



Computer Vision  
and Geometry Lab

# Computer Vision

## Exercise Session 2 (Discussions)

# Taking images / undistortion

- Have 3D structure in your scene
- Undistorted images have straight real lines !
- Do not change the scene between the images

# Fundamental matrix

- Epipole is the projection of other's camera center !  
=> you are able to tell if it should be in the image or not.
- More constraints on  $F_h$  means epipolar lines cannot go through clicked points.

# Essential matrix

- Also need to normalize and denormalize for SVD
- More constraints on  $E_h$  means epipolar lines cannot go through clicked points...
  - ... but this is a better physical explanation of the scene !
- Comparison of  $F/F_h/E/E_h$  is meaningless if not normalized

# Decomposition of E

$$E = [t]_{\times} R = R [R^T t]_{\times} = USV'$$

- Choose one of the following:
  - $t_1 = U(:, \text{end}) = t$  and  $P = [R | t_1] = [R | t]$
  - $t_2 = V(:, \text{end}) = R^T t$  and  $P = R [I | t_2] = [R | R R^T t] = [R | t]$

But **no mix !!**

$$R [I | t_1] = [R | R t] \text{ is wrong}$$

$$[R | t_2] = [R | R t] \text{ is wrong}$$

# Decomposition of E

- RHS coordinate:
  - We want our 2<sup>nd</sup> Camera to have RHS.
  - If  $\det(R) < 0$  ( $=\det(UV)$ ) this is not the case.
  - Take  $-R$  then.

This is the same as taking  $\text{svd}(-E)$   
[E is up to scale anyway]

# Decomposition of E

- The good P:
  - Check for which P the 3D points are in front.  
i.e.  $X(3) > 0$  and  $[PX](3) > 0$

That is it !!!

Notice that  $PX$  is the coordinate of  $X$  in camera  $P$

Note that triangulateLinear take **normalized** 2D points as arguments

# Code, images & zip

- You should love your TAs and make their lives easy
- Your code should run directly once unzipped
  - No images folder missing
  - No variable to be loaded manually
  - No missing code/file (!!)

Unless you are 400% sure your report is enough and we wont need to run your code. That's your call.