

CS 395/495-26: Spring 2002

## IBMR: Week 10A

### The Camera Matrix and World Geometry

Chapter 7 (finish)

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### Reminders

[CTEC Online](#) – please add your comments...

- Homework 1 return
- Proj3 Due Thurs May 23  
HW2 posted on website.
- HW2 Due Thurs May 30  
Proj4 posted on website.
- Proj4 Due Tues June 11

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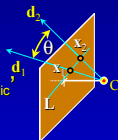
### Cameras as Protractors

- Image Direction:  $d = [x_c, y_c, z_c, 0]^T$
- Image Direction from a point  $x$ :  $d = K^{-1}x$
- Angle  $\theta$  between  $C$  and 2 image points  $x_1, x_2$ :

$$\cos \theta = \frac{x_1^T (K^{-T}K^{-1}) x_2}{\sqrt{(x_1^T (K^{-T}K^{-1}) x_1)(x_2^T (K^{-T}K^{-1}) x_2)}} \quad (\text{pg 199})$$

- Simplify with absolute conic  $\Omega_\infty$ :

$$P \Omega_\infty = (K^{-T}K^{-1}) = \omega = \text{'Image of Absolute Conic'}$$



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## Cameras as Protractors

$P \Omega_{\infty} = (K^T K^{-1})$ . OK. Now what was  $\Omega_{\infty}$  again?

Recall  $P^3$  Conic Weirdness: (pg. 63-67)

- Plane at infinity  $\pi_{\infty}$  holds all 'horizon points'  $\mathbf{d}$  (universe wrapper)
- Absolute Conic  $\Omega_{\infty}$  imaginary points in outermost circle of  $\pi_{\infty}$ 
  - Satisfies BOTH  $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = 0$  AND  $x_4^2 = 0$
  - Can rewrite equations to look like a quadric (but isn't— no  $x_4$ )

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{d}^T \cdot \Omega_{\infty} \cdot \mathbf{d}$$

- AHA! 'points' on it are (complex conjugate) directions  $\mathbf{d}$ !
- Finds right angles-- if  $\mathbf{d}_1 \perp \mathbf{d}_2$ , then:  $\mathbf{d}_1^T \cdot \Omega_{\infty} \cdot \mathbf{d}_2 = 0$

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## Cameras as Protractors

$P \Omega_{\infty} = (K^T K^{-1})$ . OK. Now what was  $\Omega_{\infty}$  again?

- Dual of Absolute Conic  $\Omega_{\infty}$  is Dual Quadric  $Q_{\infty}^*$  (!?!)
- More compact notation: for imaginary planes  $\pi$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \pi_1 & \pi_2 & \pi_3 & \pi_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \pi_1 \\ \pi_2 \\ \pi_3 \\ \pi_4 \end{bmatrix} = \pi^T \cdot Q_{\infty}^* \cdot \pi$$

- Same matrix, but different use:
  - find a plane  $\pi$  for every possible direction  $\mathbf{d}$
  - $\pi$  is  $\perp$  to  $\pi_{\infty}$ , and tangent to the quadric  $Q_{\infty}^*$
- $\Omega_{\infty}$  is circle in  $\pi_{\infty}$  where tangent planes  $\pi$  are  $\perp$  to  $\pi_{\infty}$
- Finds right angles-- if  $\pi_1 \perp \pi_2$ , then:  $\pi_1^T \cdot Q_{\infty}^* \cdot \pi_2 = 0$

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## Cameras as Protractors

$P \Omega_{\infty} = (K^T K^{-1}) = \omega = \text{'Image of Absolute Conic'}$

- Just  $\Omega_{\infty}$  as has a dual  $Q_{\infty}^*$ ,  $\omega$  has dual  $\omega^*$ :  
 $\omega^* = \omega^{-1} = K K^T$
- The dual conic  $\omega^*$  is the image of  $Q_{\infty}^*$ , so  
 $\omega^* = P Q_{\infty}^* = P \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \text{1st 3 columns of P?}$

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## Cameras as Protractors

$$P \Omega_{\infty} = (K^{-T}K^{-1}) = \omega = \text{'Image of Absolute Conic'}$$

- Just  $\Omega_{\infty}$  as has a dual  $Q_{\infty}^*$ ,  $\omega$  has dual  $\omega^*$  :  

$$\omega^* = \omega^{-1} = K K^T$$
- The dual conic  $\omega^*$  is the image of  $Q_{\infty}^*$ , so  

$$\omega^* = P Q_{\infty}^* = P \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \text{1st 3 columns of } P^T$$
- Vanishing points  $v_1, v_2$  of 2  $\perp$  world-space lines:  

$$v_1^T \omega v_2 = 0$$
- Vanishing lines  $L_1, L_2$  of 2  $\perp$  world-space planes:  

$$L_1^T \omega^* L_2 = 0$$

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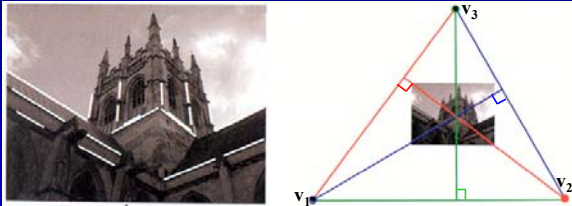
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## Cameras as Protractors

Clever vanishing point trick:

- Perpendicular lines in image?
- Find their vanishing pts. by construction:
- Use  $v_1^T \omega v_2 = 0$ , stack, solve for  $\omega = (K^{-T}K^{-1})$




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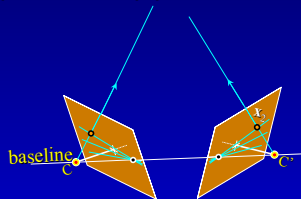
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## Epipolar Geometry: Chapter 8

**Basic idea:**

- 2 cameras centered at  $C, C'$  in world space
- Draw 'baseline' through camera centers
- Baseline hits image planes at 'epipoles'




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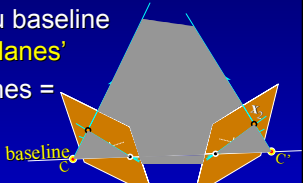
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## Epipolar Geometry: Chapter 8

### Basic idea:

- 2 cameras centered at  $C, C'$  in world space
- Draw 'baseline' through camera centers
- Baseline hits image planes at 'epipoles'
- Family of planes thru baseline all are 'epipolar planes'
- Image of planes = lines = 'epipolar lines'
- Lines intersect at epipolar point.



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