3D world



3D world



3D world

# 多视几何

- 单幅图像的投影方程:

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{K} \hat{\mathbf{R}} | \hat{\mathbf{t}} | \mathbf{X}$$

# 多视几何

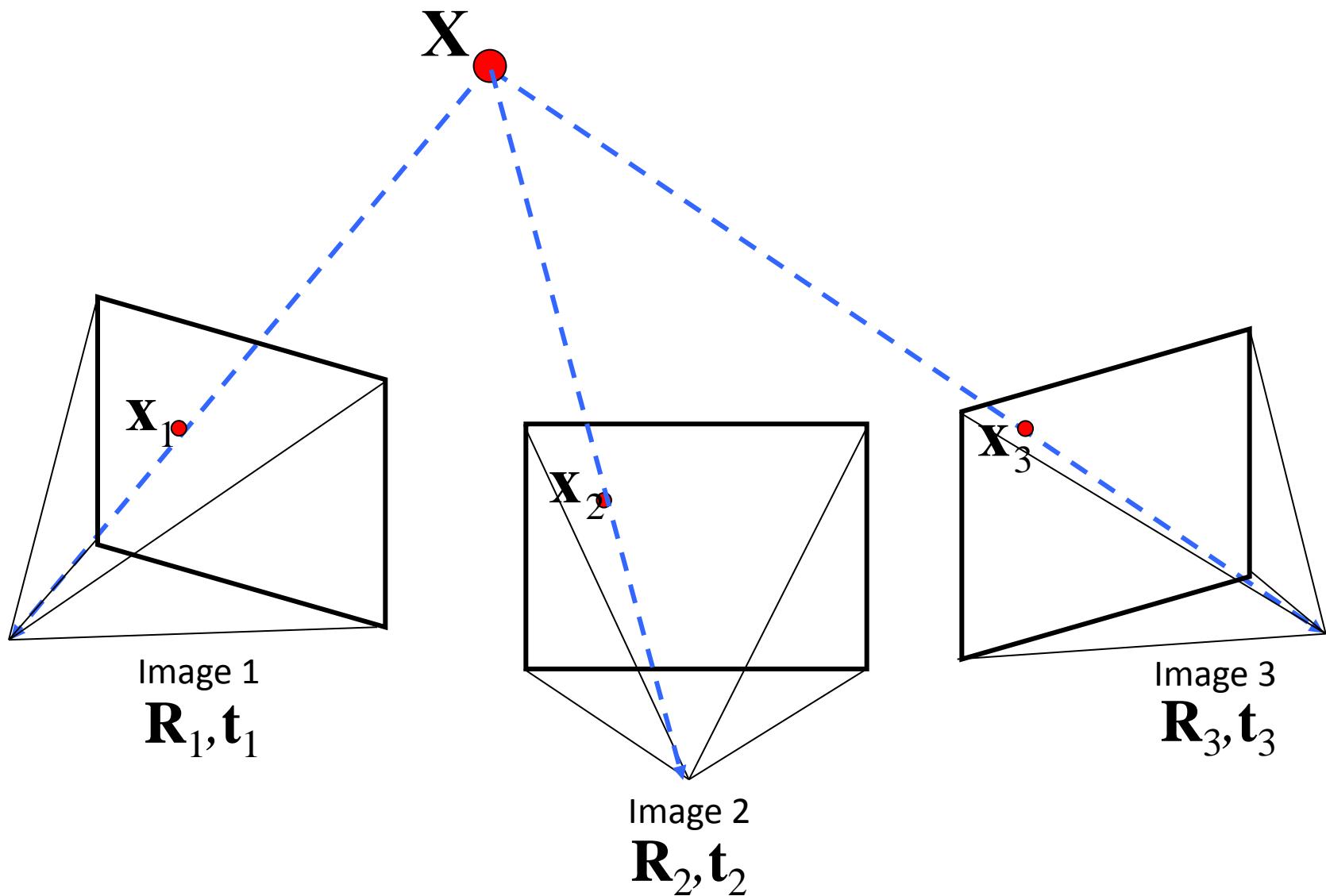
- 多幅图像的投影方程:

$$\mathbf{x}_1 = \mathbf{K}_1 [\mathbf{R}_1 | \mathbf{t}_1] \mathbf{X}$$

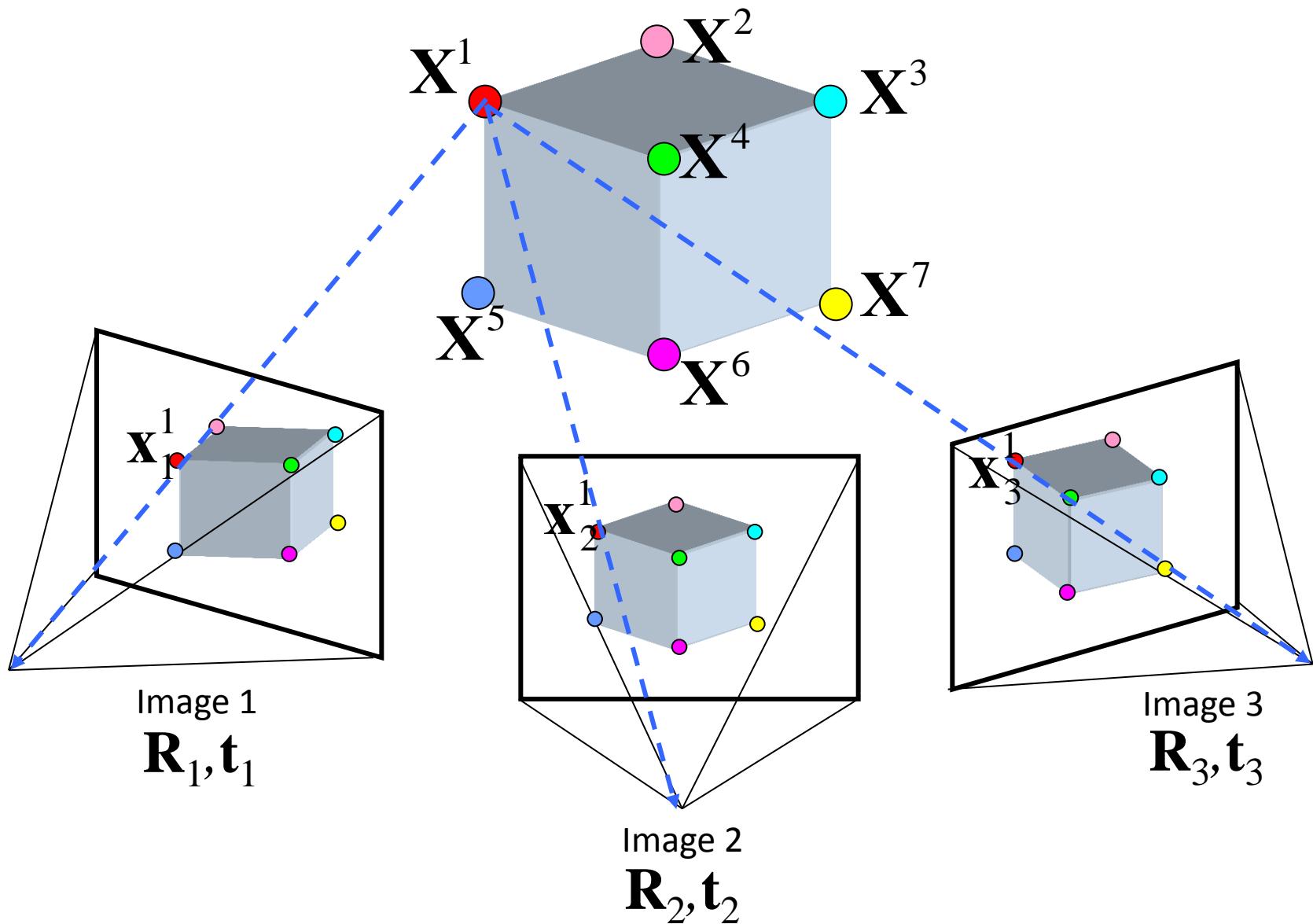
$$\mathbf{x}_2 = \mathbf{K}_2 [\mathbf{R}_2 | \mathbf{t}_2] \mathbf{X}$$

$$\mathbf{x}_3 = \mathbf{K}_3 [\mathbf{R}_3 | \mathbf{t}_3] \mathbf{X}$$

# 多视几何



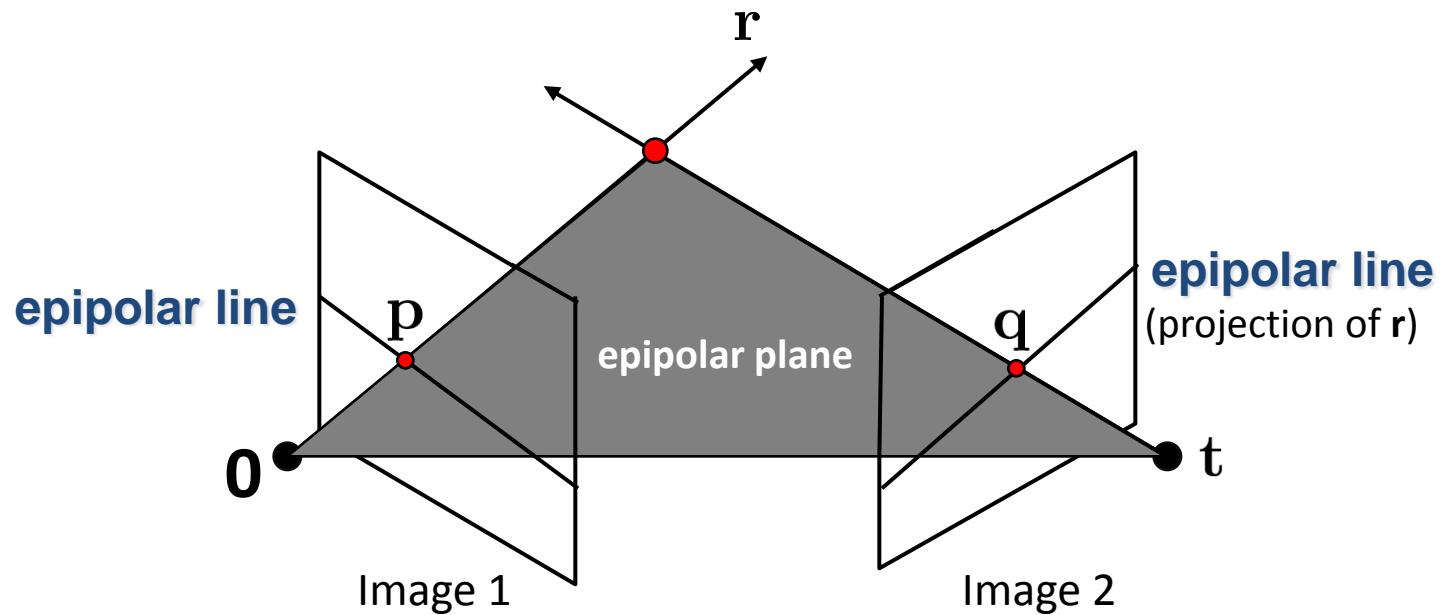
# 多视几何



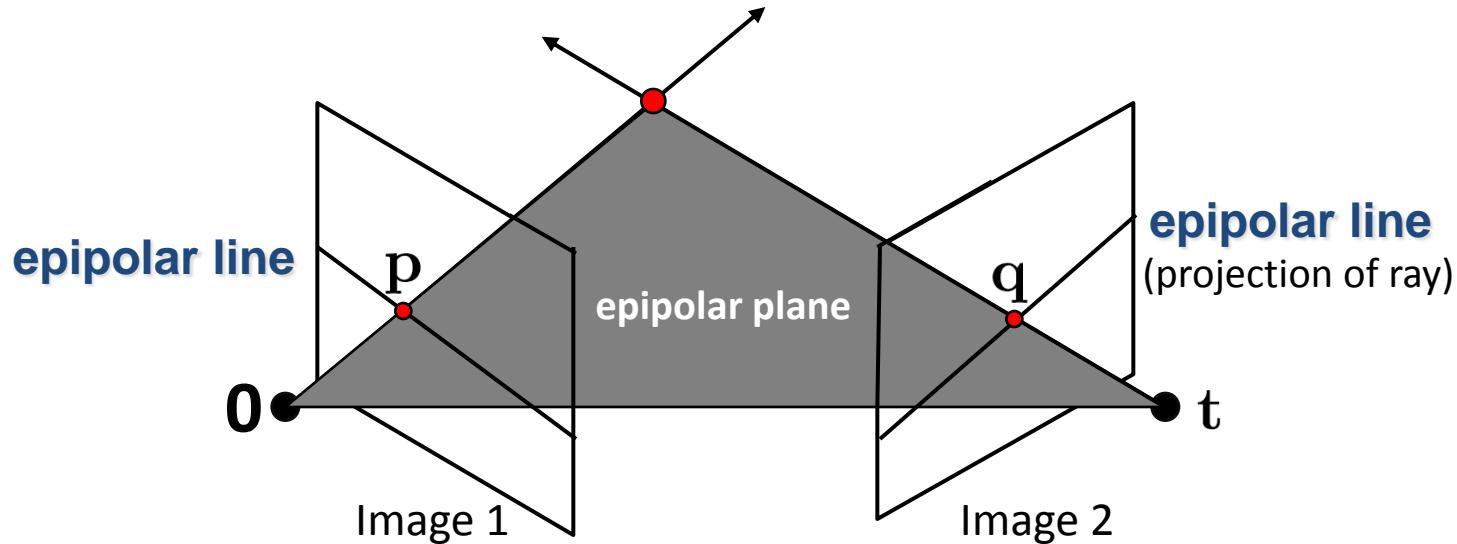
# 多视几何

	Point 1	Point 2	Point 3
Image 1	$\mathbf{x}_1^1 = \mathbf{K}_1[\mathbf{R}_1 \mathbf{t}_1]\mathbf{X}^1$	$\mathbf{x}_1^2 = \mathbf{K}_1[\mathbf{R}_1 \mathbf{t}_1]\mathbf{X}^2$	
Image 2	$\mathbf{x}_2^1 = \mathbf{K}_2[\mathbf{R}_2 \mathbf{t}_2]\mathbf{X}^1$	$\mathbf{x}_2^2 = \mathbf{K}_2[\mathbf{R}_2 \mathbf{t}_2]\mathbf{X}^2$	$\mathbf{x}_2^3 = \mathbf{K}_2[\mathbf{R}_2 \mathbf{t}_2]\mathbf{X}^3$
Image 3	$\mathbf{x}_3^1 = \mathbf{K}_3[\mathbf{R}_3 \mathbf{t}_3]\mathbf{X}^1$		$\mathbf{x}_3^3 = \mathbf{K}_3[\mathbf{R}_3 \mathbf{t}_3]\mathbf{X}^3$
	⋮	⋮	

# 两视图几何

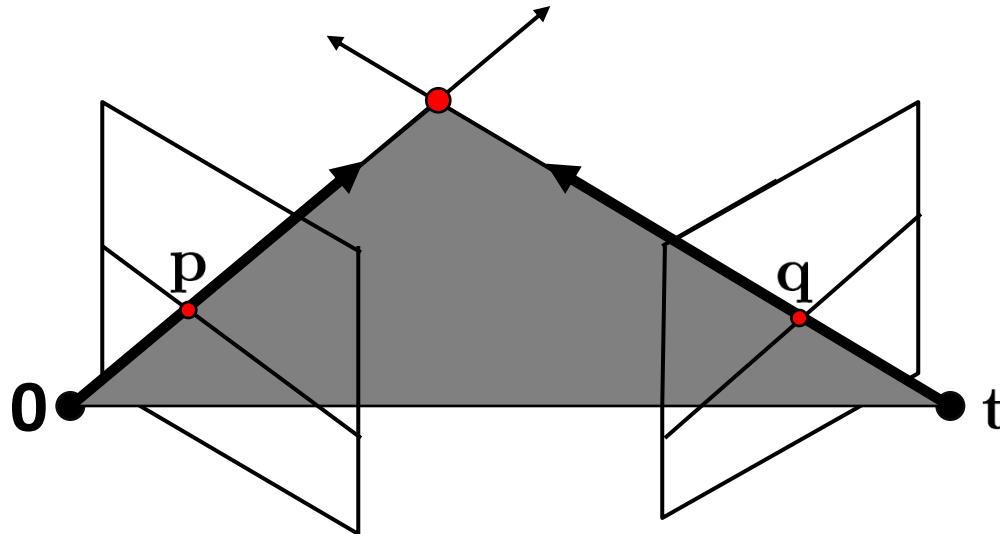


# 两视图几何——Fundamental matrix



- 两视图的极几何约束(epipolar geometry)可以用一个  $3 \times 3$  矩阵描述, 称为基本矩阵(fundamental matrix)  $\mathbf{F}$
- $\mathbf{F}$  表达了image 1中的齐次坐标点 $\mathbf{p}$ 与image 2中 $\mathbf{p}$ 的极线之间的映射关系
- image 2中点 $\mathbf{p}$ 的极线:  $\mathbf{F}\mathbf{p}$
- 图像对应点间的极几何约束关系可以表达为:  $\mathbf{q}^T \mathbf{F} \mathbf{p} = 0$

# 两视图几何——Fundamental matrix



$\mathbf{K}_1$  : 左相机内参数矩阵

$\mathbf{K}_2$  : 右相机内参数矩阵

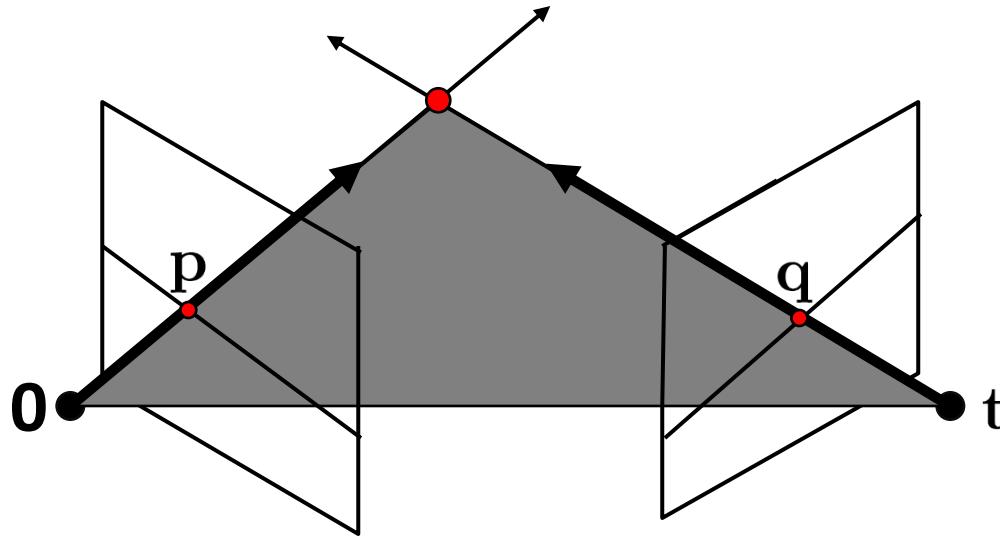
$\mathbf{R}$  : 左右相机间的相对旋转

$\mathbf{t}$  : 左右相机间的平移

$$\underbrace{\mathbf{q}^T \mathbf{K}_2^{-T} \mathbf{R} [\mathbf{t}]_\times \mathbf{K}_1^{-1} \mathbf{p}}_F = 0$$

$\mathbf{F} \leftarrow$  the Fundamental matrix

# 两视图几何——Fundamental matrix



$\mathbf{K}_1$  : 左相机内参数矩阵

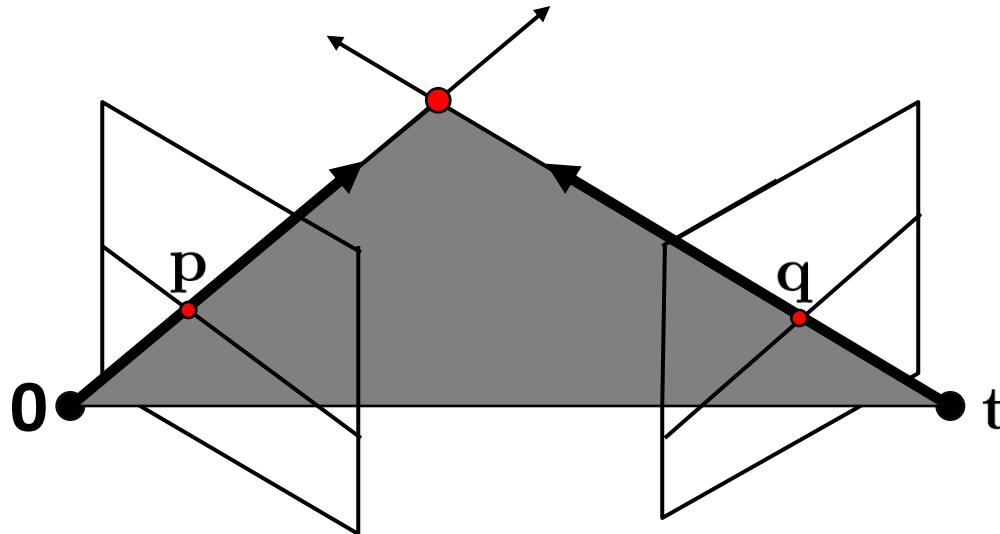
$\mathbf{K}_2$  : 右相机内参数矩阵

$\mathbf{R}$  : 左右相机间的相对旋转

$\mathbf{t}$  : 左右相机间的平移

$$[\mathbf{t}]_\times = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -t_z & t_y \\ t_z & 0 & -t_x \\ -t_y & t_x & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{t} \times \tilde{\mathbf{p}} = [\mathbf{t}]_\times \tilde{\mathbf{p}}$$

# 两视图几何——Fundamental matrix



$K_1$  : 左相机内参数矩阵

$K_2$  : 右相机内参数矩阵

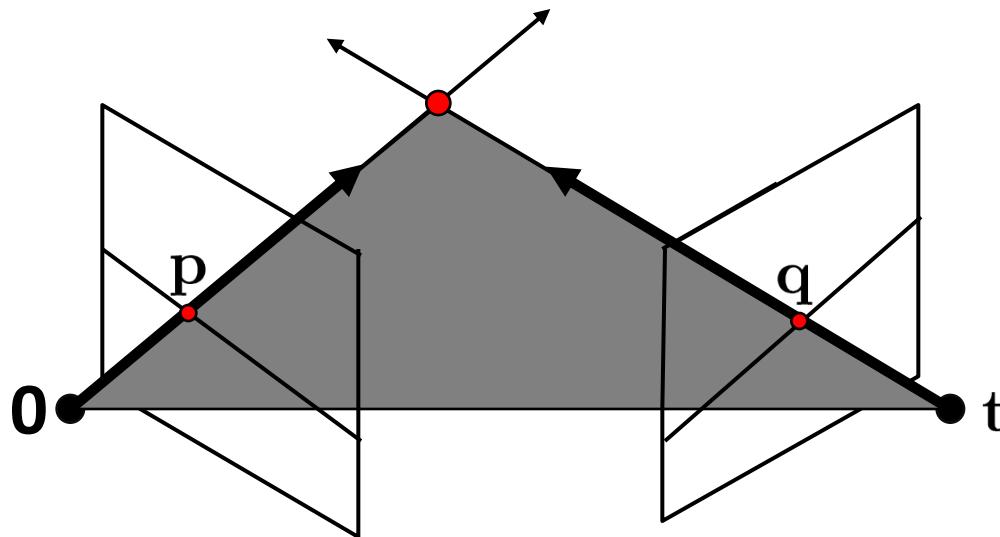
$R$  : 左右相机间的相对旋转

$t$  : 左右相机间的平移

$$q^T \underbrace{K_2^{-T} R [t]_x K_1^{-1}}_F p = 0$$

$F \leftarrow$  the Fundamental matrix

# 两视图几何——Essential matrix



当内参数矩阵  $\mathbf{K}_1$  和  $\mathbf{K}_2$  已知:  $\tilde{\mathbf{p}} = \mathbf{K}_1^{-1}\mathbf{p}$      $\tilde{\mathbf{q}} = \mathbf{K}_2^{-1}\mathbf{q}$

$$\underbrace{\tilde{\mathbf{q}}^T \mathbf{R} [\mathbf{t}]_\times \tilde{\mathbf{p}}}_\mathbf{E = 0}$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{q}}^T \mathbf{E} \tilde{\mathbf{p}} = 0$$

$\mathbf{E} \leftarrow$

the Essential matrix (本质矩阵)

# 两视图几何——8点法

$$\mathbf{x}'^T \mathbf{F} \mathbf{x} = 0$$

给定两视图中任意一组对应点  $\mathbf{x}$  和  $\mathbf{x}'$  :

$$\mathbf{x}_1^T \mathbf{F} \mathbf{x}_2 = 0 \quad \longleftrightarrow$$

$$[x_1 x_2, x_1 y_2, x_1, y_1 x_2, y_1 y_2, y_1, x_2, y_2, 1] \hat{\mathbf{f}} = 0$$

$$\text{Rank}(\mathbf{F}) = 2 \quad \text{DoF}(\mathbf{F}) = 7$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \hat{\mathbf{f}}_{11} & \hat{\mathbf{f}}_{12} & \hat{\mathbf{f}}_{13} \\ \hat{\mathbf{f}}_{21} & \hat{\mathbf{f}}_{22} & \hat{\mathbf{f}}_{23} \\ \hat{\mathbf{f}}_{31} & \hat{\mathbf{f}}_{32} & \hat{\mathbf{f}}_{33} \end{array}$$

# 两视图几何——8点法

$$\mathbf{x}'^T \mathbf{F} \mathbf{x} = 0$$

给定两视图中任意一组对应点  $\mathbf{x}$  和  $\mathbf{x}'$  :

$$\mathbf{x}_1^T \mathbf{F} \mathbf{x}_2 = 0$$



$$[x_1x_2, x_1y_2, x_1, y_1x_2, y_1y_2, y_1, x_2, y_2, 1]$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \hat{e} & f_{11} & \hat{u} \\ \hat{e} & f_{12} & \hat{u} \\ \hat{e} & f_{13} & \hat{u} \\ \hat{e} & f_{21} & \hat{u} \\ \hat{e} & f_{22} & \hat{u} \\ \hat{e} & f_{23} & \hat{u} \\ \hat{e} & f_{31} & \hat{u} \\ \hat{e} & f_{32} & \hat{u} \\ \hat{e} & f_{33} & \hat{u} \end{array} = 0$$

~~$$\text{Rank}(\mathbf{F}) = 2$$~~

$$\text{DoF}(\mathbf{F}) = 8$$

# 两视图几何——8点法

$\mathbf{x}_1^T \mathbf{F} \mathbf{x}_2 = 0$  给定两视图中8组对应点:

$$\mathbf{x}_1^1 \leftrightarrow \mathbf{x}_2^1, \mathbf{x}_1^2 \leftrightarrow \mathbf{x}_2^2, \mathbf{x}_1^3 \leftrightarrow \mathbf{x}_2^3, \mathbf{x}_1^4 \leftrightarrow \mathbf{x}_2^4, \mathbf{x}_1^5 \leftrightarrow \mathbf{x}_2^5, \mathbf{x}_1^6 \leftrightarrow \mathbf{x}_2^6, \mathbf{x}_1^7 \leftrightarrow \mathbf{x}_2^7, \mathbf{x}_1^8 \leftrightarrow \mathbf{x}_2^8$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccc}
 & x_1^1 x_2^1 & x_1^1 y_2^1 & x_1^1 & y_1^1 x_2^1 & y_1^1 y_2^1 & y_1^1 & x_2^1 & y_2^1 & 1 & f_{11} \\
 & x_1^2 x_2^2 & x_1^2 y_2^2 & x_1^2 & y_1^2 x_2^2 & y_1^2 y_2^2 & y_1^2 & x_2^2 & y_2^2 & 1 & f_{12} \\
 & x_1^3 x_2^3 & x_1^3 y_2^3 & x_1^3 & y_1^3 x_2^3 & y_1^3 y_2^3 & y_1^3 & x_2^3 & y_2^3 & 1 & f_{13} \\
 & x_1^4 x_2^4 & x_1^4 y_2^4 & x_1^4 & y_1^4 x_2^4 & y_1^4 y_2^4 & y_1^4 & x_2^4 & y_2^4 & 1 & f_{21} \\
 & x_1^5 x_2^5 & x_1^5 y_2^5 & x_1^5 & y_1^5 x_2^5 & y_1^5 y_2^5 & y_1^5 & x_2^5 & y_2^5 & 1 & f_{22} \\
 & x_1^6 x_2^6 & x_1^6 y_2^6 & x_1^6 & y_1^6 x_2^6 & y_1^6 y_2^6 & y_1^6 & x_2^6 & y_2^6 & 1 & f_{23} \\
 & x_1^7 x_2^7 & x_1^7 y_2^7 & x_1^7 & y_1^7 x_2^7 & y_1^7 y_2^7 & y_1^7 & x_2^7 & y_2^7 & 1 & f_{31} \\
 & x_1^8 x_2^8 & x_1^8 y_2^8 & x_1^8 & y_1^8 x_2^8 & y_1^8 y_2^8 & y_1^8 & x_2^8 & y_2^8 & 1 & f_{32} \\
 & & & & & & & & & & f_{33} \\
 & & & & & & & & & & = 0
 \end{array} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}\mathbf{f} = \mathbf{0}$$

Direct Linear Transformation (DLT)

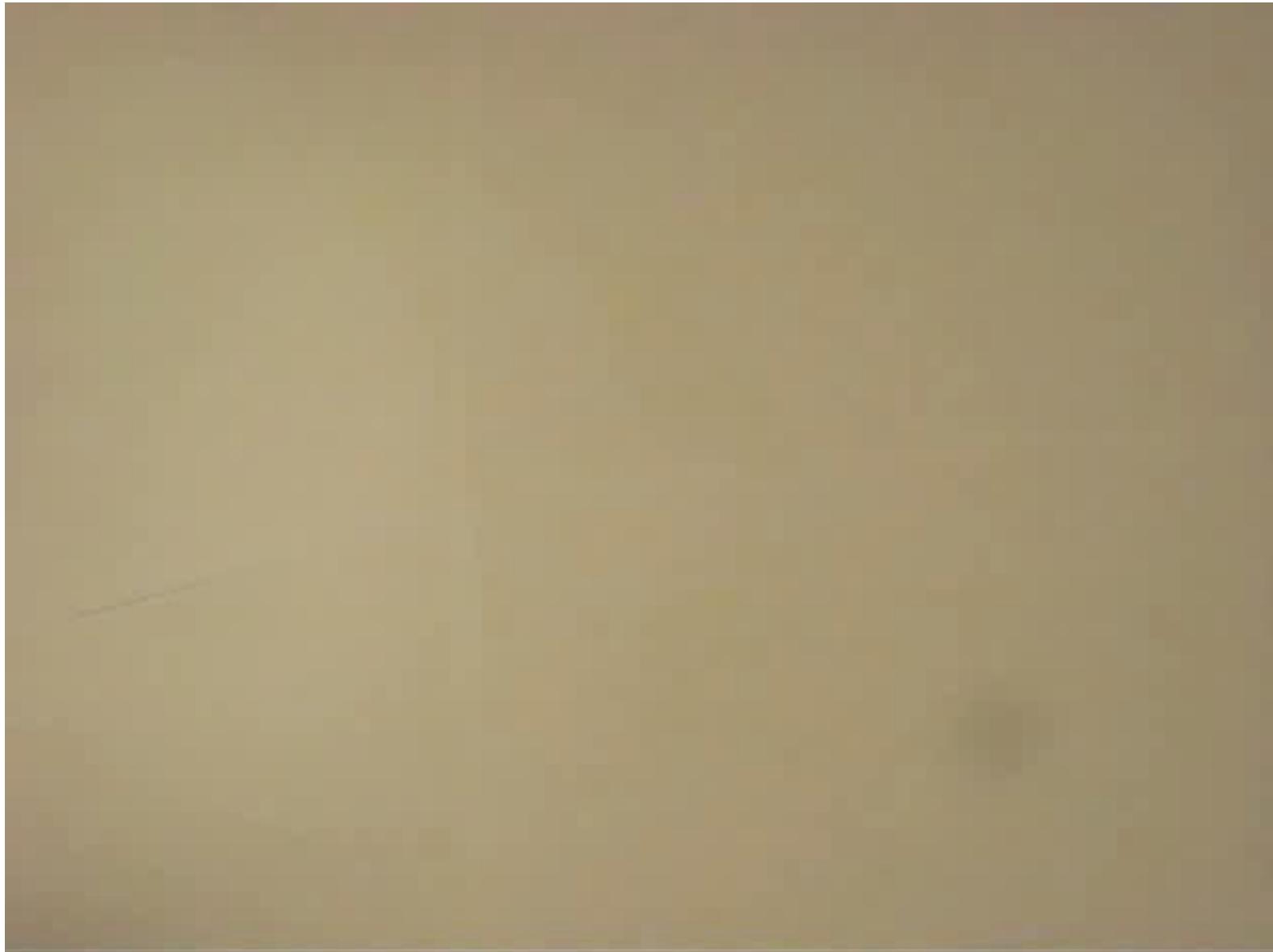
## 两视图几何——8点法

- 由8组对应点构造方程  $\mathbf{Af} = 0$
- 对  $\mathbf{A}$  进行SVD分解  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U}\Sigma\mathbf{V}^T$ ,  $\mathbf{V}$  的最后一个列向量构造  $\mathbf{F}$
- 对  $\mathbf{F}$  进行SVD分解  $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{U}\Sigma'\mathbf{V}^T$

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{blue arrow}} \quad \Sigma' = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- $\mathbf{F}' = \mathbf{U}\Sigma'\mathbf{V}^T$

# 两视图几何—The Fundamental Matrix Song



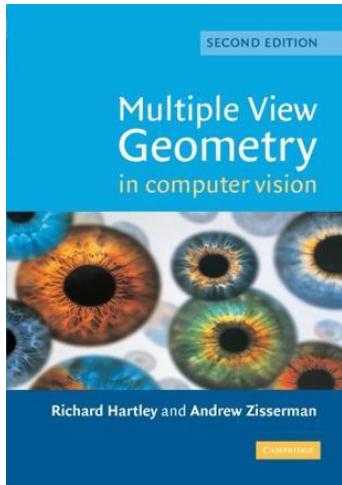
# 总结—本节课内容回顾

- 射影空间：对n维欧式空间加入无穷远元素，并对有限元素和无穷远元素不加区分，则他们共同构成n维射影空间

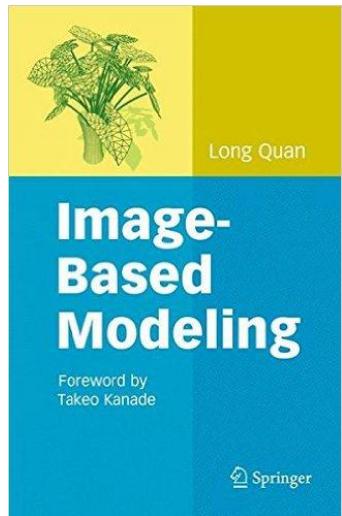
- 小孔相机成像模型：
$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{K}[\mathbf{R}|\mathbf{t}] \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 基本矩阵F，8点法

# 总结—参考文献

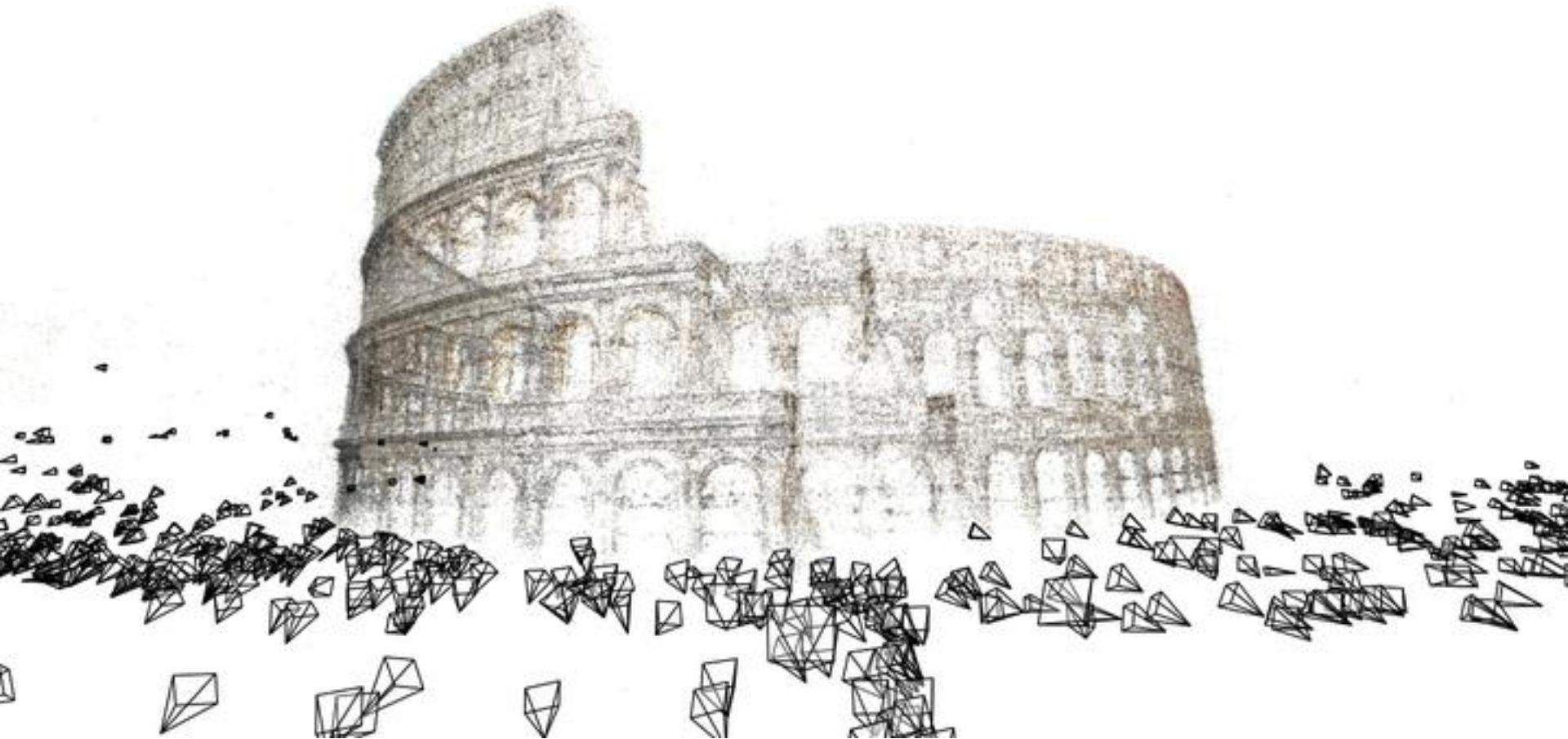


**Multiple View Geometry in Computer Vision**  
Richard Hartley and Andrew Zisserman,  
Cambridge University Press, 2004.



**Image-Based Modeling**  
Long Quan  
Springer, 2010.

# 下节课内容——相机标定与稀疏重建



$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{K}[\mathbf{R}|\mathbf{t}]\mathbf{X}$$