问题包2

问题1

从图像可知, MD: z+10x-90=0, ND: -z+10x+90=0。由距离公式:

$$PQ = rac{|40 + 10 \times 20 - 90|}{\sqrt{1 + 10^2}} = rac{150}{\sqrt{101}} pprox 14.9256$$
 $PR = rac{|-40 + 10 \times 20 + 90|}{\sqrt{1 + 10^2}} = rac{250}{\sqrt{101}} pprox 24.8759$

又PQ: 10z - x - 380 = 0, PR: 10z + x - 420 = 0, 联立方程可解得Q, R的z坐标为

$$z_{O}=38.5148,\ z_{R}=42.4752$$

记在成像平面上,P', P''的x坐标为 x_1 , x_2 。由三角形相似有

$$rac{x_1}{PQ} = rac{MS}{MQ} = rac{10}{z_Q + 10}, \; rac{x_2}{PR} = rac{NT}{NR} = rac{10}{z_R + 10}$$

解得 $x_1 = 3.0765, x_2 = 4.7405,$

$$d = |x_1 - x_2| = 1.6640$$

问题2

同问题一,考虑两个成像系统中的三角形相似(x_1, x_2 为每个成像系统中各自的坐标),有

Image 1:
$$\frac{0-x_1}{10-0} = \frac{4-0}{10-4}$$

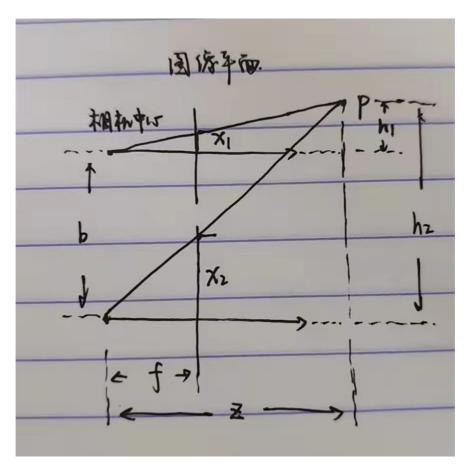
Image 2: $\frac{0-x_2}{10-(-5)} = \frac{4-0}{10-4}$

因此有 $x_1=-rac{20}{3},\; x_2=-10$,故

$$|x_d = |x_1 - x_2| = rac{10}{3}$$

问题3

记视差为d, 基线为b, 深度为z, 相机焦距为f。如图, $d=x_2-x_1$



由三角形相似

$$\frac{x_1}{h_1} = \frac{x_2}{h_2} = \frac{f}{z}$$

又由于 $h_2-h_1=b$, 故

$$\frac{x_2 - x_1}{h_2 - h_1} = \frac{f}{z} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{b} = \frac{f}{z}$$

因此使用视差 d表征立体视觉重建的准确性如下

$$z = b \cdot rac{f}{d}, \;$$
即 $z_{\min} = b \cdot rac{f}{d_{\max}}, \; z_{\max} = b \cdot rac{f}{d_{\min}}$

问题4

证明:

基本矩阵 $E=R[t]_{\times}$,其中R为旋转矩阵(旋转矩阵为正交阵),t为平移向量, $[t]_{\times}$ 为t的坐标方阵(坐标方阵为反对称矩阵)。记

$$S=[t]_ imes=egin{pmatrix} 0 & -t_z & t_y \ t_z & 0 & -t_x \ -t_y & t_x & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

因此 $EE^T=RSS^TR^T$ 。由于旋转矩阵 $R^T=R^{-1}$,故 $EE^T=RSS^TR^{-1}$,即 EE^T 的特征值与 SS^T 的特征值相同。

对 SS^T 做正交相似对角化操作,有

$$SS^T = egin{pmatrix} 0 & -t_z & t_y \ t_z & 0 & -t_x \ -t_y & t_x & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot egin{pmatrix} 0 & t_z & -t_y \ -t_z & 0 & t_x \ t_y & -t_x & 0 \end{pmatrix} \ \sim egin{pmatrix} 0 & -t_z & 0 \ t_z & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot egin{pmatrix} 0 & t_z & 0 \ -t_z & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = egin{pmatrix} t_z^2 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & t_z^2 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \ \end{array}$$

故特征多项式为 $(\lambda-t_z^2)^2\lambda=0$ 。即 EE^T 的一个特征值为0,另两个相等。

由于E的奇异值等于 EE^T 的特征值,故基本矩阵E的奇异值一个特征值为0,另两个相等。

问题5

找到如下两张经典图像及其初始透射变换矩阵数据进行stereo pair rectification



其中原始的透视变换矩阵为

Po1 = 3×4			
976.50	53.82	-239.80	387500.00
98.49	933.30	157.40	242800.00
0.58	0.11	0.81	1118.00
$Po2 = 3 \times 4$			
976.70	53.76	-240.00	40030.00
98.68	931.00	156.71	251700.00
0.58	0.11	0.81	1174.00

参考Computer Vision: Algorithms and Applications中关于Rectification的部分,编写MATLAB代码计算,得到校正后的转移矩阵和透射变换矩阵为

$T1 = 3 \times 3$			
1.05	0.02	-157.46	
0.03	1.00	-11.20	
0.00	0.00	0.93	
T2 = 3×3			
1.05	0.02	-157.31	
0.03	1.00	-10.99	
0.00	-0.00	0.93	
Pn1 = 3×4			
932.92	56.12	-375.31	234103.66
117.52	932.46	141.89	240180.60
0.69	0.11	0.72	1101.87
Pn2 = 3×4			
932.92	56.12	-375.31	-137987.50
117.52	932.46	141.89	240180.60
0.69	0.11	0.72	1101.87

对双目视觉图像进行矫正, 结果如下



改变图像显示范围参数 (shape) 可得矫正图像如下



left image after Rectification



right image after Rectification

代码如下(使用MATLAB的实时编译器编写代码,代码在 .mlx 文件中):

```
img1 = imread('left.png');
img2 = imread('right.png');
im1 = im2double(img1);
im2 = im2double(img2);
Po1 = double([976.5 53.82 -239.8 387500)
       98.49 933.3 157.4 242800
       .579 .1108 .8077 1118]);
Po2 = double([976.7 53.76 -240 40030])
       98.68 931.0 156.71 251700
       .5766 .1141 .8089 1174]);
[T1, T2, Pn1, Pn2] = rectify(Po1, Po2);
left = imwarp(im1, projective2d(T1'));
right = imwarp(im2, projective2d(T2'));
tiledlayout(2,1)
nexttile
imshowpair(img1, img2, 'montage');
title('Original Images');
nexttile
```

```
imshowpair(left, right, 'montage');
title('Rectified Stereo Images');
function [T1,T2,Pn1,Pn2] = rectify(Po1,Po2)
   % RECTIFY: compute rectification matrices
   % factorize old PPMs
    [A1,R1,\sim] = art(Po1);
    [A2, \sim, \sim] = art(Po2);
    % optical centers (unchanged)
   c1 = -inv(Po1(:,1:3))*Po1(:,4);
   c2 = -inv(Po2(:,1:3))*Po2(:,4);
   % new x axis (= direction of the baseline)
   v1 = (c1-c2);
   \% new y axes (orthogonal to new x and old z)
   v2 = cross(R1(3,:)',v1);
   % new z axes (orthogonal to baseline and y)
   v3 = cross(v1, v2);
   % new extrinsic parameters
   R = [v1'/norm(v1)]
        v2'/norm(v2)
         v3'/norm(v3)];
   % translation is left unchanged
   % new intrinsic parameters (arbitrary)
   A = (A1 + A2)./2;
   A(1,2)=0; % no skew
   % new projection matrices
   Pn1 = A * [R (-R*c1)];
   Pn2 = A * [R (-R*c2)];
   % rectifying image transformation
   T1 = Pn1(1:3,1:3)/Po1(1:3,1:3);
   T2 = Pn2(1:3,1:3)/Po2(1:3,1:3);
end
function [A,R,t] = art(P)
   % ART: factorize a PPM as P=A*[R;t]
   Q = inv(P(1:3, 1:3));
   [U,B] = qr(Q);
   R = inv(U);
   t = B*P(1:3,4);
   A = inv(B);
   A = A./A(3,3);
end
```