

A photograph of a brick building and trees with a colorful geometric overlay of lines radiating from a central point. The lines are in various colors (red, green, blue, yellow, purple, orange) and extend outwards from a central point in the middle of the image. The background shows a brick building and trees under a cloudy sky.

# *EPIPOLAR GEOMETRY*

HYUN SOO PARK





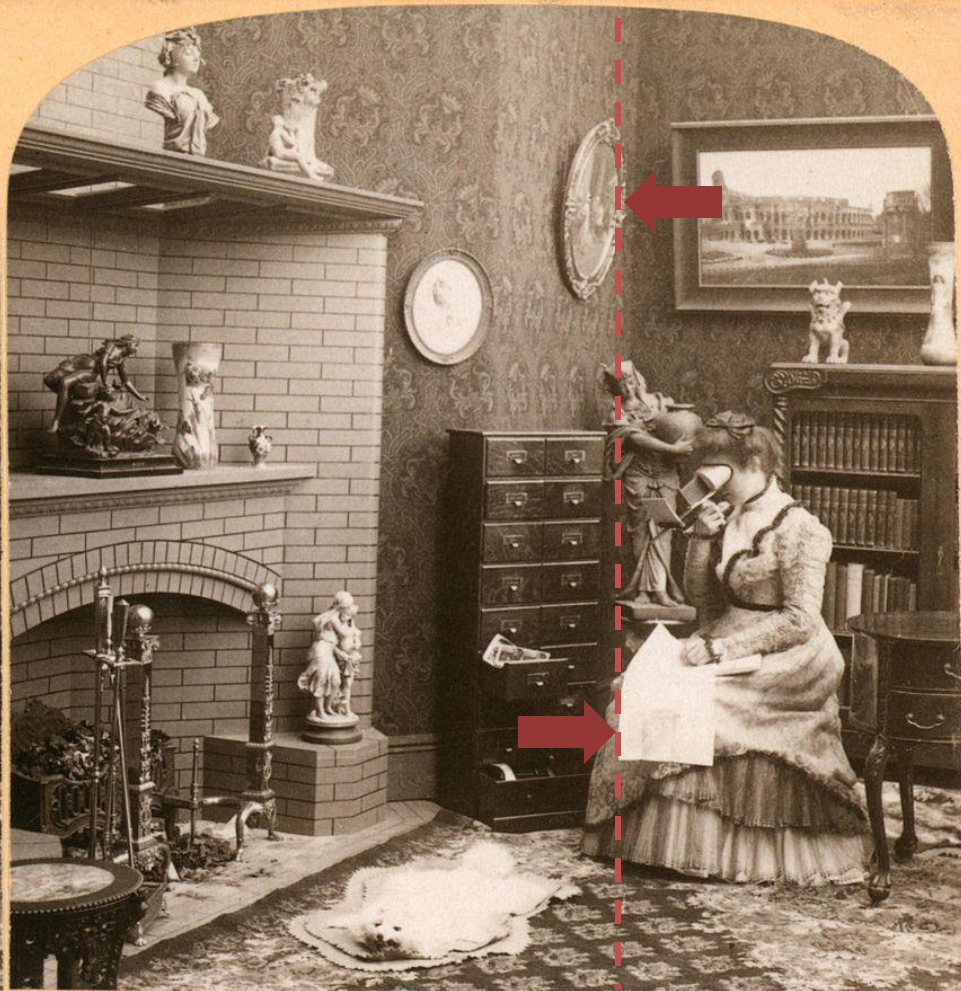
The Stereograph as an Educator—Underwood Patent Extension Cabinet in a home Library.  
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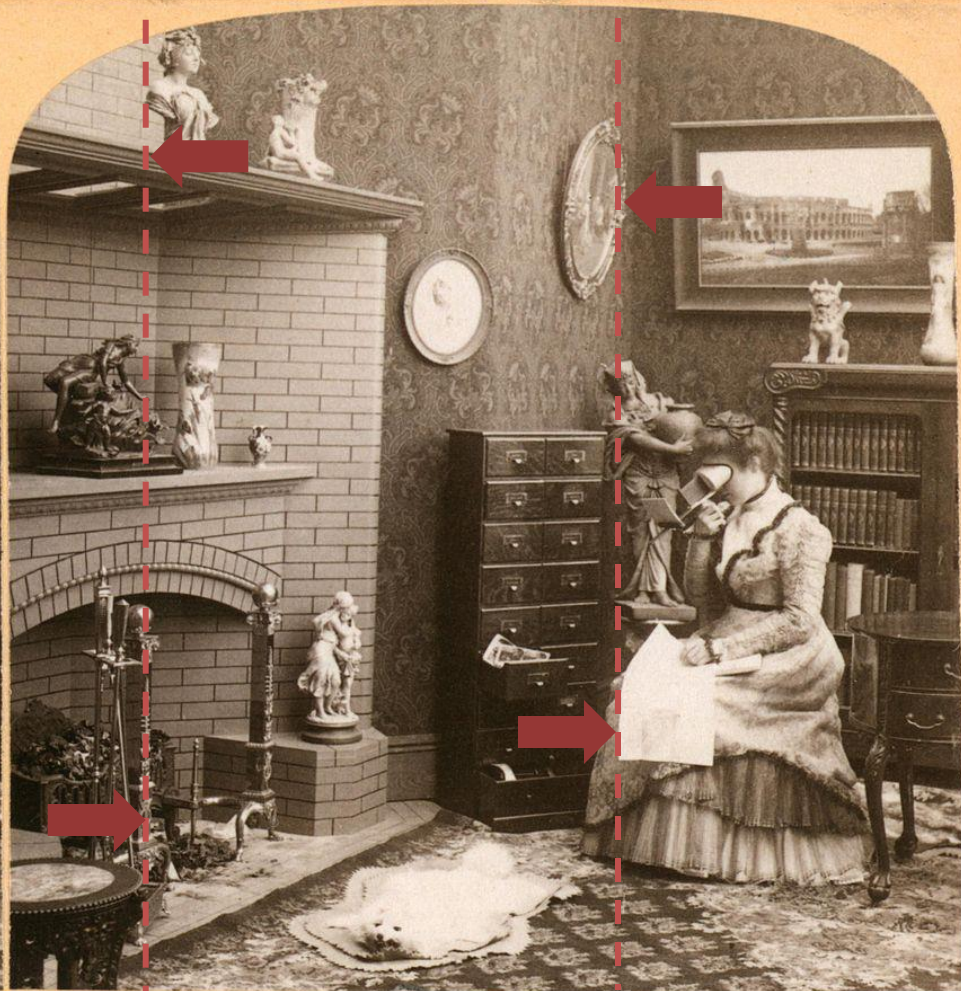
The Stereograph as an Educator—Underwood Patent Extension Cabinet in a home Library.  
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The Stereograph as an Educator—Underwood Patent Extension Cabinet in a home Library.  
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The Stereograph as an Educator—Underwood Patent Extension Cabinet in a home Library.  
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Left image (Bob)



Right image (Alice)



# 2D CORRESPONDENCE



Left image (Bob)

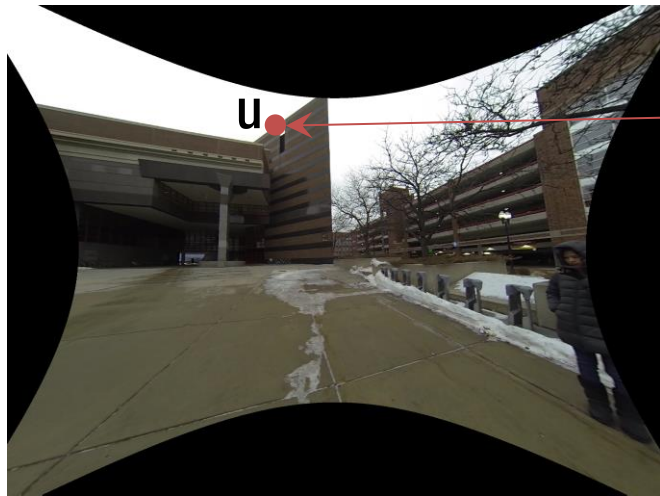


Right image (Alice)





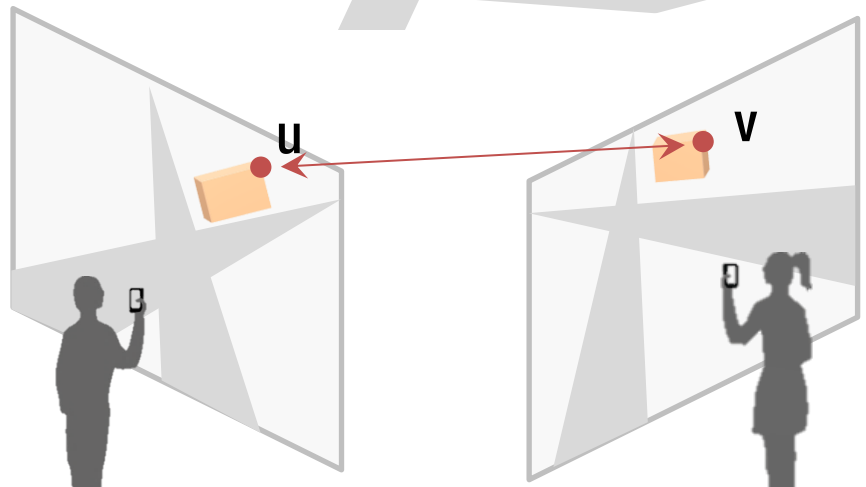
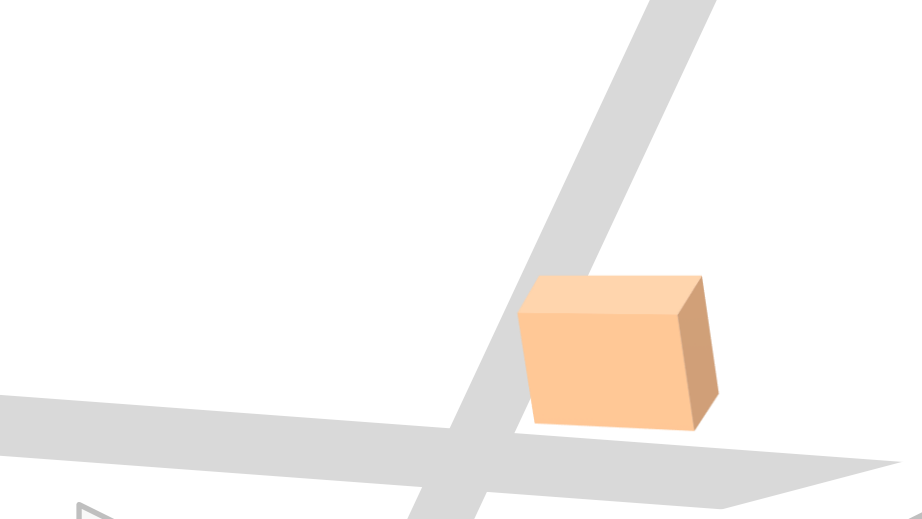
# 2D CORRESPONDENCE



Left image (Bob)



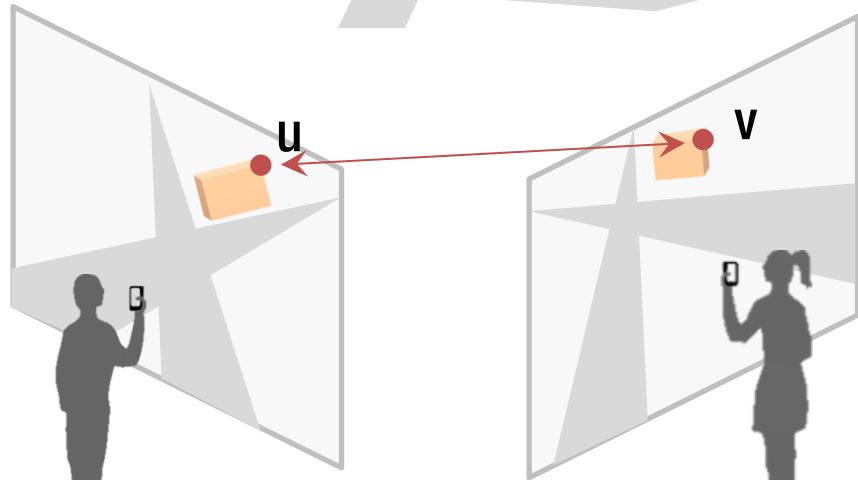
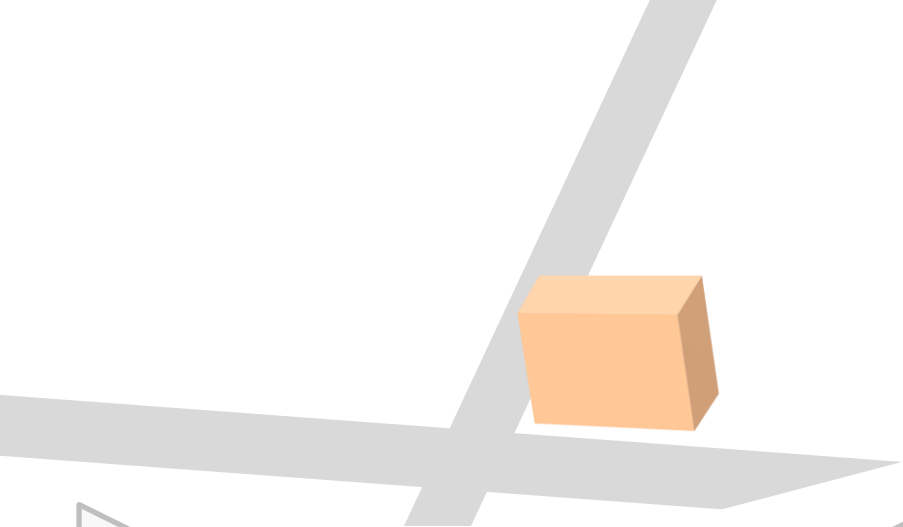
Right image (Alice)



Bob

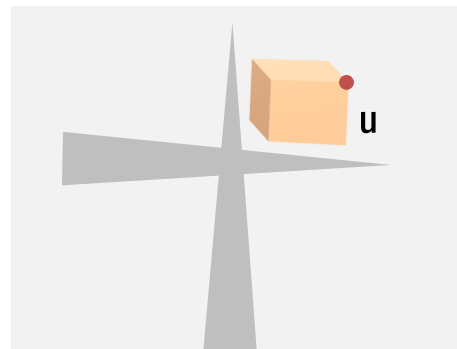
Alice



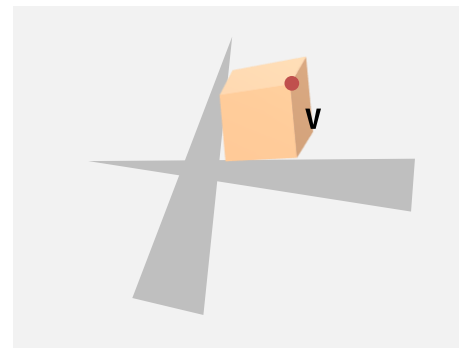


Bob

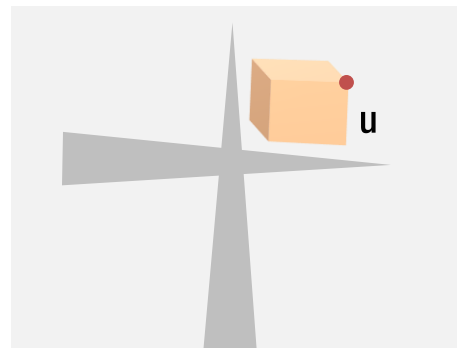
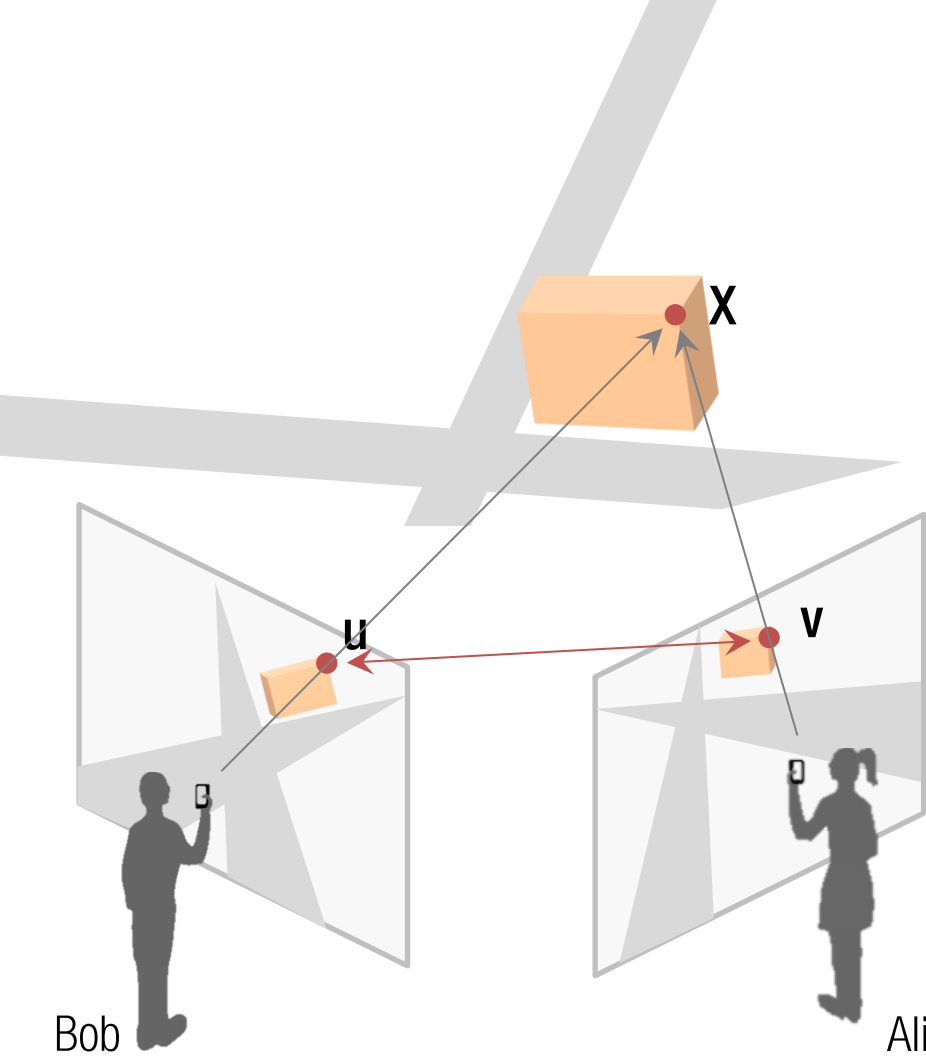
Alice



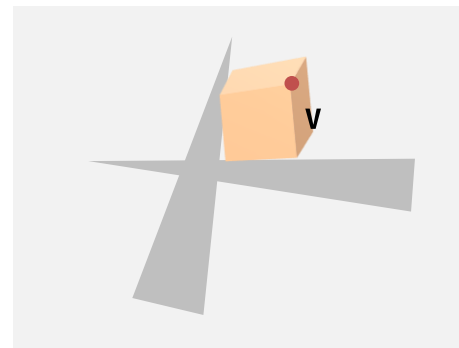
Bob's image



Alice's image

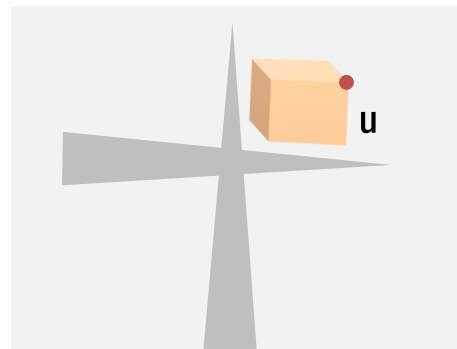
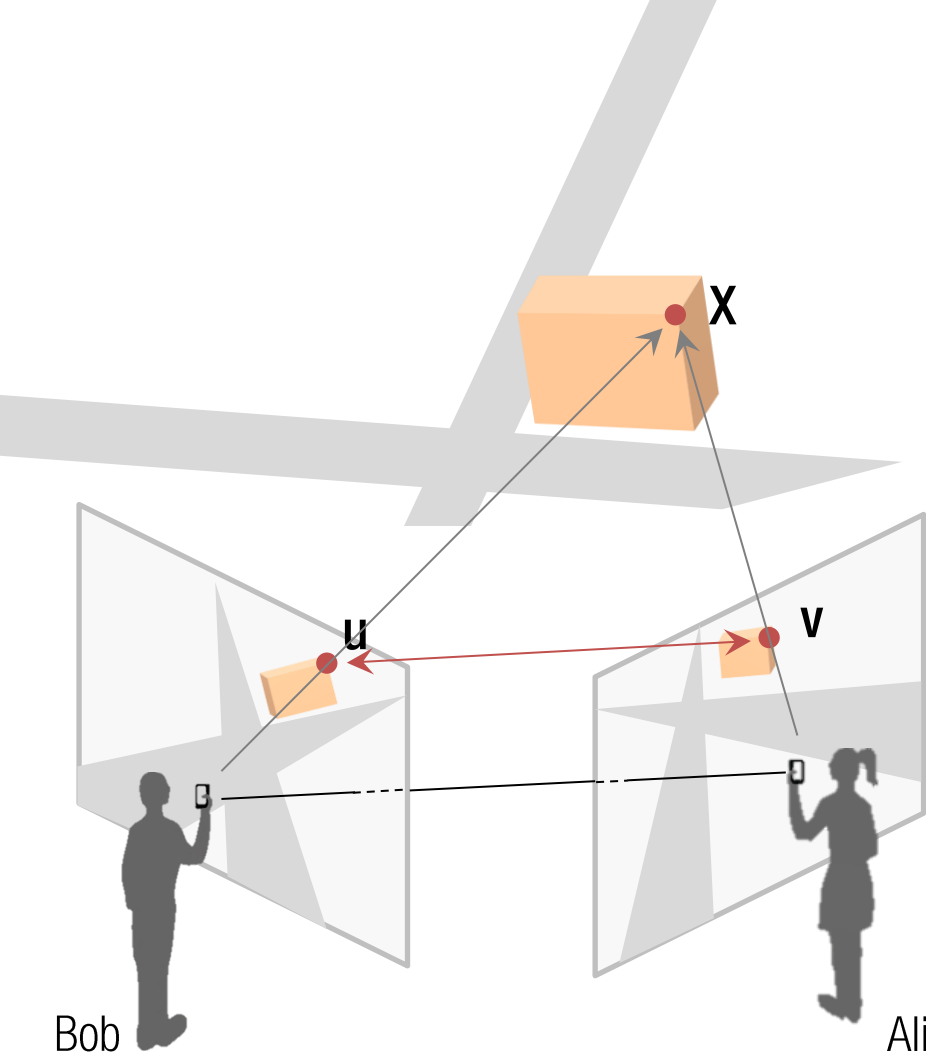


Bob's image

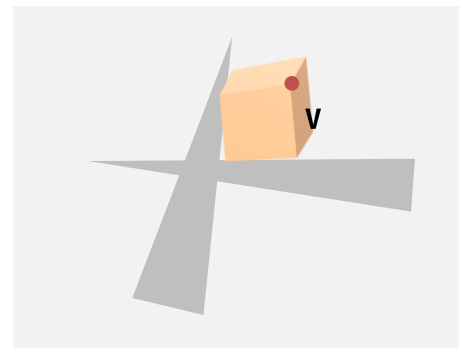


Alice's image

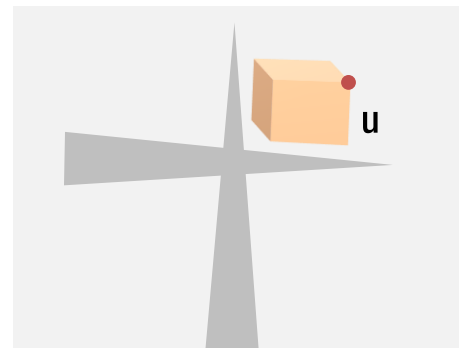
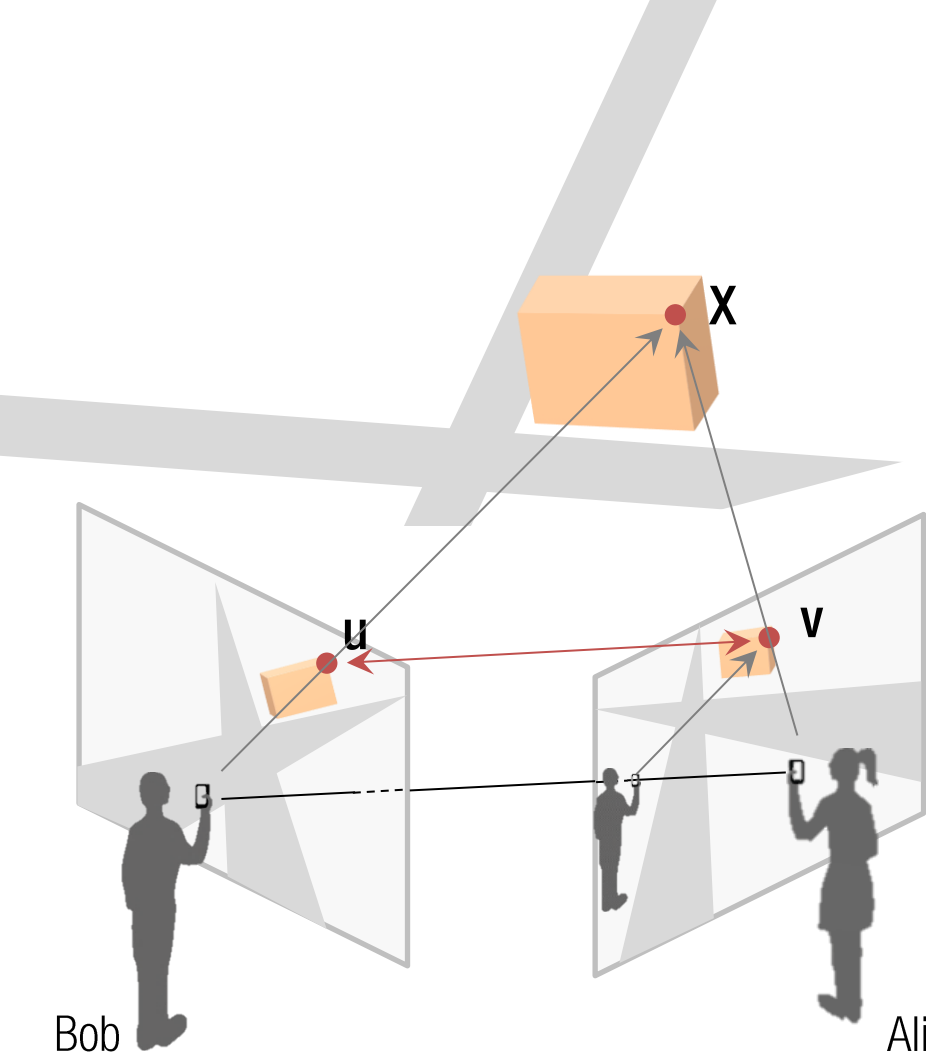




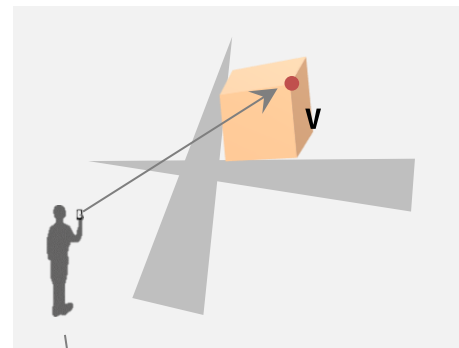
Bob's image



Alice's image

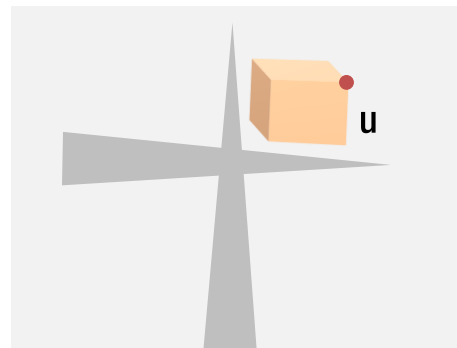
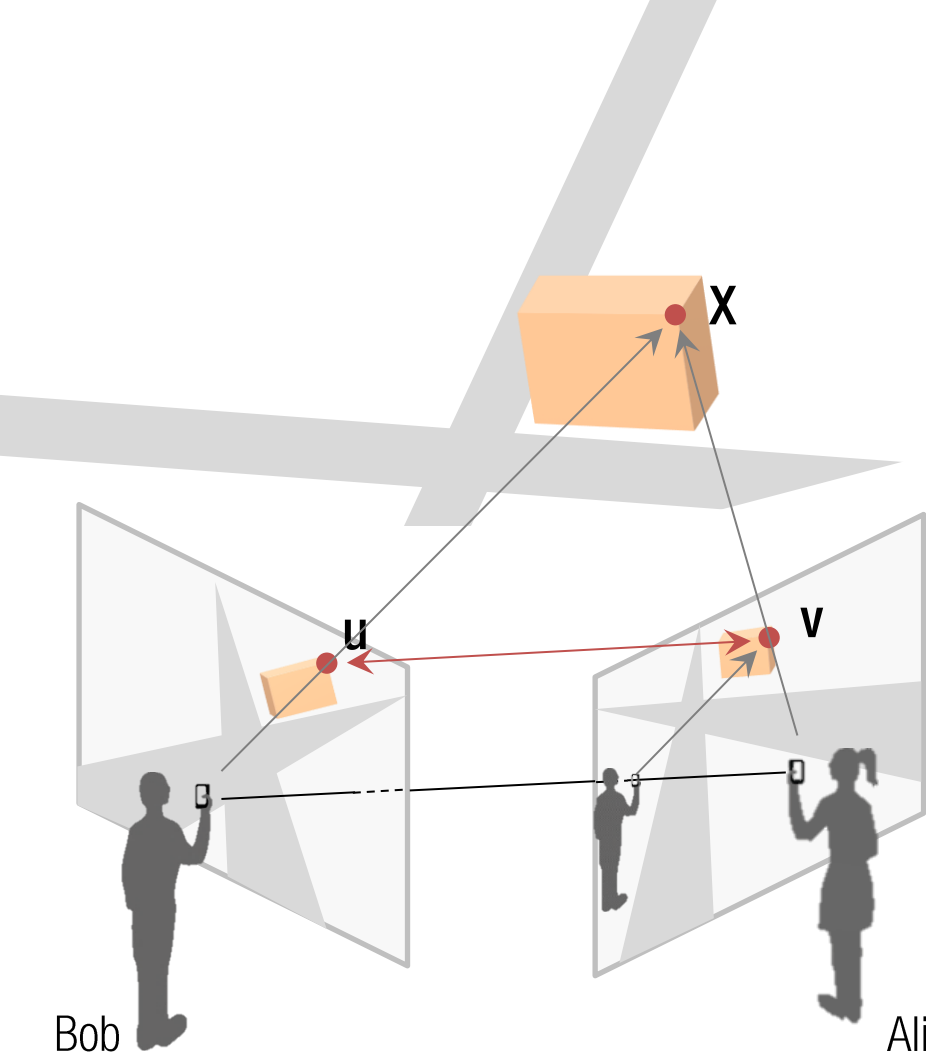


Bob's image

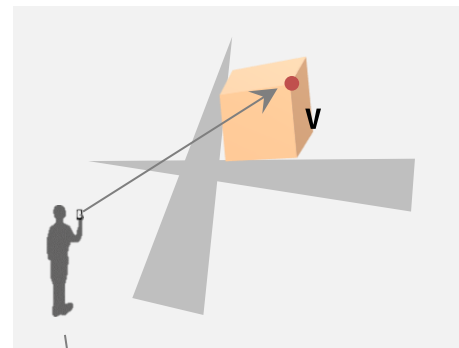


Alice's image  
Bob from Alice's view

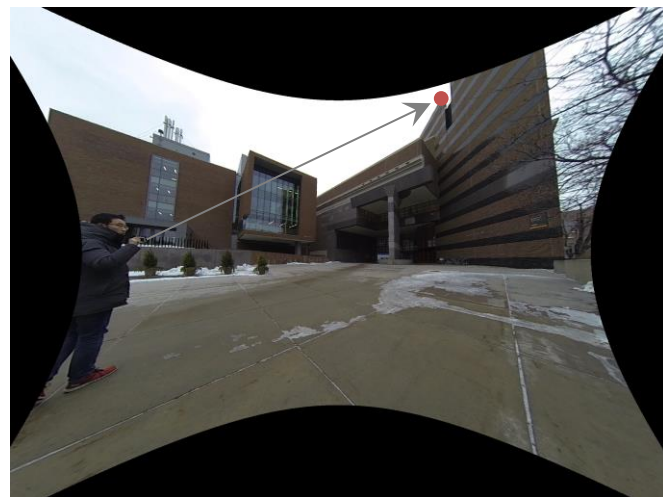


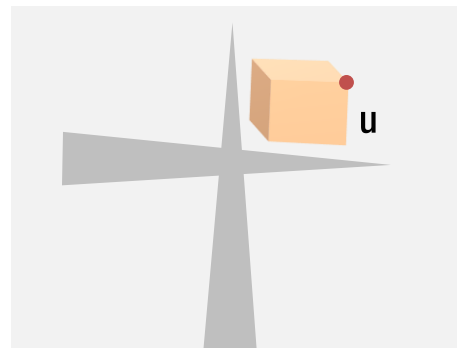
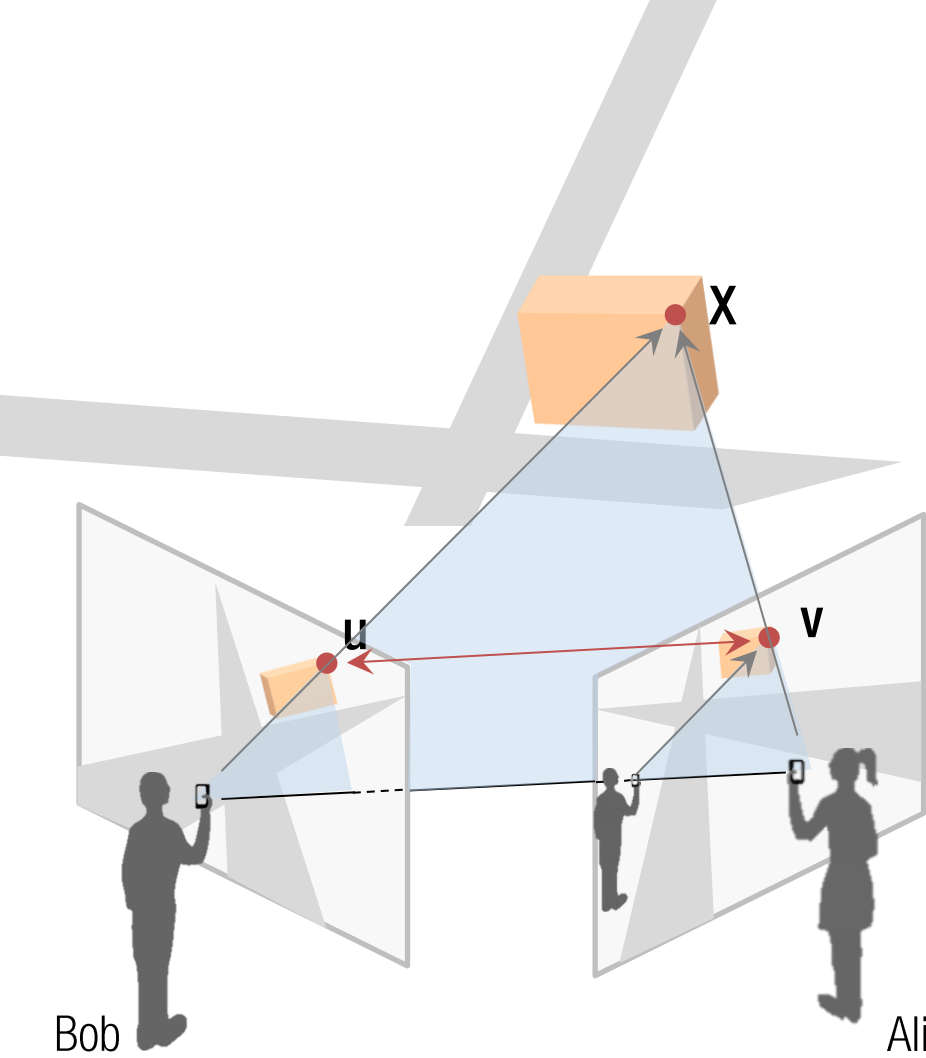


Bob's image

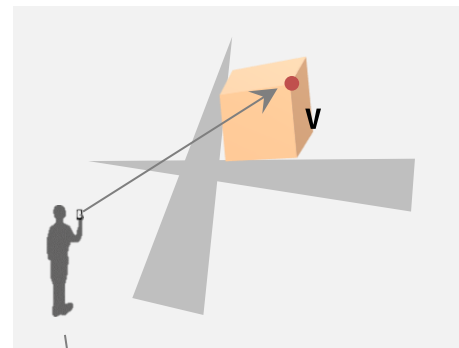


Alice's image  
Bob from Alice's view





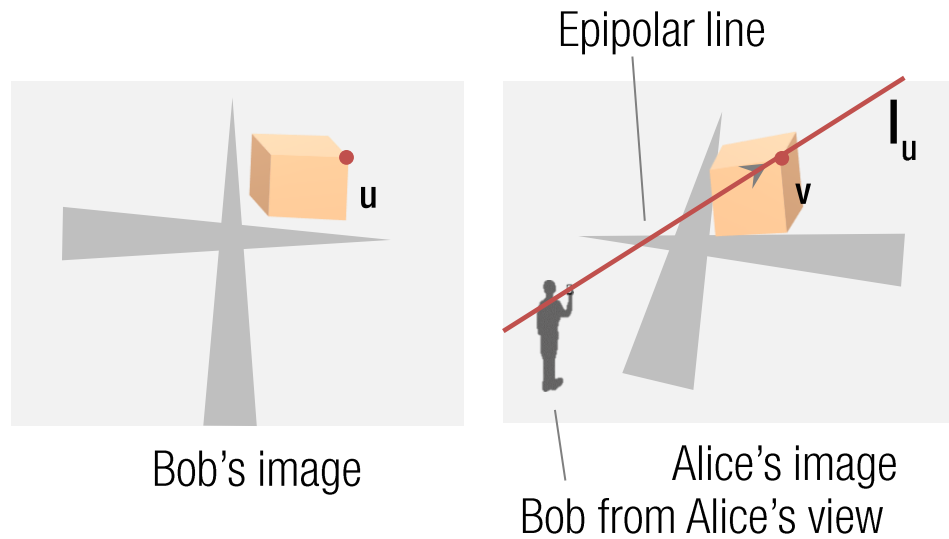
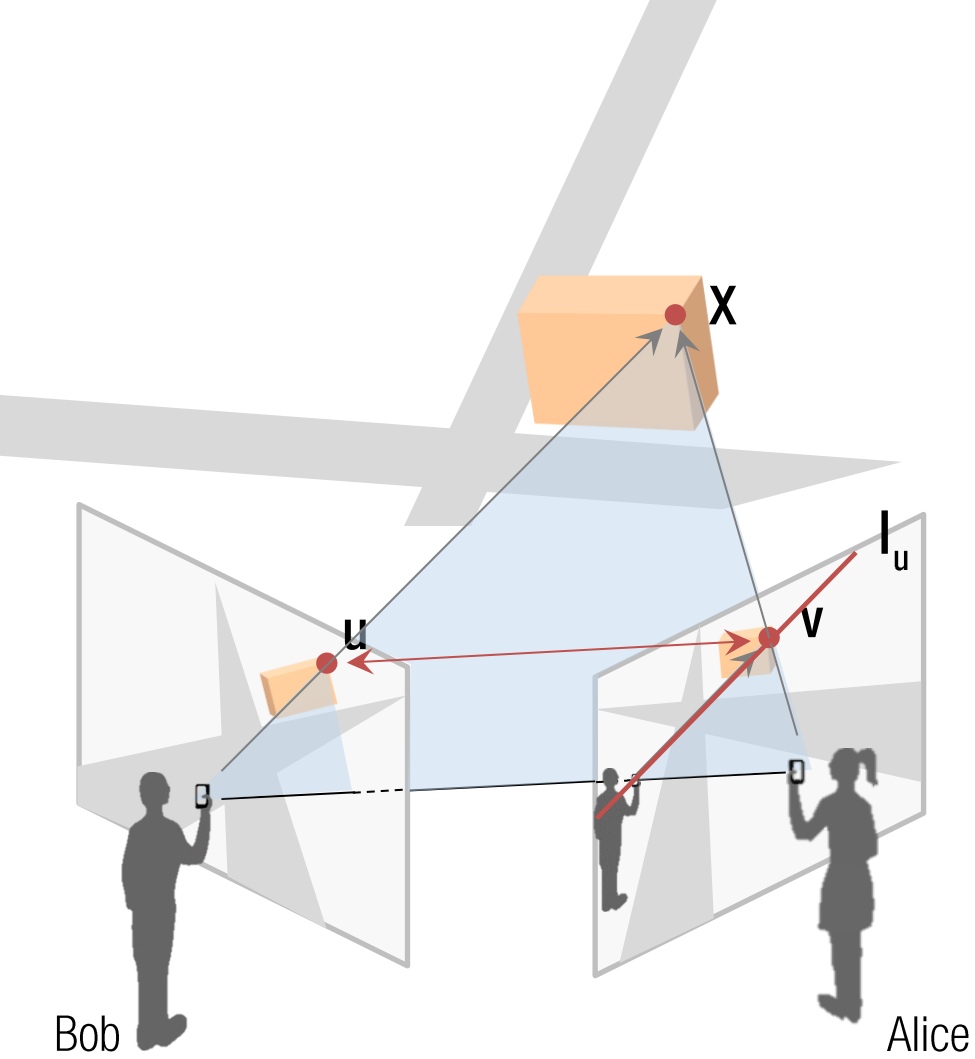
Bob's image

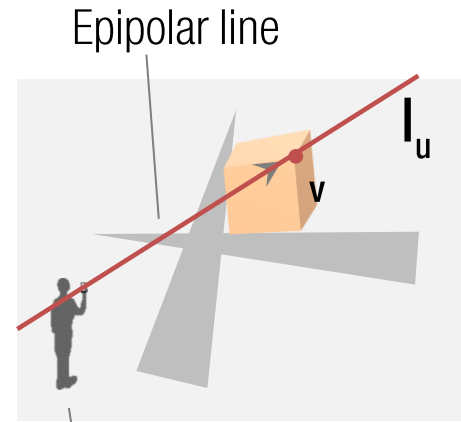
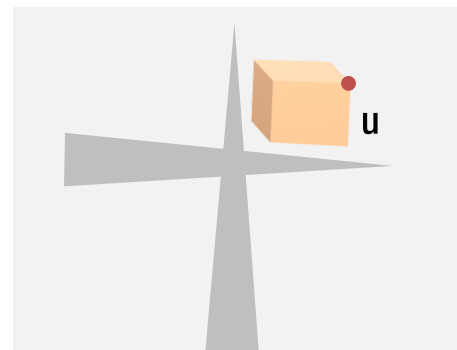
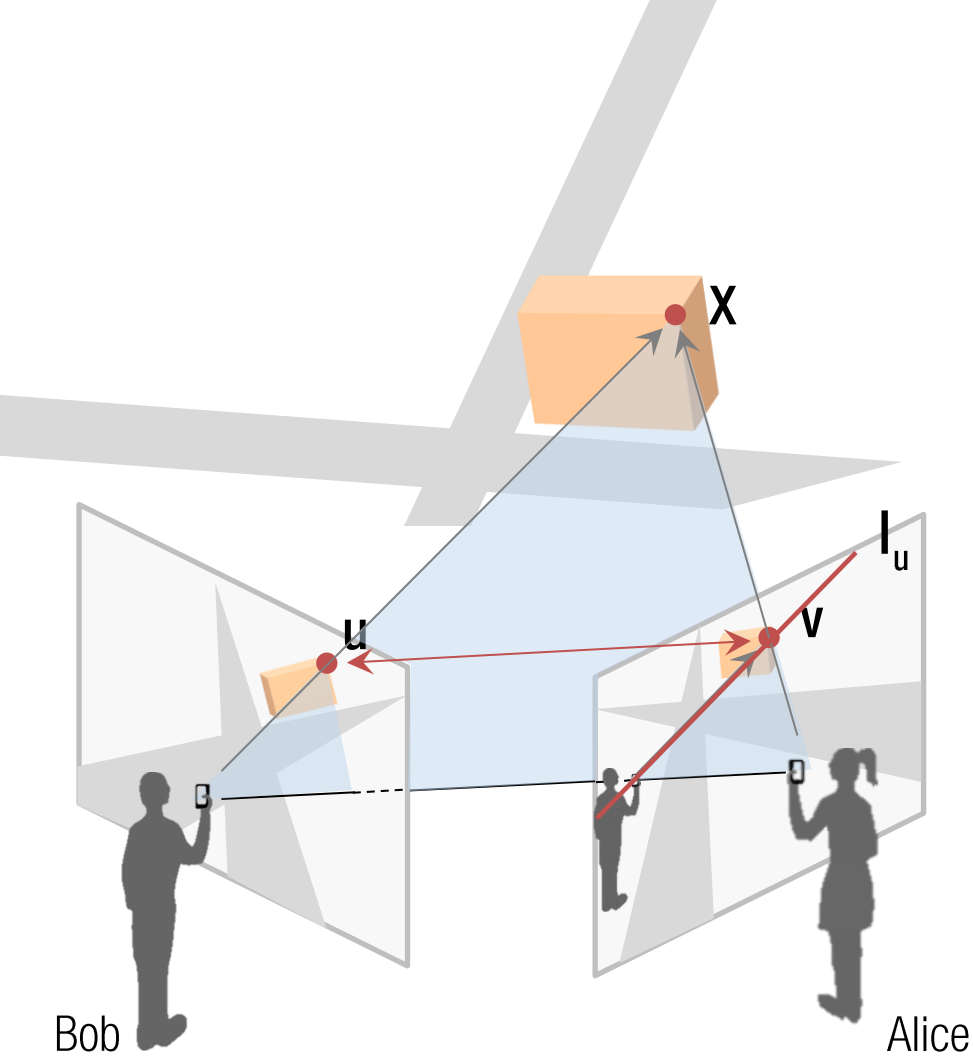


Alice's image  
Bob from Alice's view





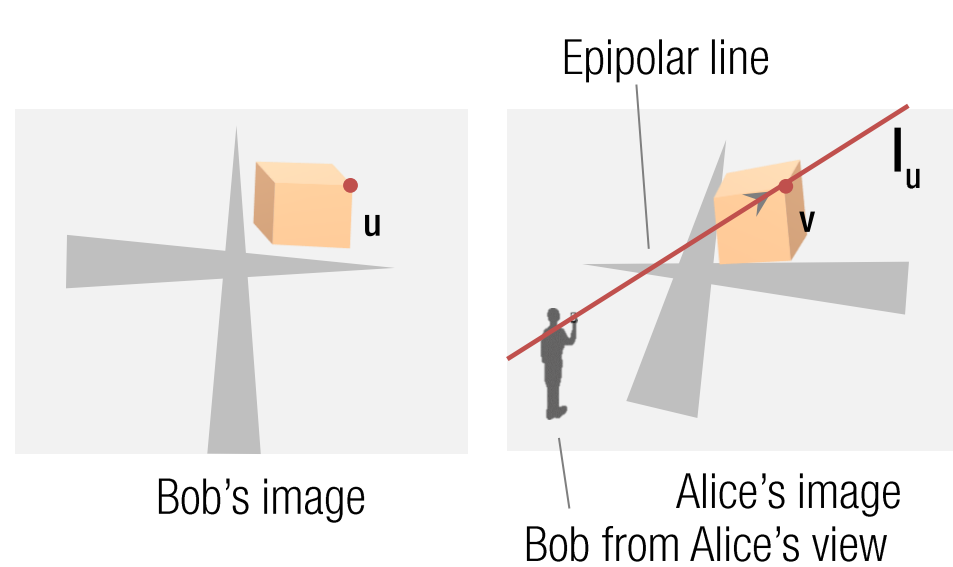
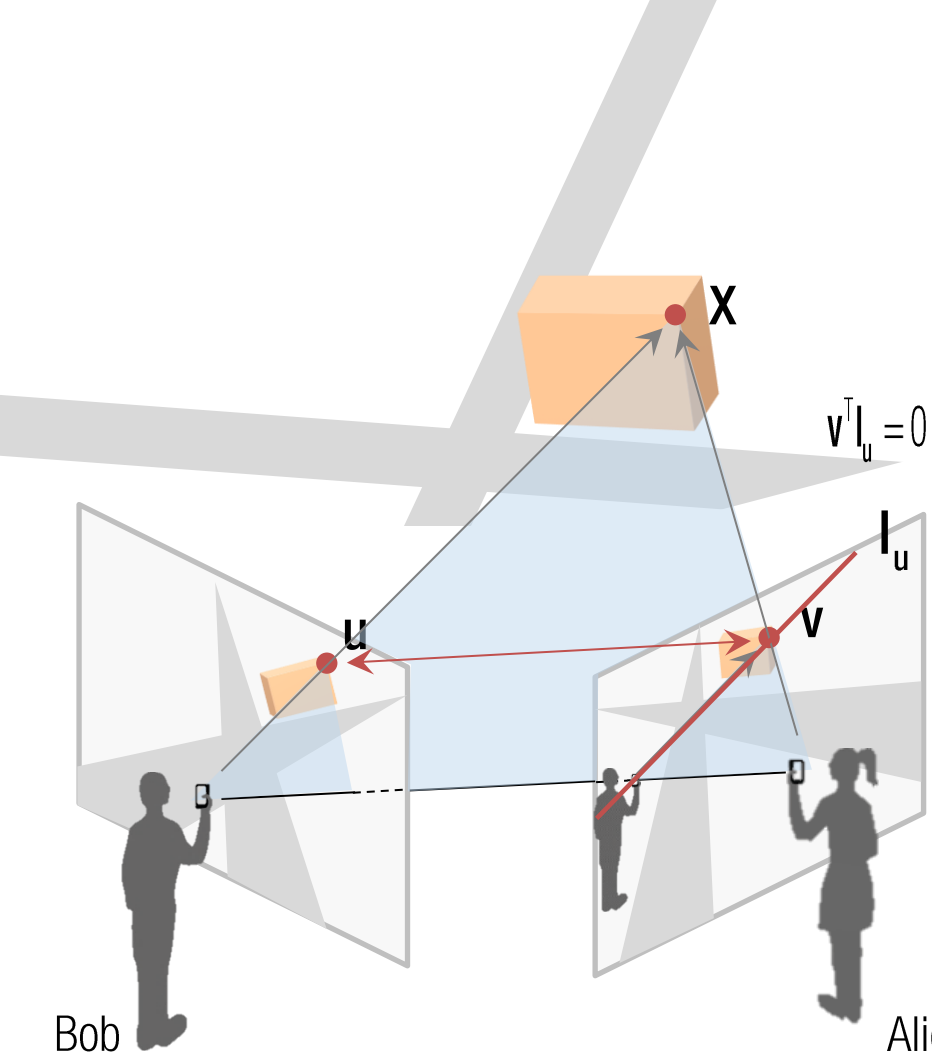




**Epipolar constraint** between two images:

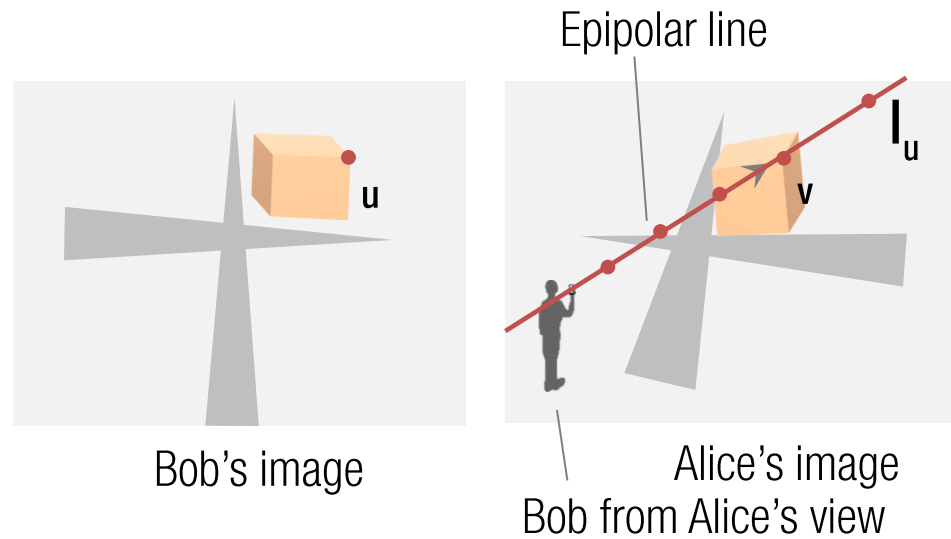
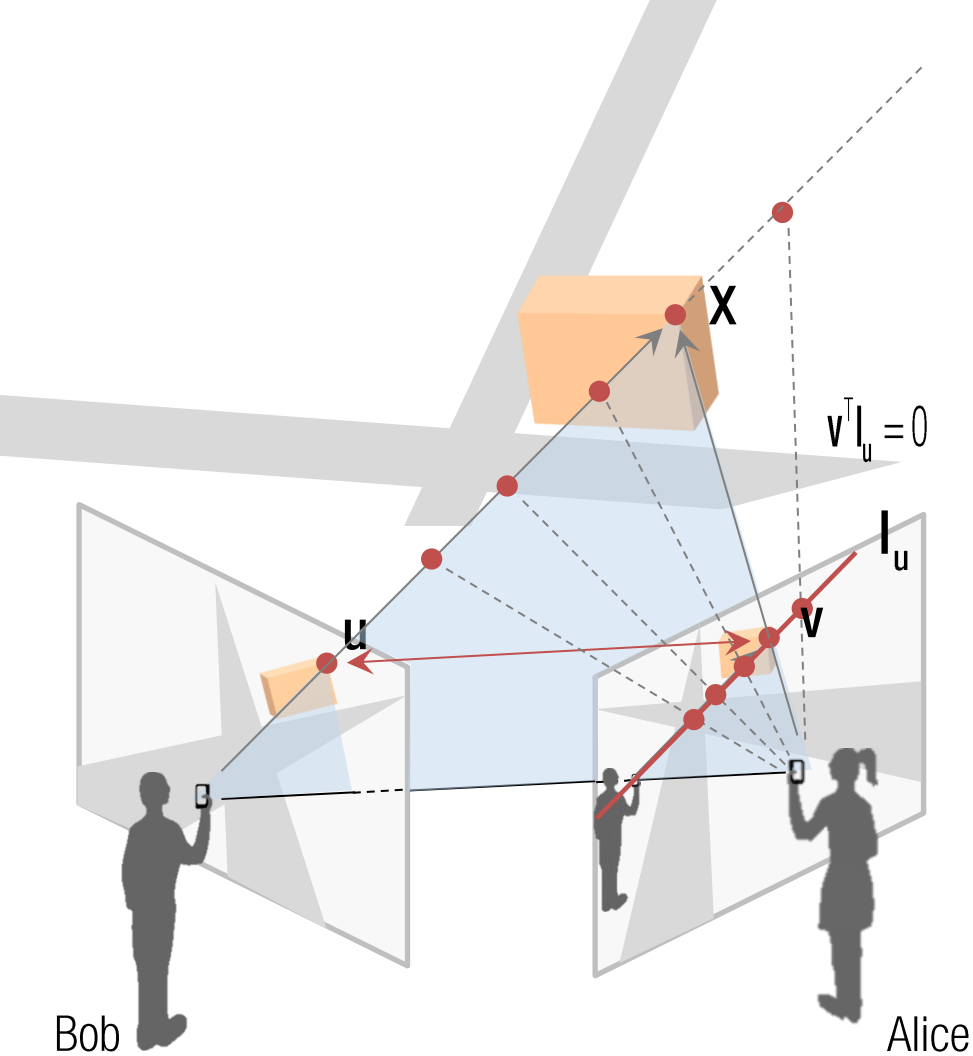
1. A point,  $u$ , in Bob's image corresponds to an epipolar line  $l_u$  in Alice's image.





**Epipolar constraint** between two images:

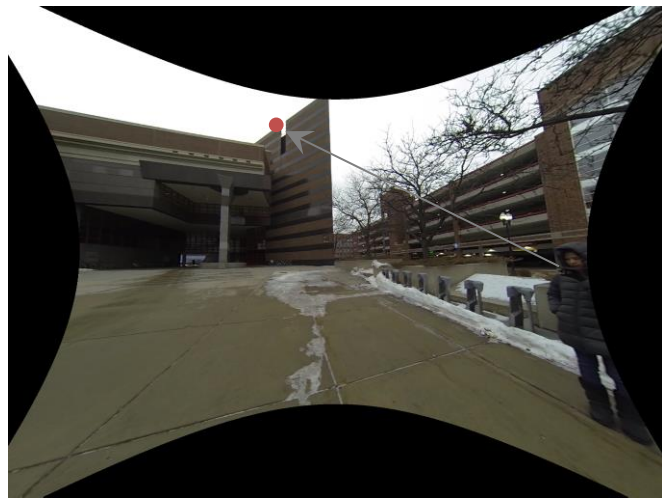
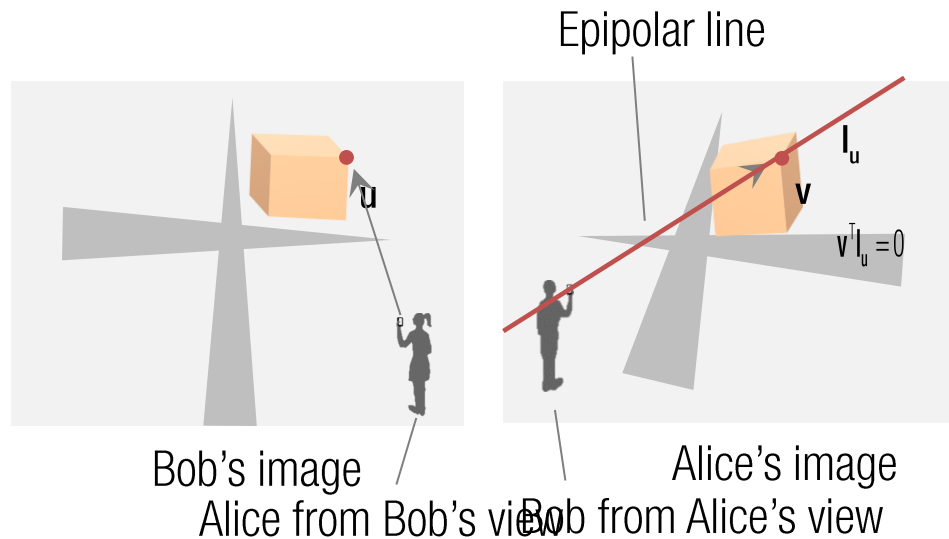
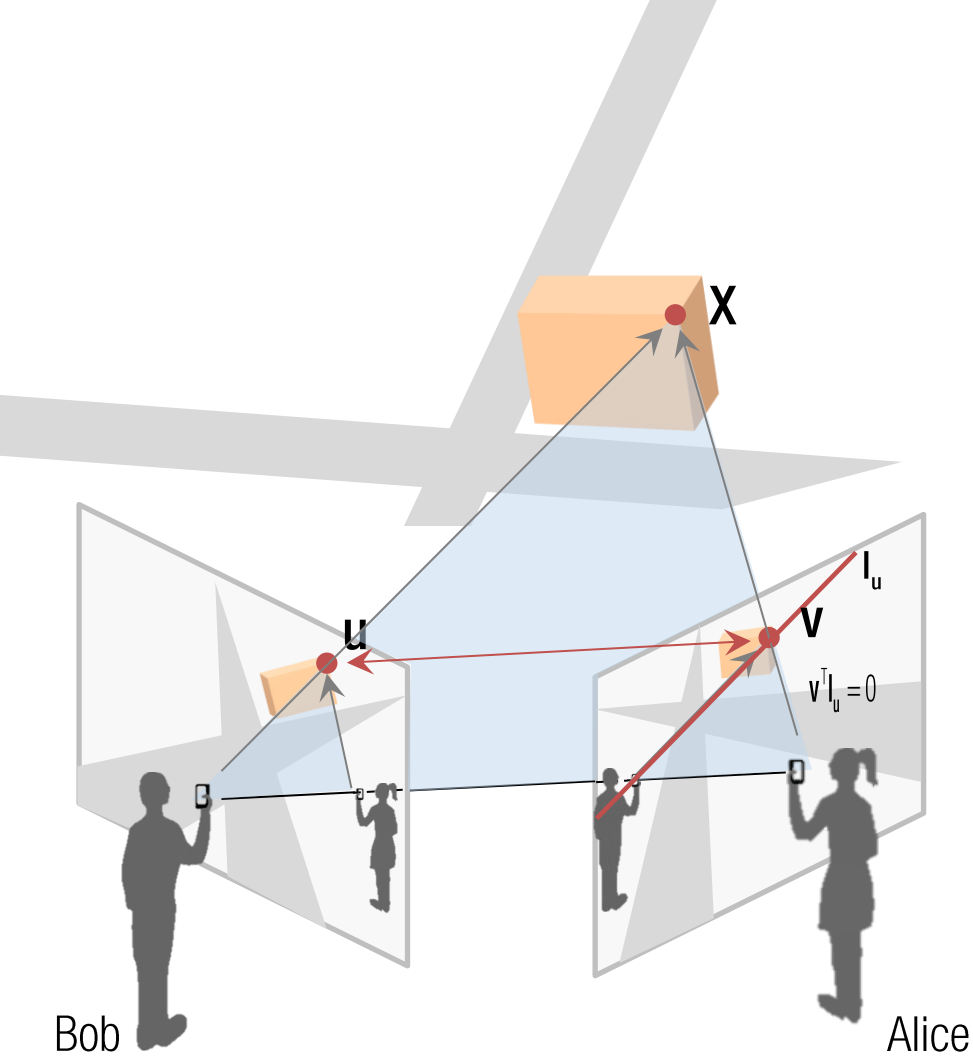
1. A point,  $\mathbf{u}$ , in Bob's image corresponds to an epipolar line  $\mathbf{l}_u$  in Alice's image.
2. The epipolar line passes the corresponding point in Alice's image,  $\mathbf{v}$ :  $\mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{l}_u = 0$



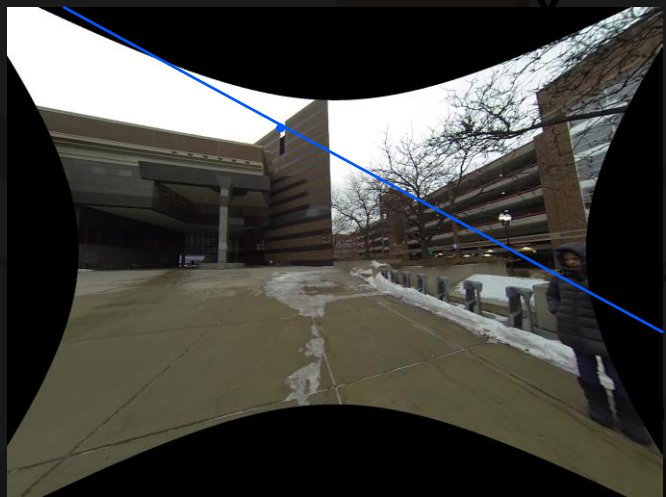
**Epipolar constraint** between two images:

1. A point,  $u$ , in Bob's image corresponds to an epipolar line  $l_u$  in Alice's image.
2. The epipolar line passes the corresponding point in Alice's image,  $v$ :  $v^T l_u = 0$
3. Any point along the epipolar line can be a candidate of correspondences.





Epipolar line

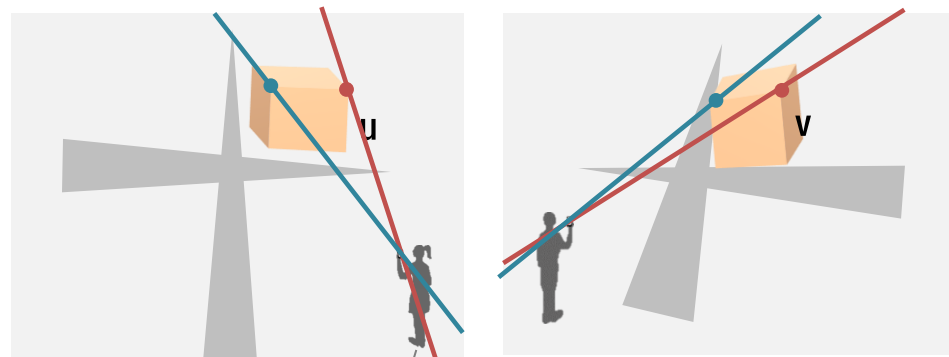
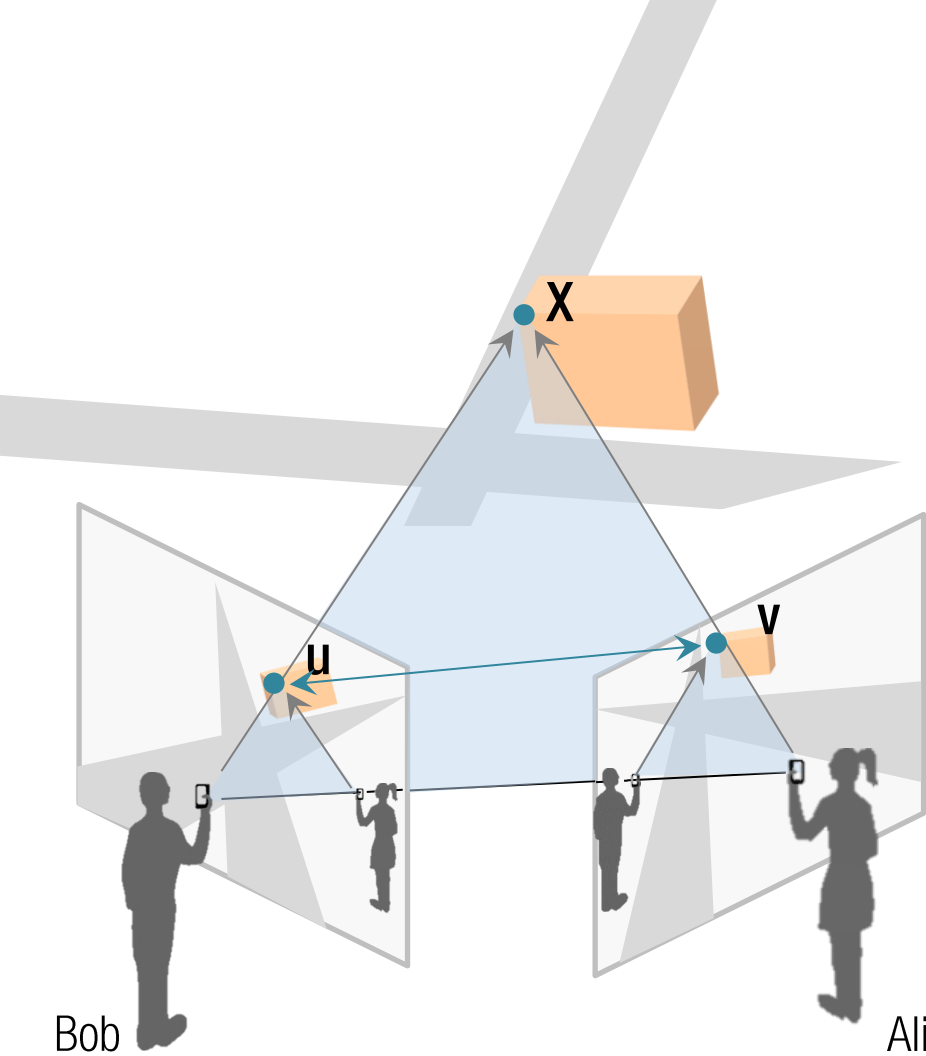


Bob's image  
Alice's view  
Epipolar line:  
leads to an

1. The epipolar line passes the corresponding point in Alice's image,  $v$ :
2. The epipolar line passes the corresponding point in Alice's image,  $v$ :
3. Any point along the epipolar line can be a candidate of correspondences.

Bob

Alice



Bob's image

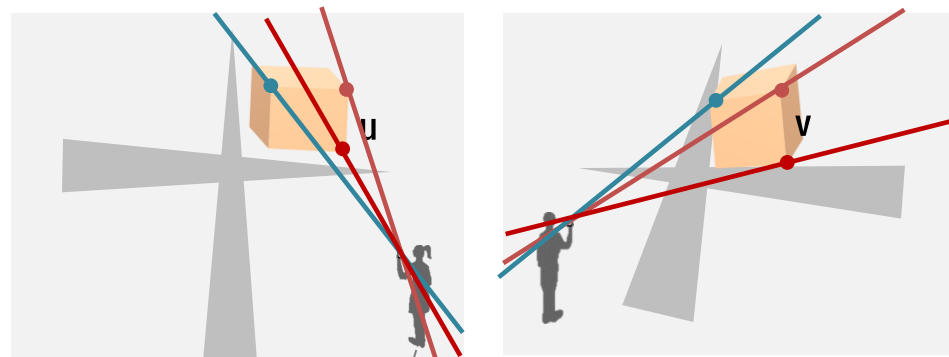
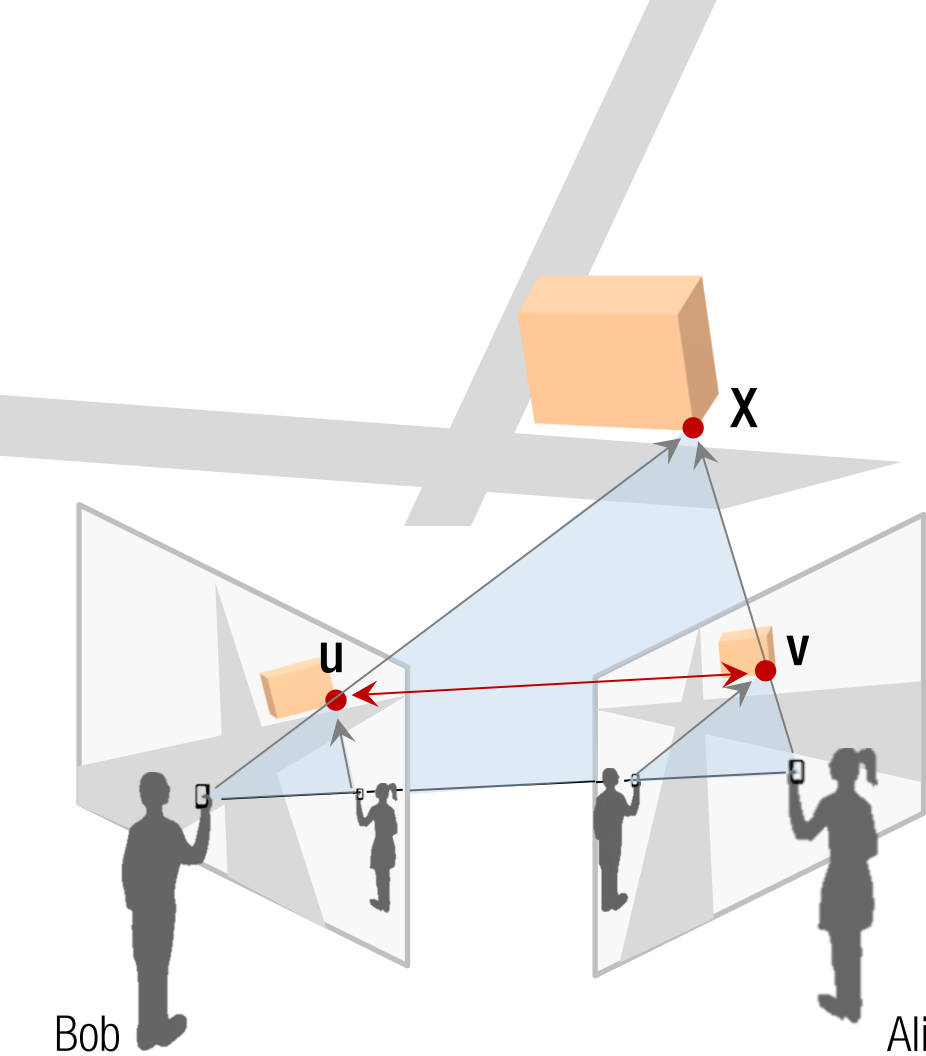
Alice from Bob's view

Alice's image

**Epipolar constraint** between two images:

1. A point,  $\mathbf{u}$ , in Bob's image corresponds to an epipolar line  $l_u$  in Alice's image.
2. The epipolar line passes the corresponding point in Alice's image,  $\mathbf{v}$ :  $\mathbf{v}^\top l_u = 0$
3. Any point along the epipolar line can be a candidate of correspondences.





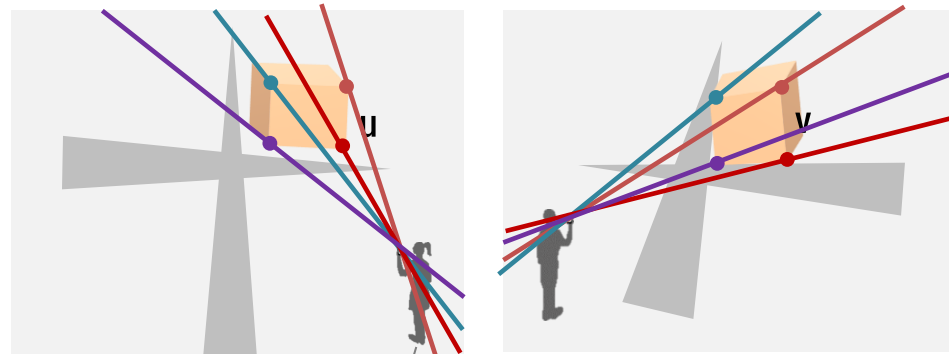
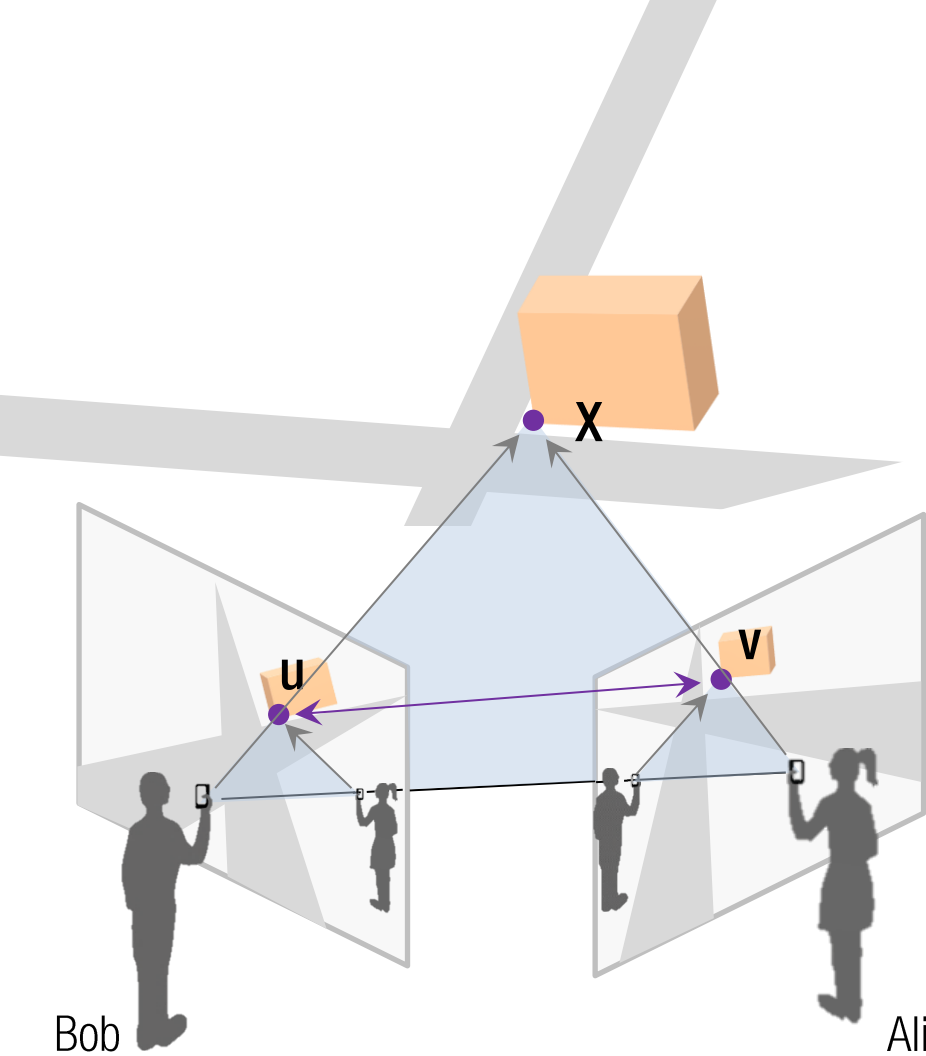
Bob's image

Alice's image

Alice from Bob's view

**Epipolar constraint** between two images:

1. A point,  $u$ , in Bob's image corresponds to an epipolar line  $l_u$  in Alice's image.
2. The epipolar line passes the corresponding point in Alice's image,  $v$ :  $v^\top l_u = 0$
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Bob's image

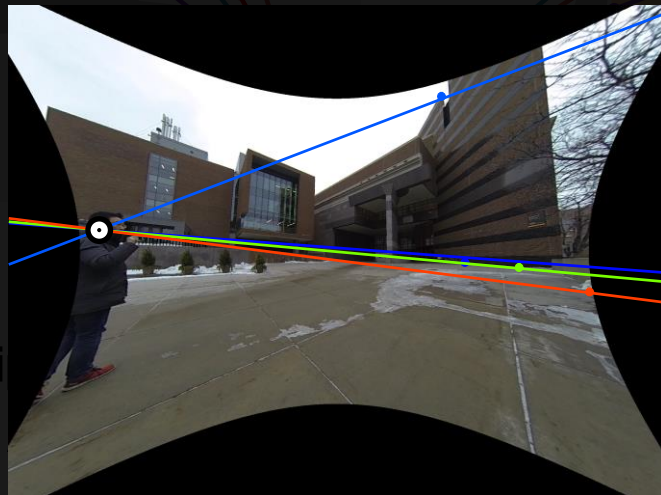
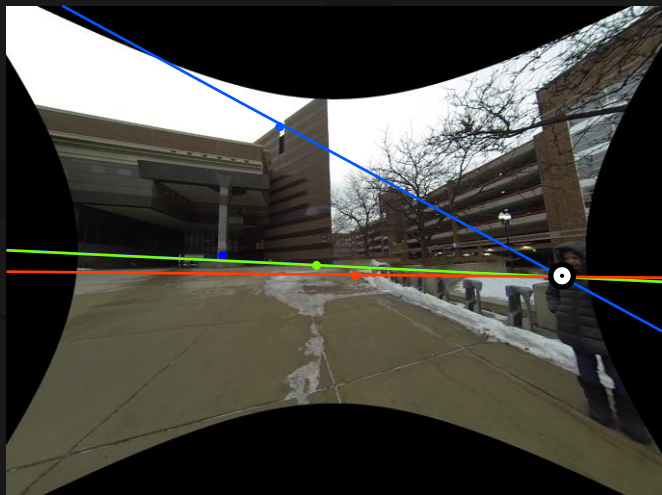
Alice from Bob's view

Alice's image

**Epipolar constraint** between two images:

1. A point,  $\mathbf{u}$ , in Bob's image corresponds to an epipolar line  $l_u$  in Alice's image.
2. The epipolar line passes the corresponding point in Alice's image,  $\mathbf{v}$ :  $\mathbf{v}^\top l_u = 0$
3. Any point along the epipolar line can be a candidate of correspondences.

4. Epipolar lines meet at the epipole:  $\mathbf{e}_{\text{bob}}^\top l_u = 0$   $\mathbf{e}_{\text{alice}}^\top l_v = 0$

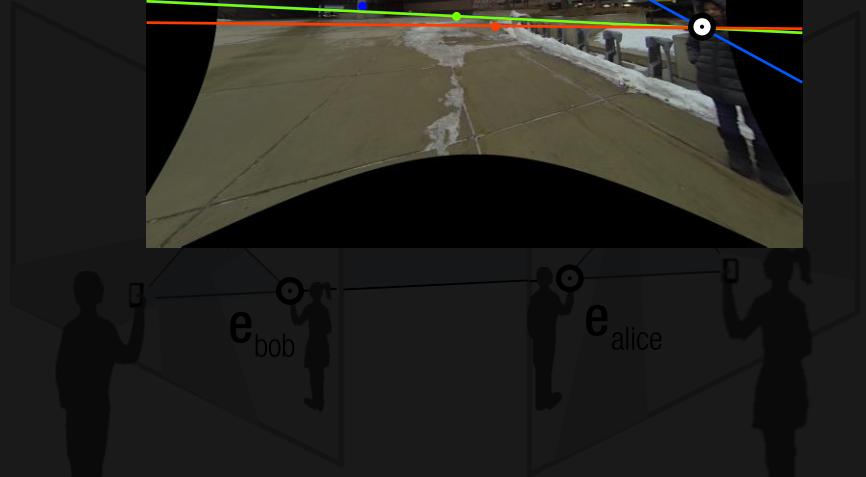


Epipolar

1. The epipolar line passes the corresponding point in Alice's image,  $v$ :
2. Any point along the epipolar line can be a candidate of correspondences.
3. Epipolar lines meet at the epipole:

Bob

Alice

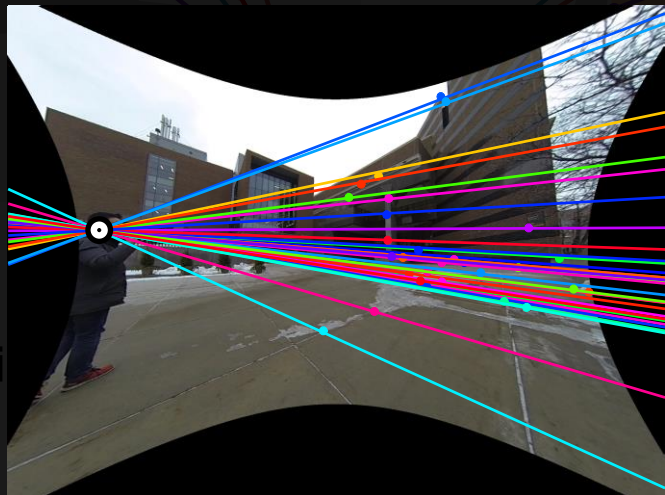
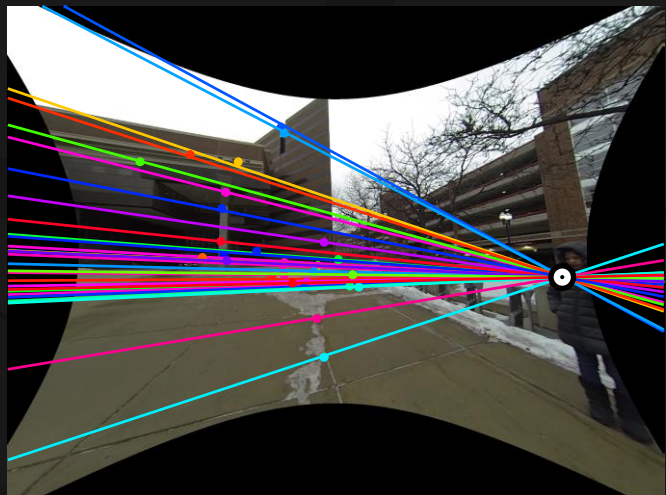


Alice's image  
Alice's view

to an

$$u_{\text{bob}} = v_{\text{alice}}$$





Epipolar

1.

epipolar line in Alice's image.

2. The epipolar line passes the corresponding point in Alice's image,  $\mathbf{v}$ :

3. Any point along the epipolar line can be a candidate of correspondences.

4. Epipolar lines meet at the epipole:

Bob

Alice

$e_{\text{bob}}$

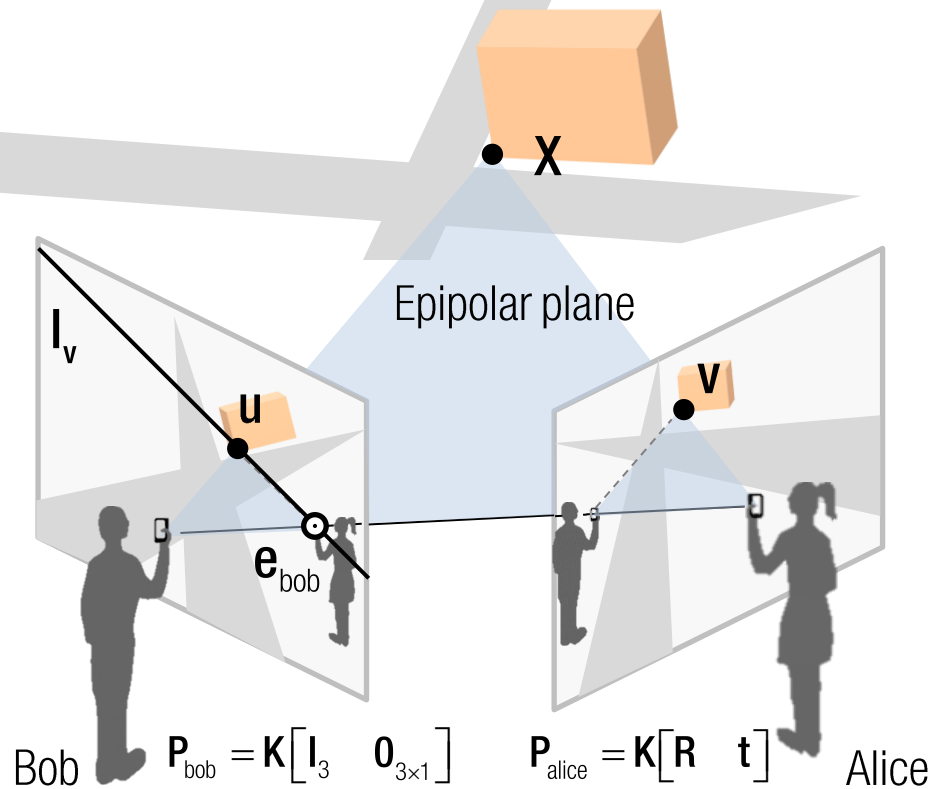
$e_{\text{alice}}$

s image  
s view

to an

$\mathbf{u}_{\text{bob}} \parallel \mathbf{v}$   
 $\mathbf{e}_{\text{alice}} \perp \mathbf{v}$

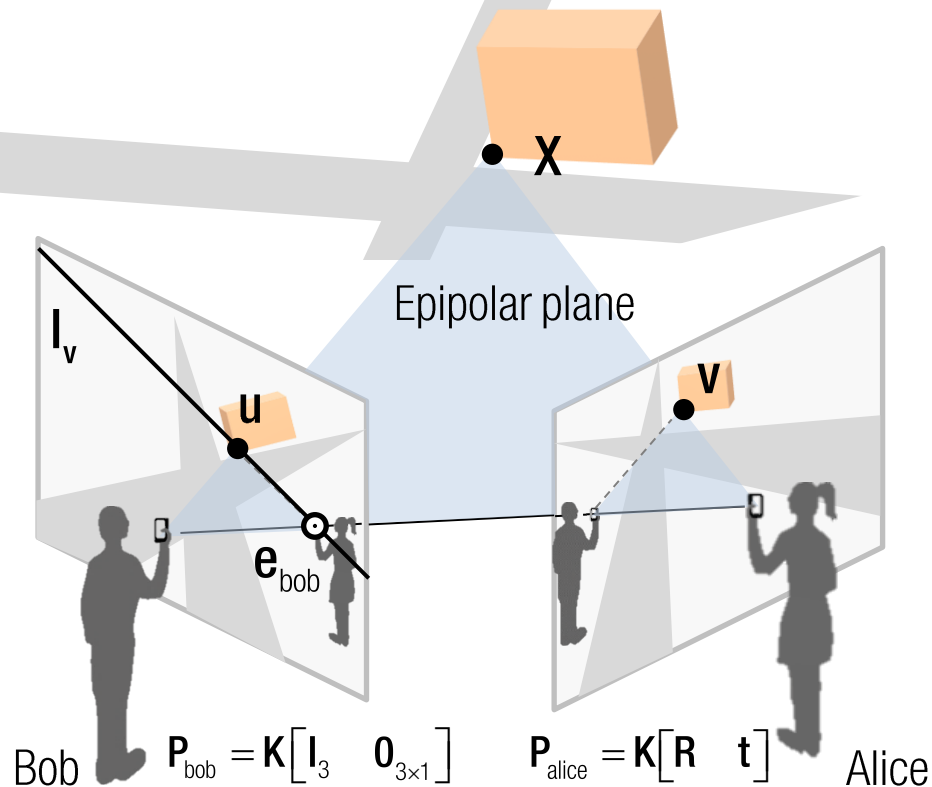
# EPIPOLAR LINE



$$l_v = Fv$$

Fundamental matrix

# EPIPOLAR LINE



$$I_v = Fv$$

Fundamental matrix

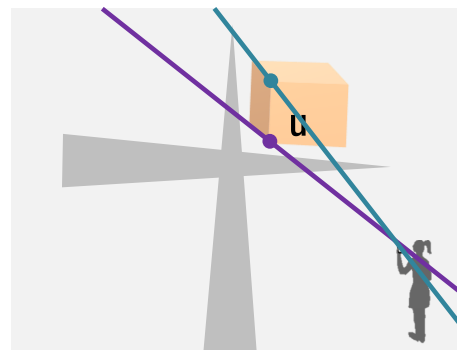
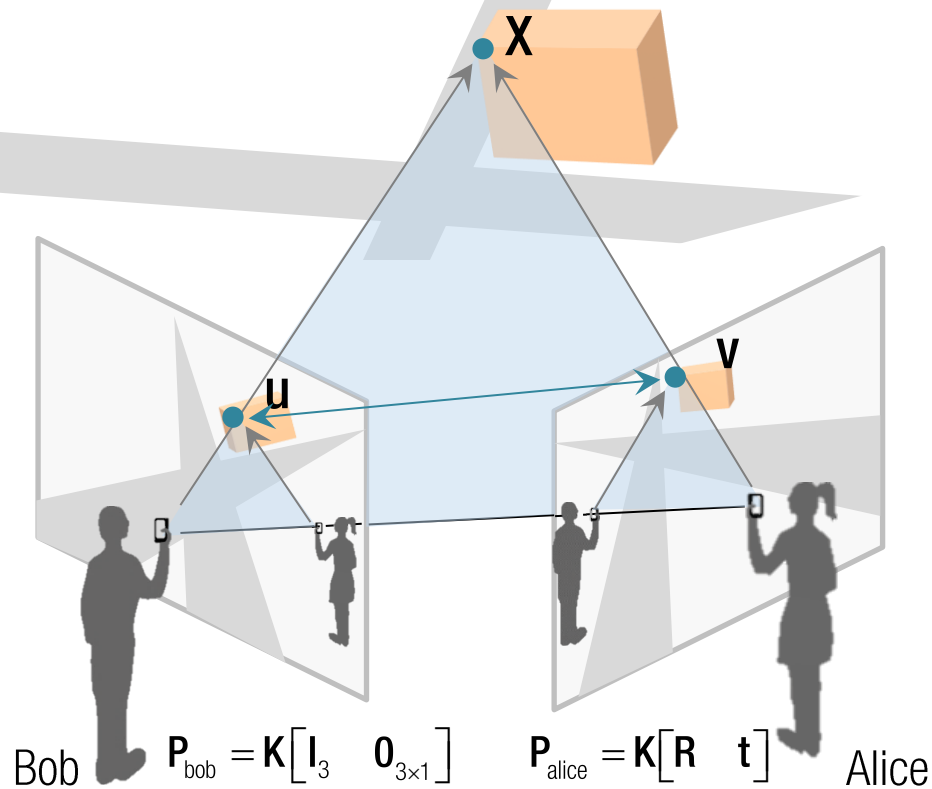
$$u^T Fv = 0$$

where  $F = K^{-T} \begin{bmatrix} t \end{bmatrix}_x R K^{-1}$   
Fundamental matrix

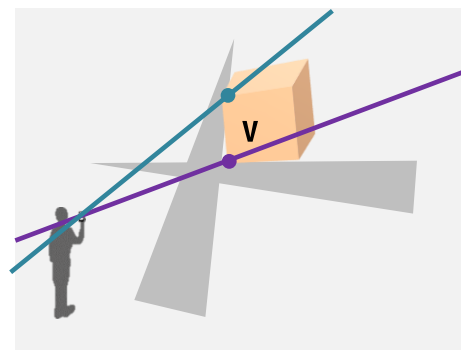




# FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX



Bob's image



Alice's image

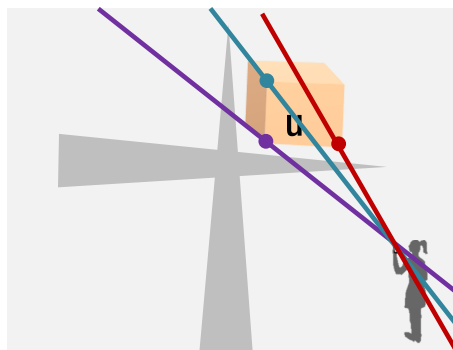
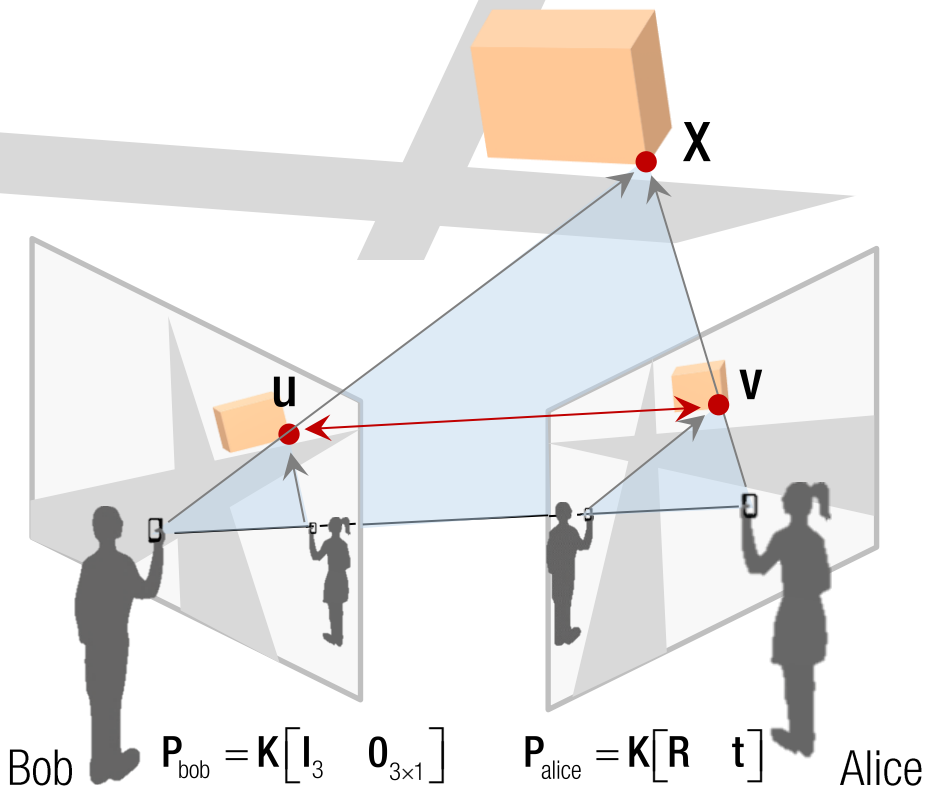
$$\mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{l}_u = \mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{K}^{-T} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{t} \\ x \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{R} \mathbf{K}^{-1} \mathbf{u} = 0$$

Common for all points

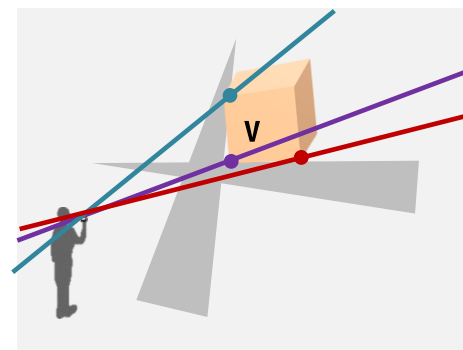
$$= \mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{F} \mathbf{u} = 0$$

$$= \mathbf{v}^T (\mathbf{F} \mathbf{u}) = \mathbf{u}^T (\mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{v}) = 0$$

# FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX



Bob's image



Alice's image

$$\mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{l}_u = \mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{K}^{-T} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{t} \\ x \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{R} \mathbf{K}^{-1} \mathbf{u} = 0$$

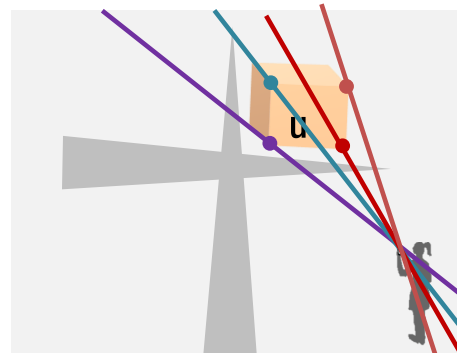
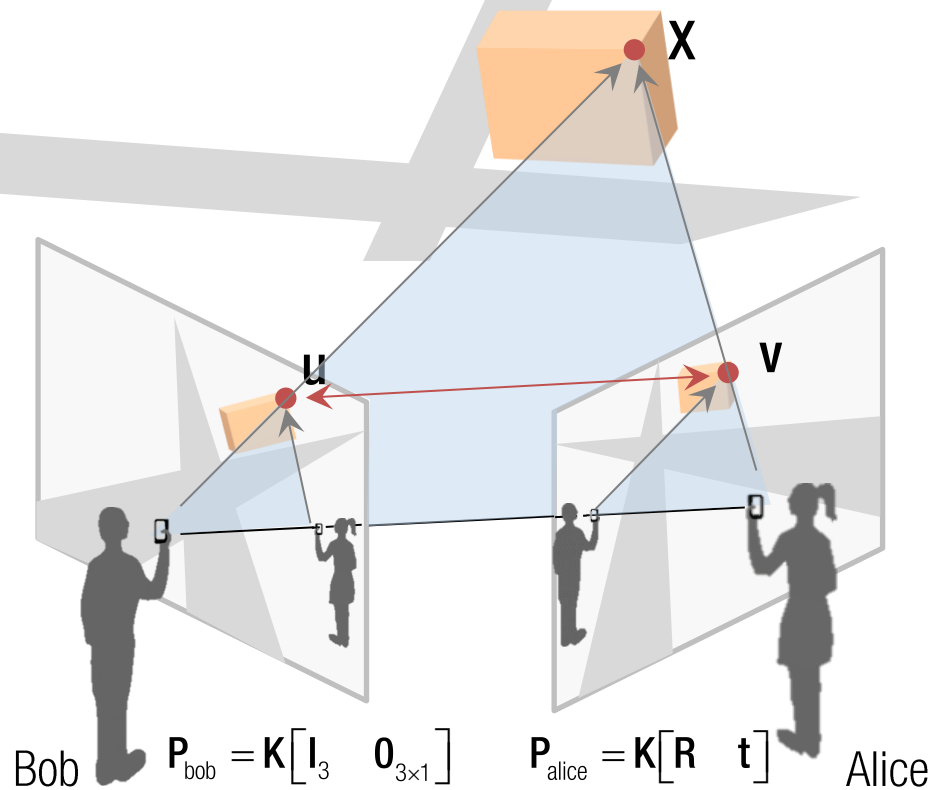
Common for all points

$$= \mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{F} \mathbf{u} = 0$$

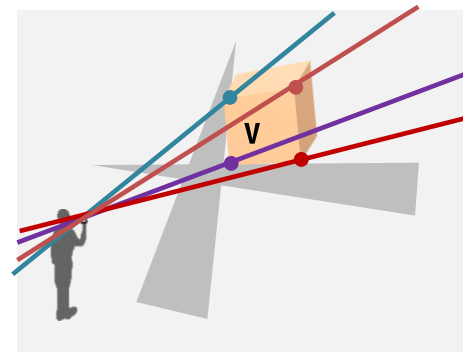
$$= \mathbf{v}^T (\mathbf{F} \mathbf{u}) = \mathbf{u}^T (\mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{v}) = 0$$



# FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX



Bob's image



Alice's image

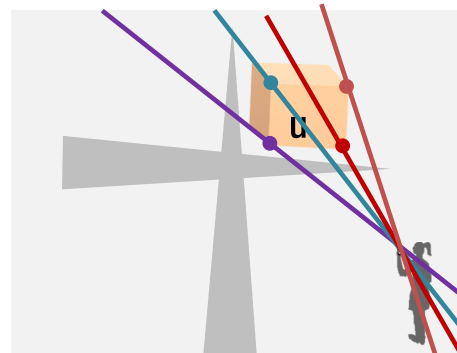
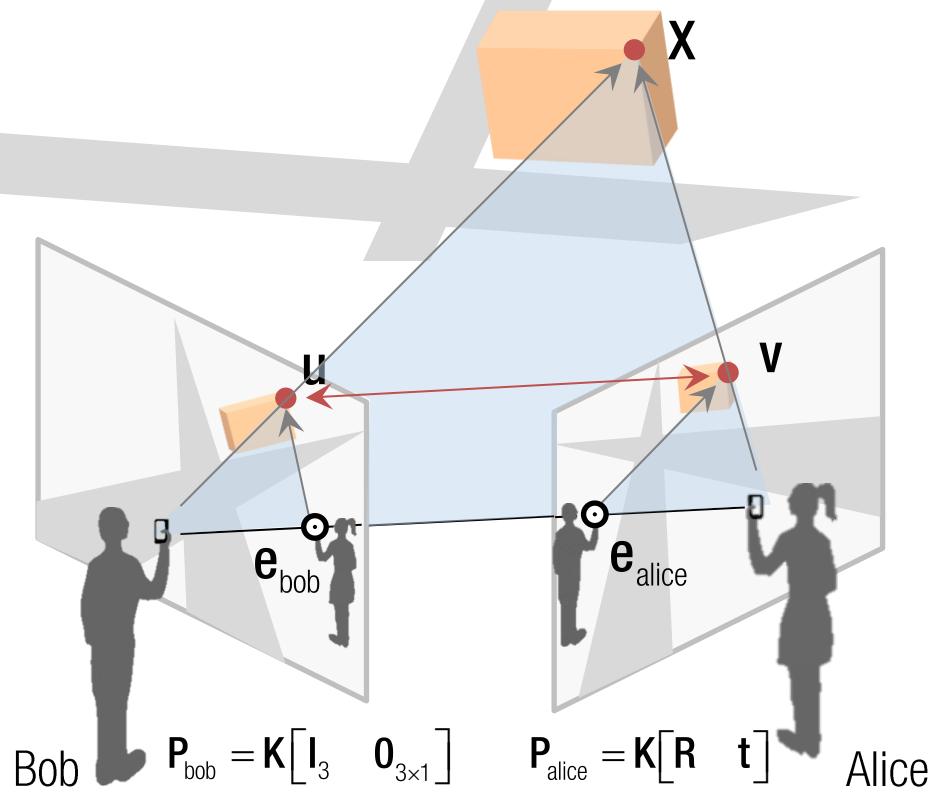
$$\mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{l}_u = \mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{K}^{-T} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{t} \\ x \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{R} \mathbf{K}^{-1} \mathbf{u} = 0$$

Common for all points

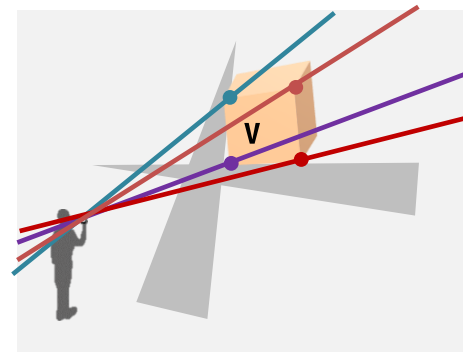
$$= \mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{F} \mathbf{u} = 0$$

$$= \mathbf{v}^T (\mathbf{F} \mathbf{u}) = \mathbf{u}^T (\mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{v}) = 0$$

# FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX



Bob's image

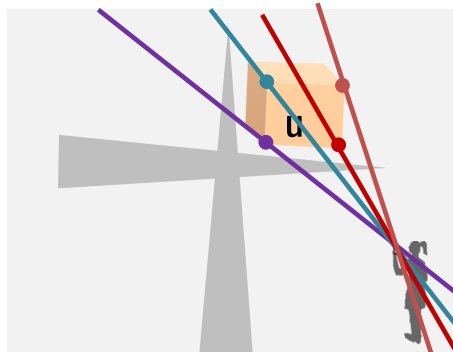
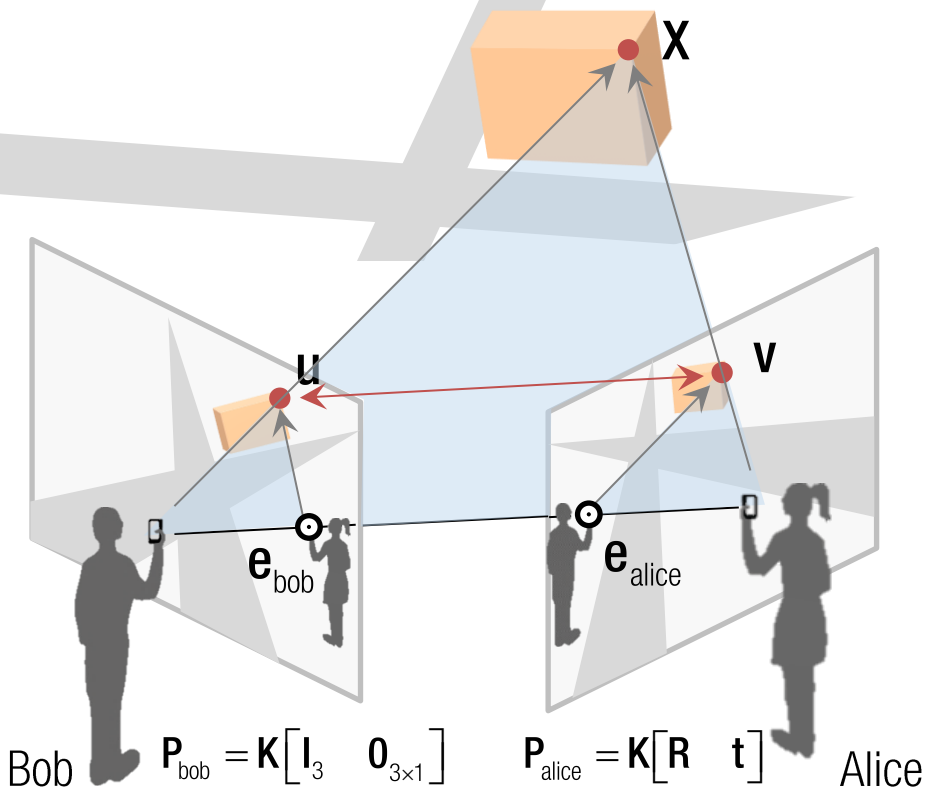


Alice's image

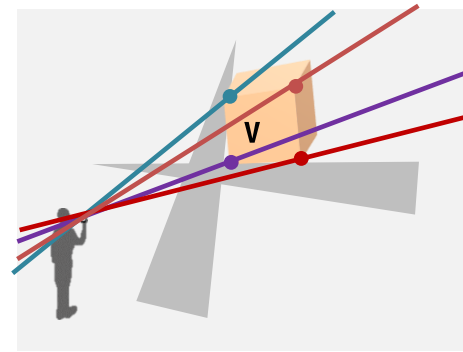
## Properties of Fundamental Matrix

- Transpose: if  $F$  is for  $P_{\text{bob}}, P_{\text{alice}}$ , then  $F^T$  is for  $P_{\text{alice}}, P_{\text{bob}}$ .

# FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX



Bob's image

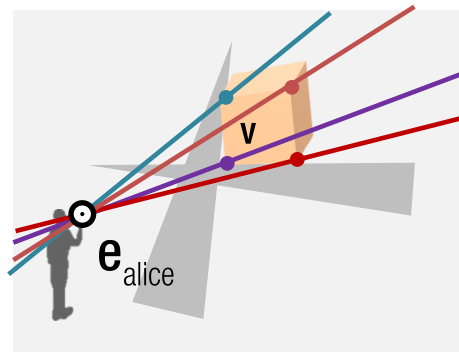
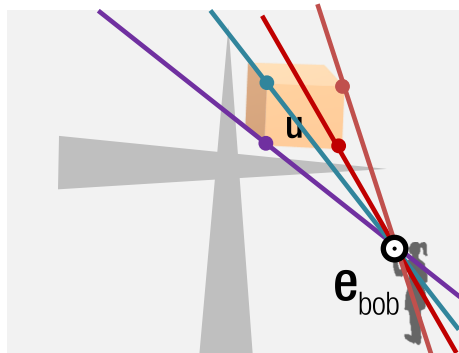
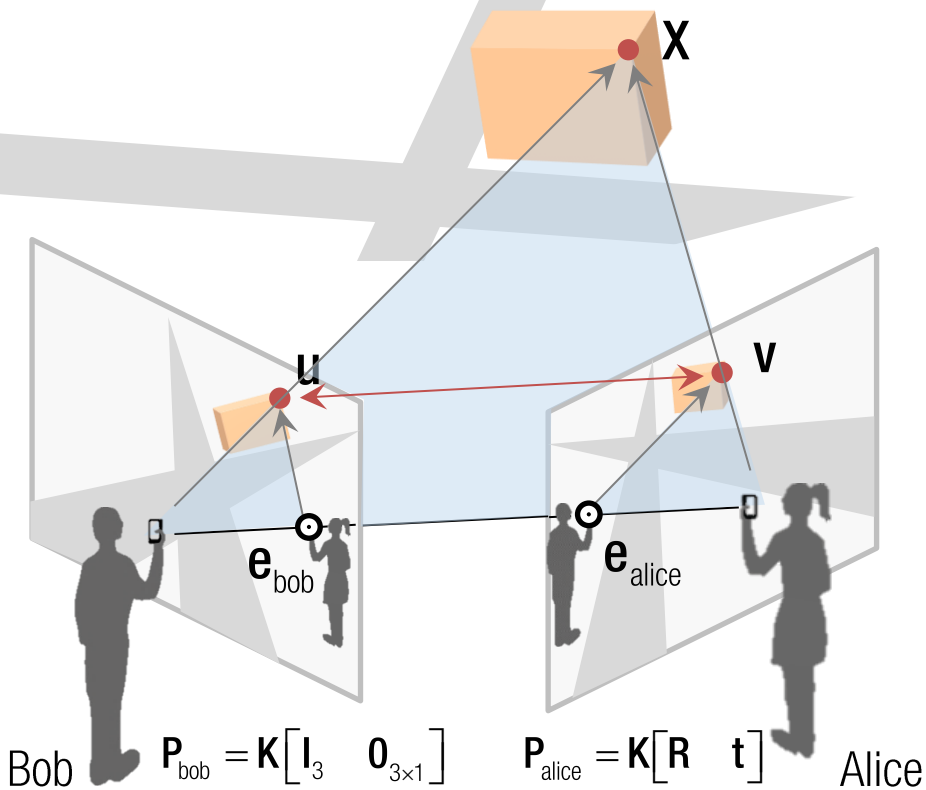


Alice's image

## Properties of Fundamental Matrix

- Transpose: if  $F$  is for  $P_{\text{bob}}, P_{\text{alice}}$ , then  $F^T$  is for  $P_{\text{alice}}, P_{\text{bob}}$ .
- Epipolar line:  $l_u = Fu \quad l_v = F^T v$

# FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX



## Properties of Fundamental Matrix

- Transpose: if  $\mathbf{F}$  is for  $P_{\text{bob}}, P_{\text{alice}}$ , then  $\mathbf{F}^T$  is for  $P_{\text{alice}}, P_{\text{bob}}$ .

$$l_u = \mathbf{F}u \quad l_v = \mathbf{F}^T v$$

- Epipolar line:

$$\mathbf{F}e_{\text{bob}} = \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{F}^T e_{\text{alice}} = \mathbf{0}$$

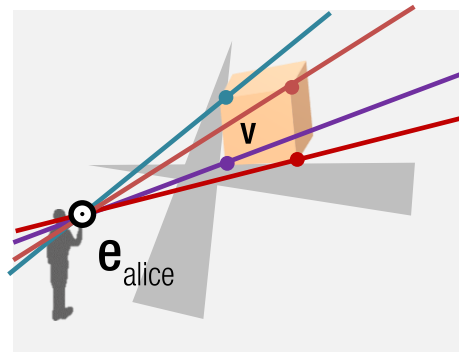
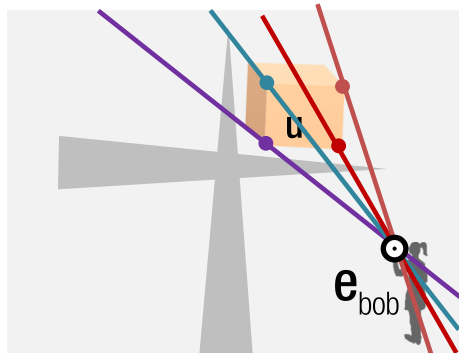
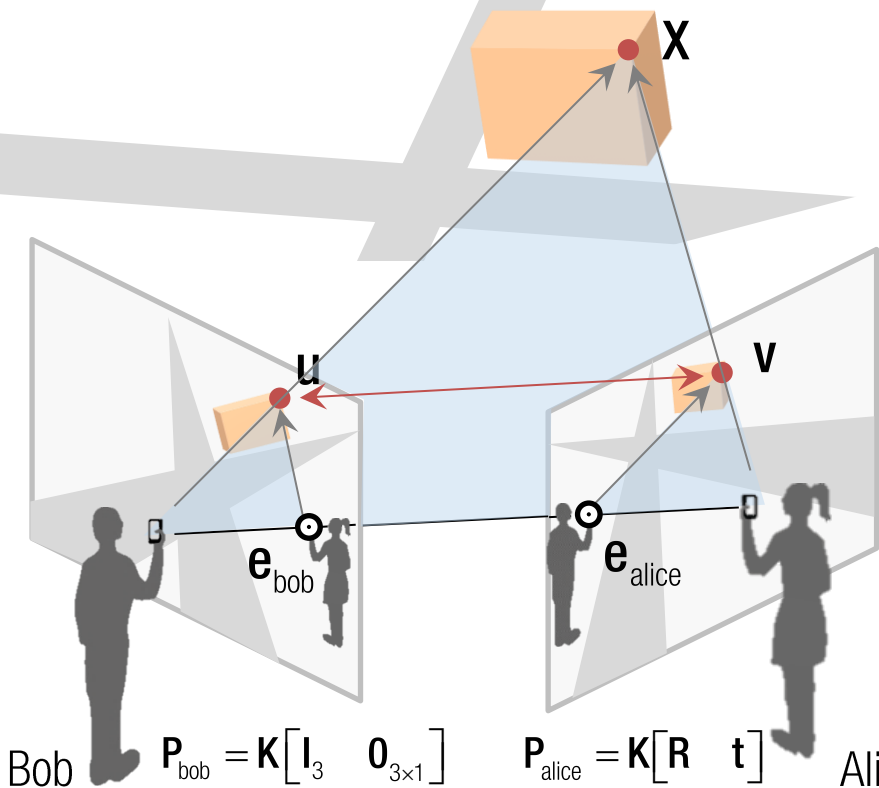
- Epipole:

$$\because v_i^T \mathbf{F}e_{\text{bob}} = 0, \quad u_i^T \mathbf{F}^T e_{\text{alice}} = 0, \quad \forall i$$

$$\rightarrow e_{\text{bob}} = \text{null}(\mathbf{F}), \quad e_{\text{alice}} = \text{null}(\mathbf{F}^T)$$



# FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX



## Properties of Fundamental Matrix

- Transpose: if  $\mathbf{F}$  is for  $P_{\text{bob}}, P_{\text{alice}}$ , then  $\mathbf{F}^T$  is for  $P_{\text{alice}}, P_{\text{bob}}$ .

$$l_u = \mathbf{F}u \quad l_v = \mathbf{F}^T v$$

- Epipolar line:

$$\mathbf{F}e_{\text{bob}} = \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{F}^T e_{\text{alice}} = \mathbf{0}$$

- Epipole:

- $\text{rank}(\mathbf{F})=2$ :

DoF 9 (3x3 matrix)-1 (scale)-1 (rank)=7

# *CAMERA MOTION*



# *CAMERA MOTION*



Image 2



Image 1

Image  
Image  
Forward motion

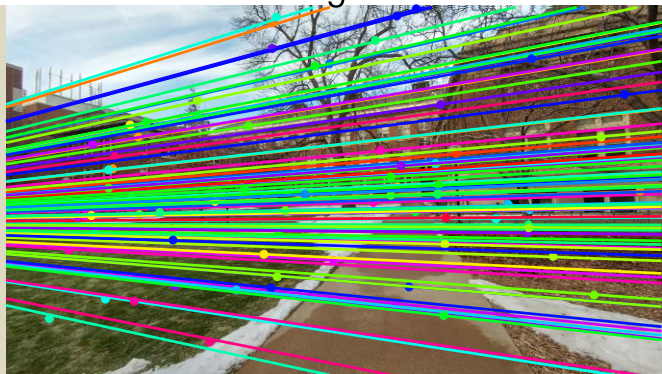


Image 2

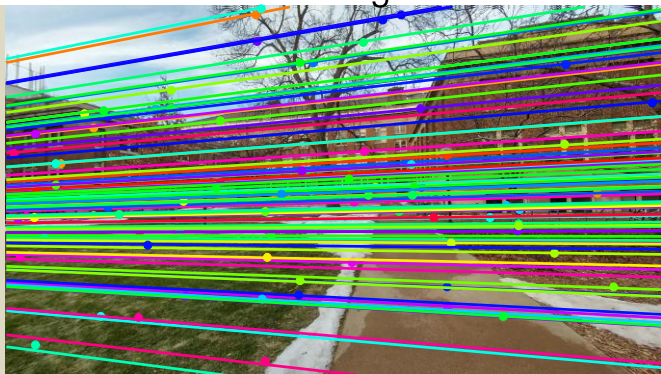
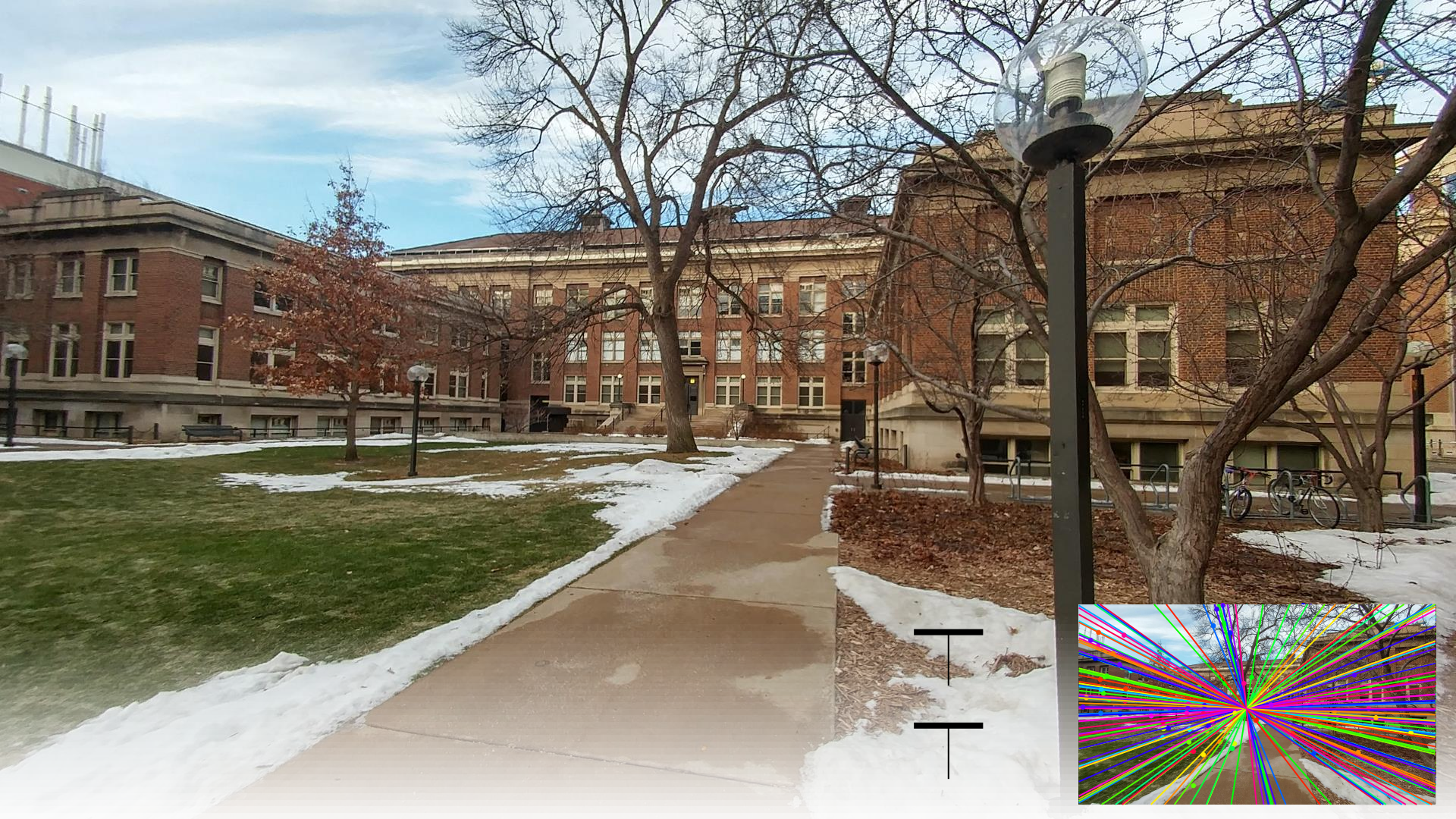


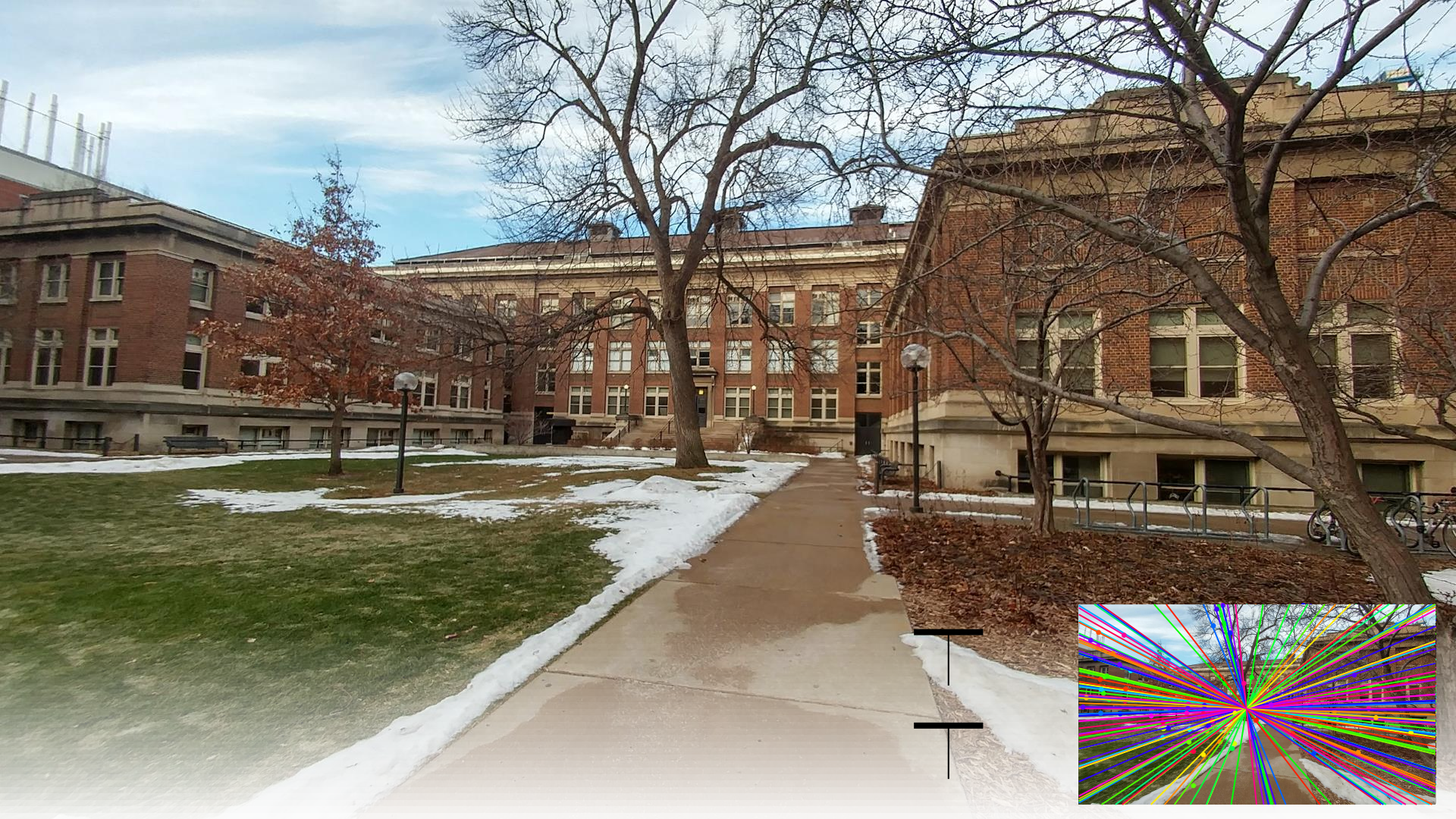
Image 1

Image 2 Image 1  
Lateral motion











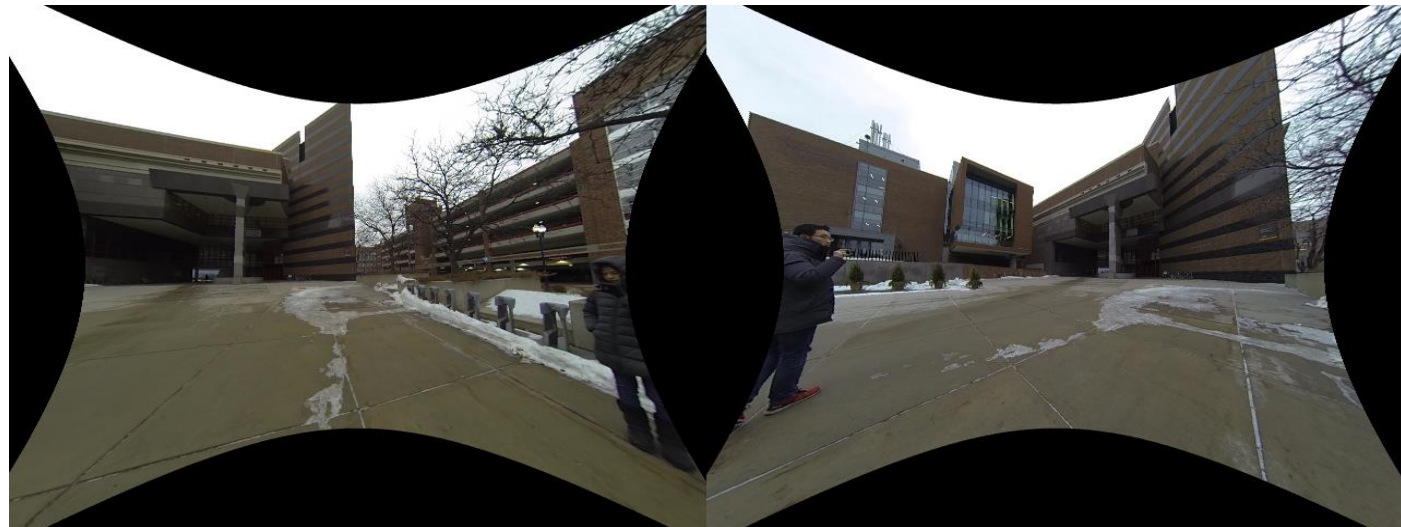








# *2D CORRESPONDENCE*

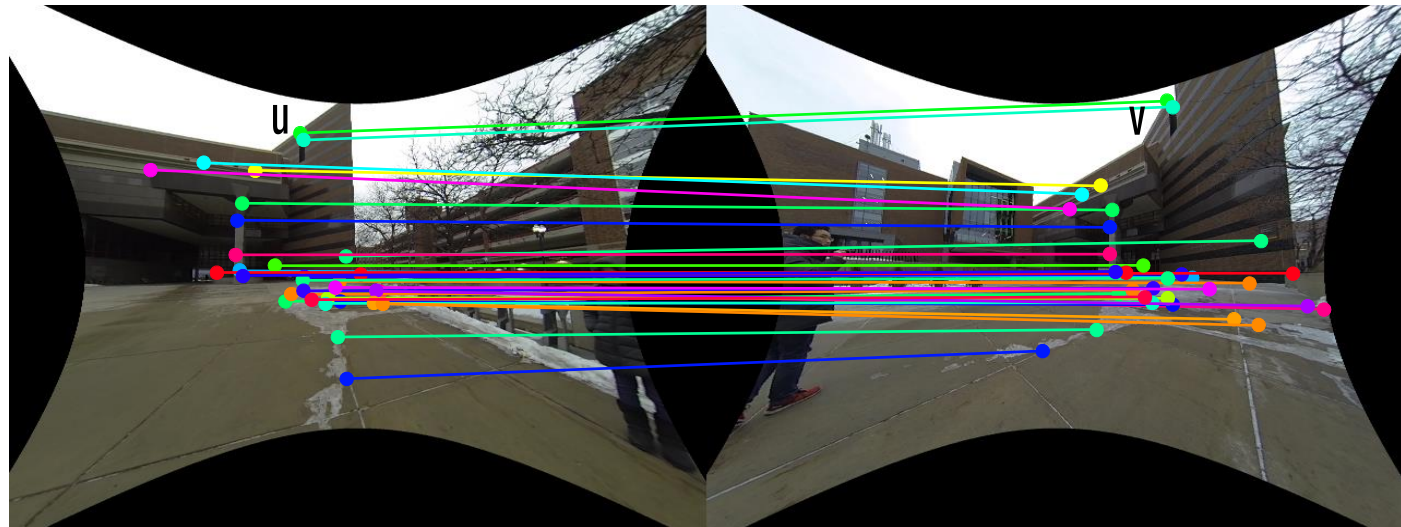


Bob's image

Alice's image



# 2D CORRESPONDENCE

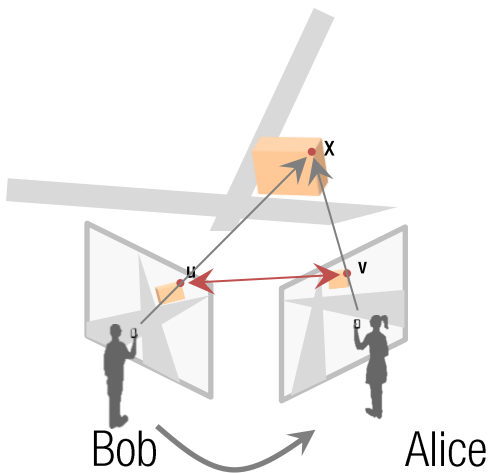


Bob's image

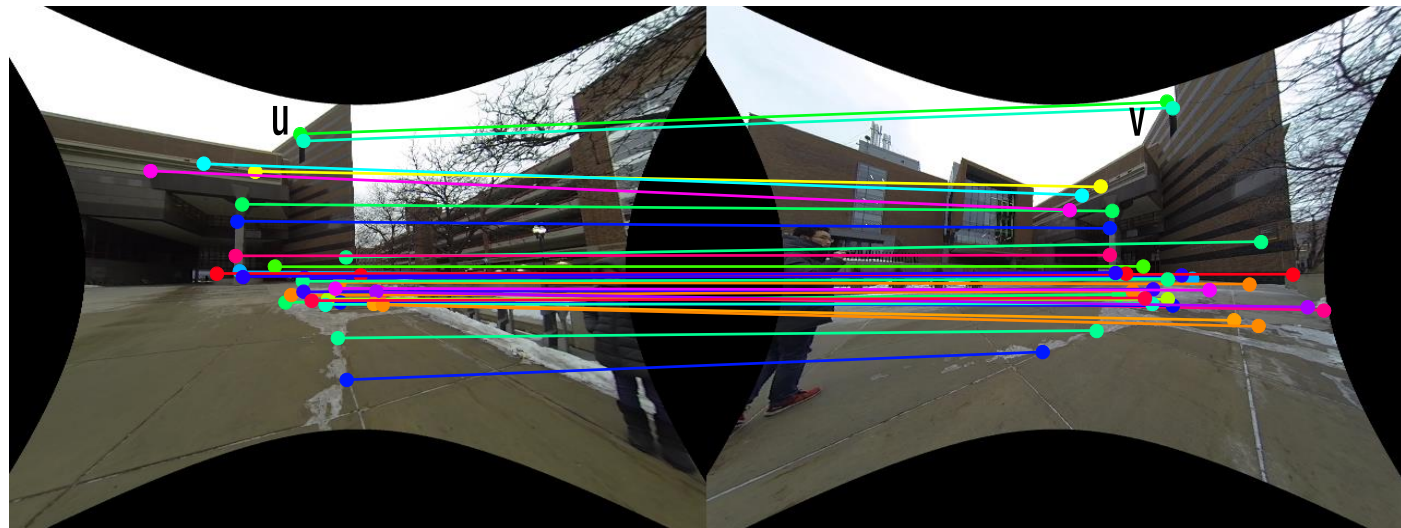
Alice's image

$$\mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{F} \mathbf{u} = 0$$

# 2D CORRESPONDENCE



$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{F} &= \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{t}) \\ &= \mathbf{K}^{-\top} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{t} \\ \mathbf{x} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{R} \mathbf{K}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$



Bob's image

Alice's image

$$\mathbf{v}^\top \mathbf{F} \mathbf{u} = 0$$

How to compute fundamental matrix?

# *8 Point Algorithm (Longuet-Higgins, Nature 1981)*



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## **A computer algorithm for reconstructing a scene from two projections**

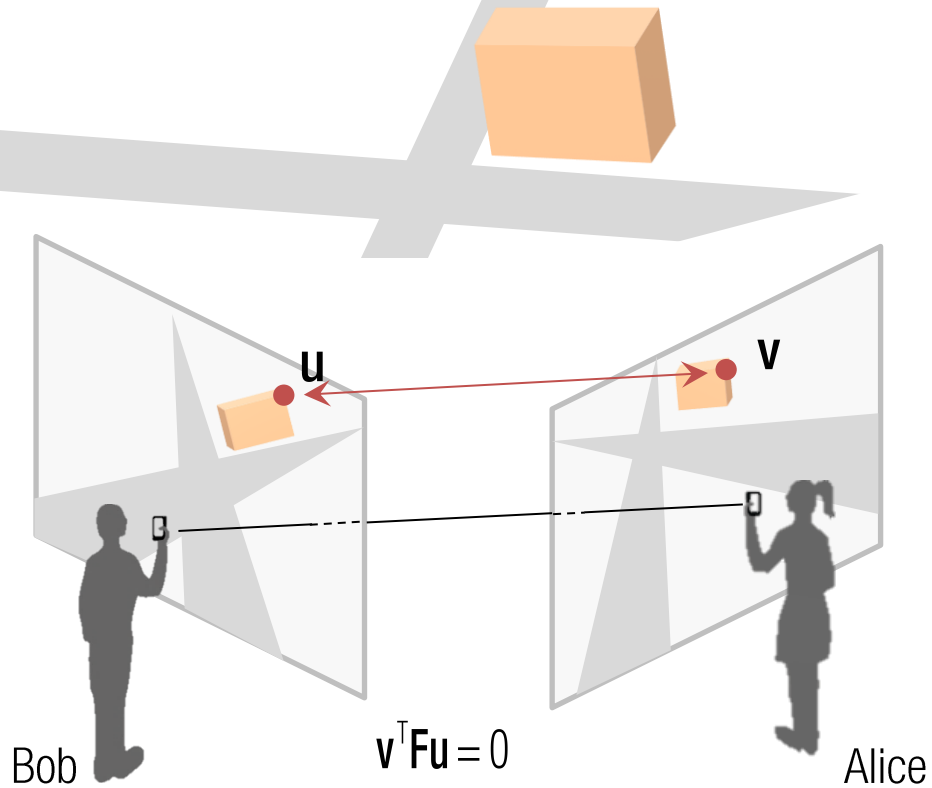
**H. C. Longuet-Higgins**

Laboratory of Experimental Psychology, University of Sussex,  
Brighton BN1 9QG, UK

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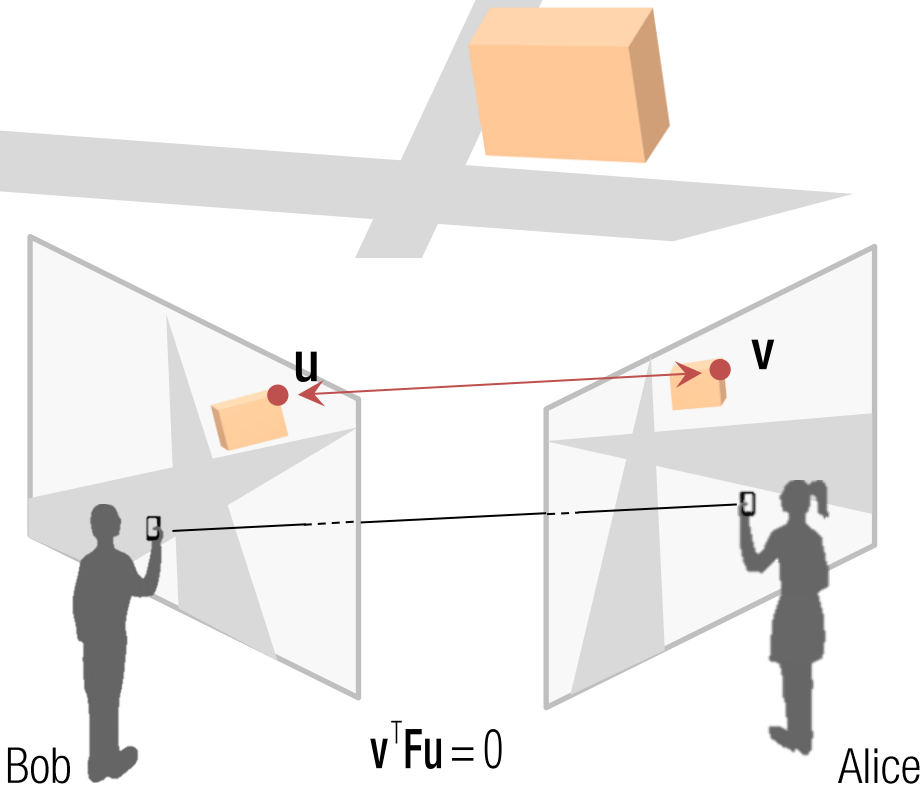
**A simple algorithm for computing the three-dimensional structure of a scene from a correlated pair of perspective projections is described here, when the spatial relationship between the two projections is unknown. This problem is relevant not only to photographic surveying<sup>1</sup> but also to binocular vision<sup>2</sup>, where the non-visual information available to the observer about the scene is limited to the two images on the retina.**

# FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX ESTIMATION





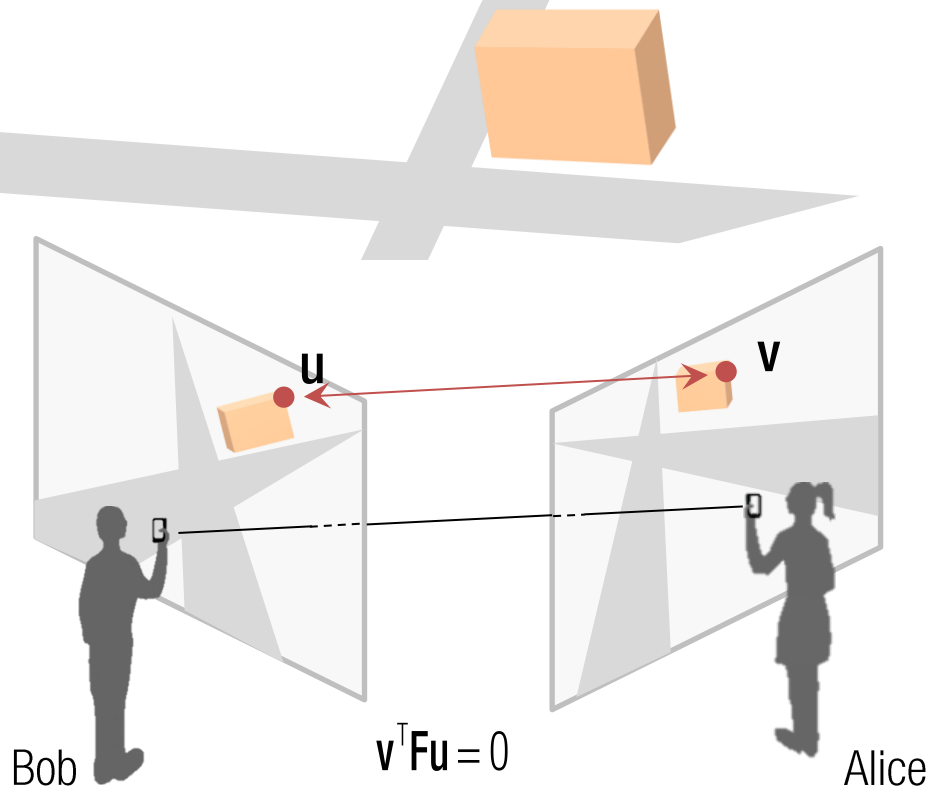
# FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX ESTIMATION



$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} & f_{13} \\ f_{21} & f_{22} & f_{23} \\ f_{31} & f_{32} & f_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

Degree of freedom of fundamental matrix:

# FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX ESTIMATION

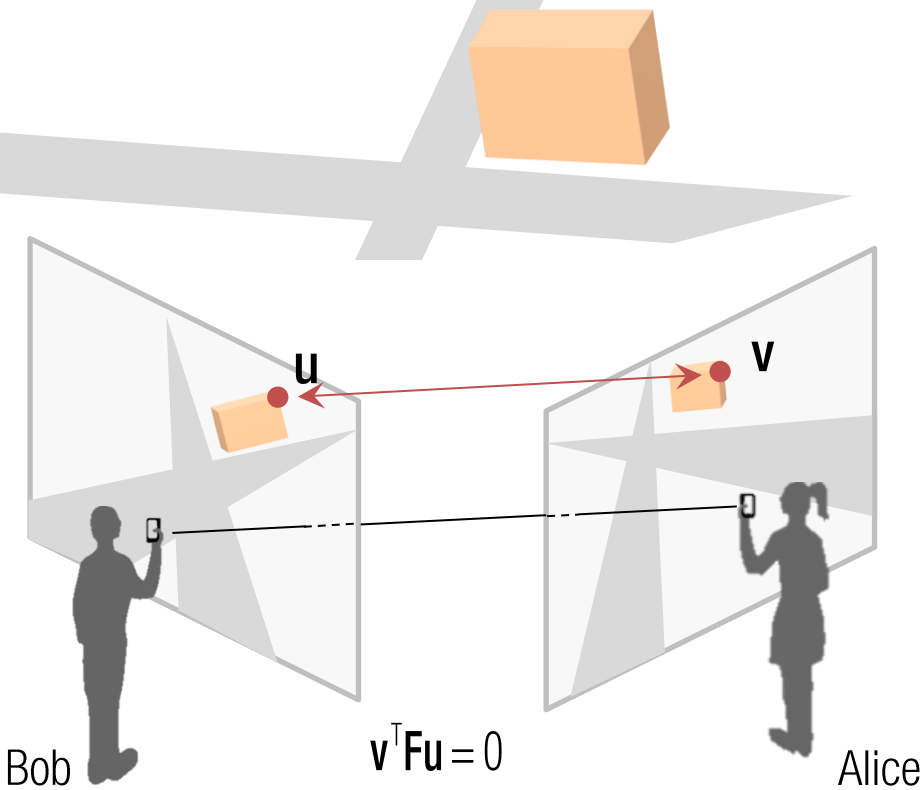


$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} & f_{13} \\ f_{21} & f_{22} & f_{23} \\ f_{31} & f_{32} & f_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

Degree of freedom of fundamental matrix:  
 $7 = 9$  (3x3 matrix)  $- 1$  (scale)  $- 1$  (rank 2)

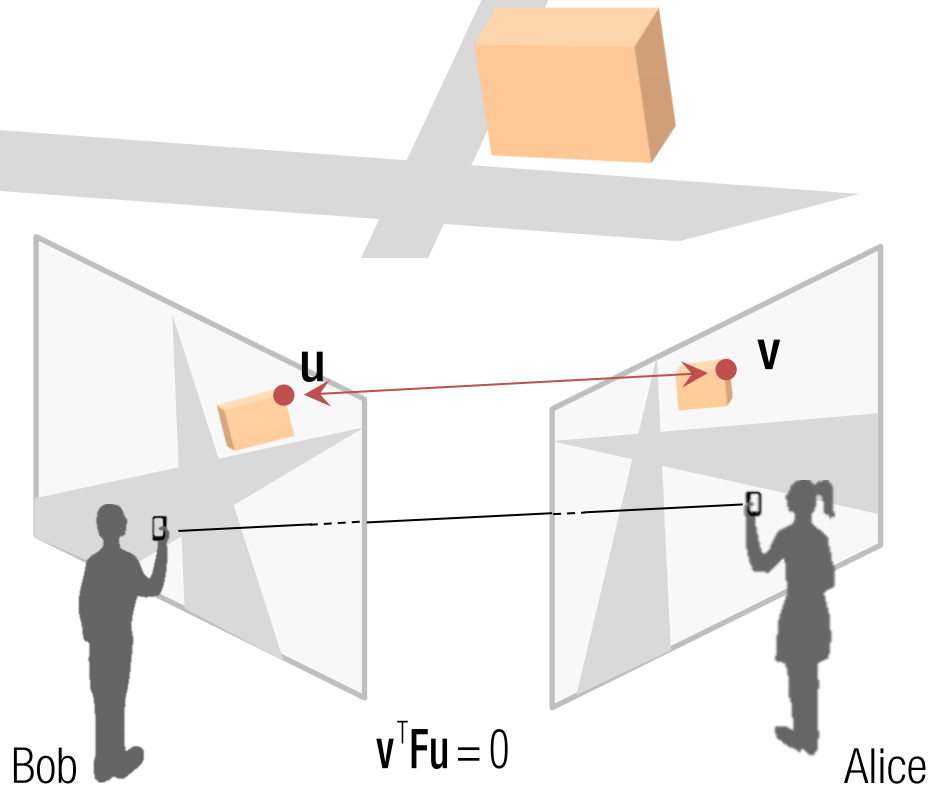
We will estimate fundamental matrix with 8 parameter by ignoring rank constraint and then project onto rank 2 matrix:

# FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX ESTIMATION



$$v^T F u = \begin{bmatrix} v^x & v^y & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} & f_{13} \\ f_{21} & f_{22} & f_{23} \\ f_{31} & f_{32} & f_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u^x \\ u^y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

# FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX ESTIMATION

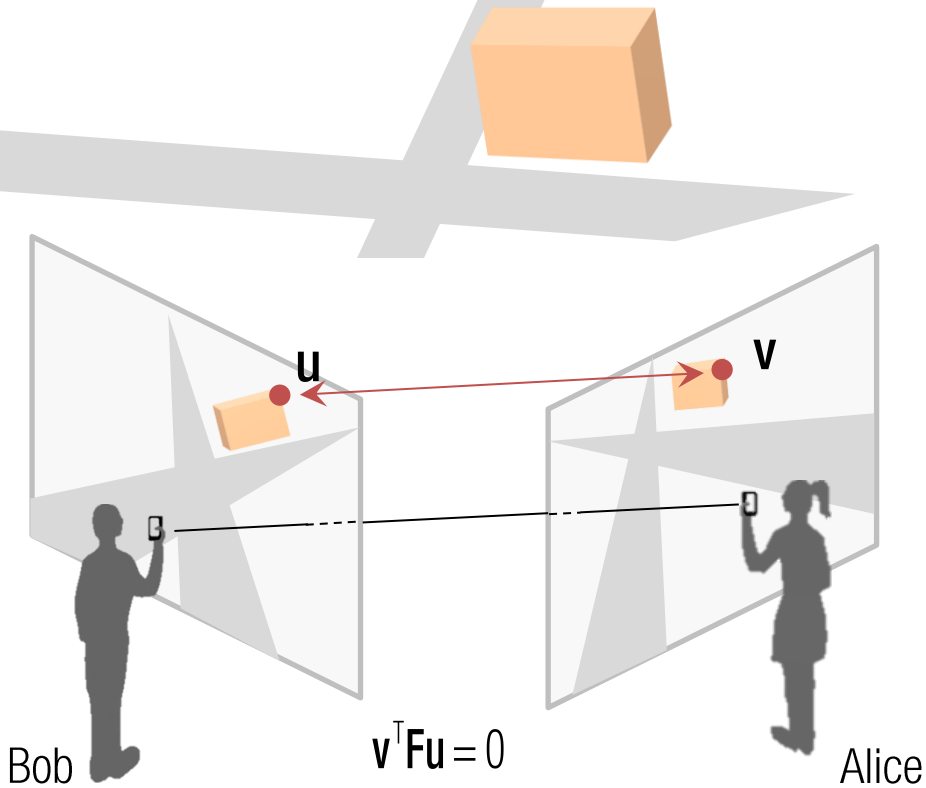


$$\mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{F} \mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} v^x & v^y & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} & f_{13} \\ f_{21} & f_{22} & f_{23} \\ f_{31} & f_{32} & f_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u^x \\ u^y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= f_{11}u^xv^x + f_{12}u^yv^x + f_{13}v^x + f_{21}u^xv^y + f_{22}u^yv^y + f_{23}v^y + f_{31}u^x + f_{32}u^y + f_{33}$$



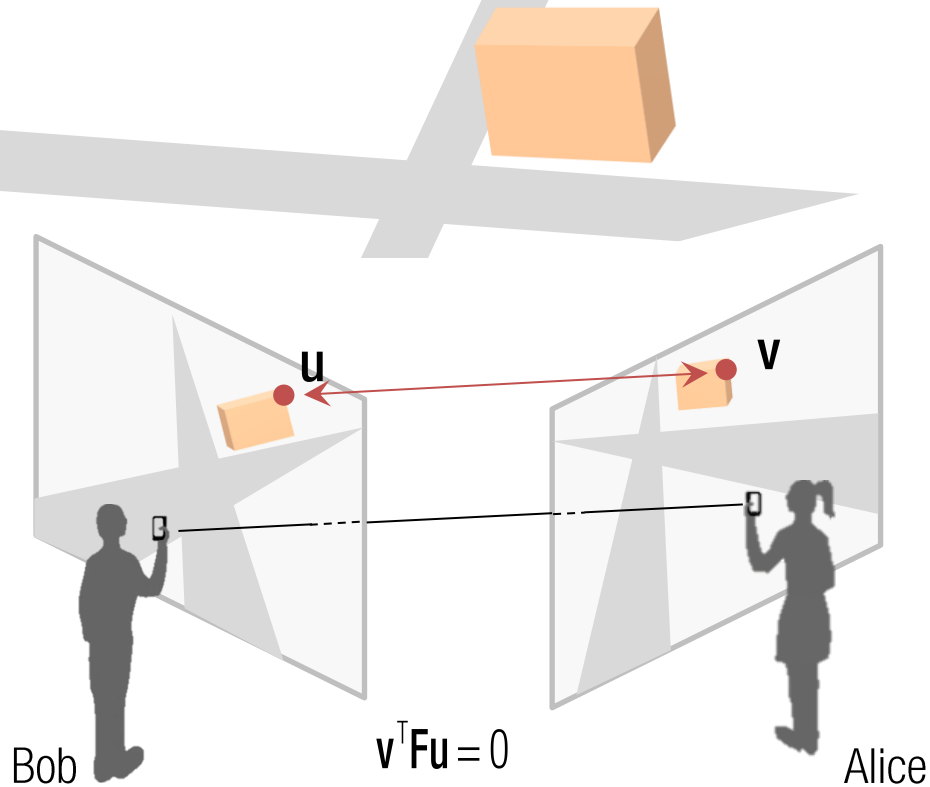
# FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX ESTIMATION



$$\mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{F} \mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} v^x & v^y & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} & f_{13} \\ f_{21} & f_{22} & f_{23} \\ f_{31} & f_{32} & f_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u^x \\ u^y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{f_{11}u^xv^x + f_{12}u^yv^x + f_{13}v^x + f_{21}u^xv^y + f_{22}u^yv^y + f_{23}v^y + f_{31}u^x + f_{32}u^y + f_{33}}{= 0} \quad \text{Linear in } \mathbf{F}.$$

# FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX ESTIMATION



$$\mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{F} \mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} v^x & v^y & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} & f_{13} \\ f_{21} & f_{22} & f_{23} \\ f_{31} & f_{32} & f_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u^x \\ u^y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

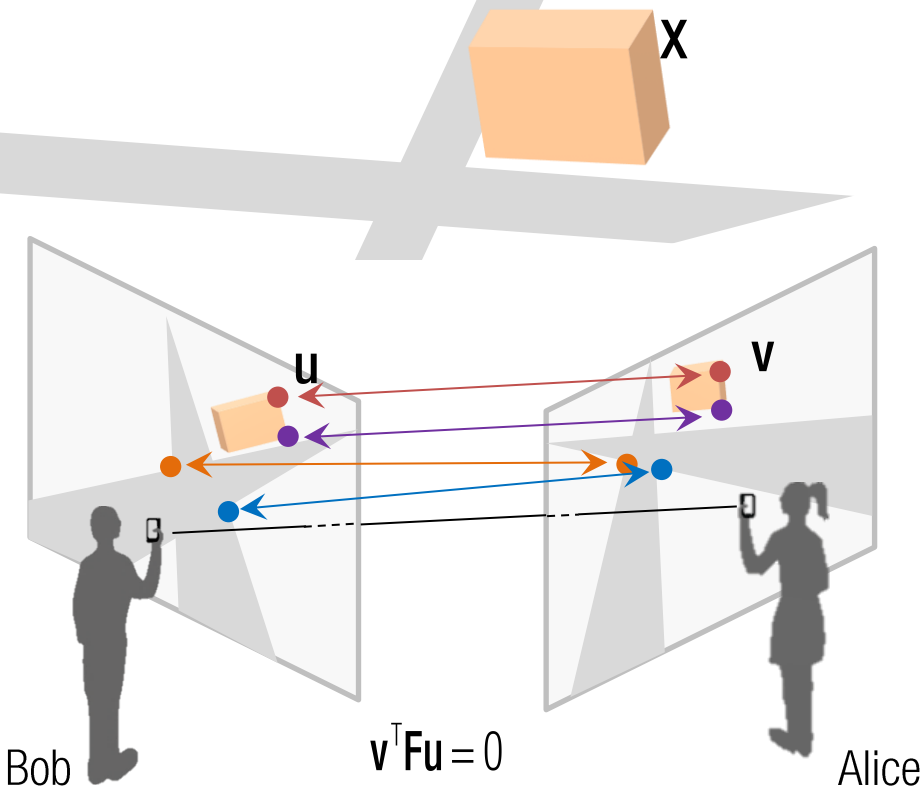
$$= \frac{f_{11}u^xv^x + f_{12}u^yv^x + f_{13}v^x + f_{21}u^xv^y + f_{22}u^yv^y + f_{23}v^y + f_{31}u^x + f_{32}u^y + f_{33}}{=0}$$

Linear in  $\mathbf{F}$ .

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} u^xv^x & u^yv^x & v^x & u^xv^y & u^yv^y & v^y & u^x & u^y & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} \\ f_{12} \\ f_{13} \\ f_{21} \\ f_{22} \\ f_{23} \\ f_{31} \\ f_{32} \\ f_{33} \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

# of unknowns: 9  
# of equations per correspondence: 1

# FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX ESTIMATION



$$v^T F u = \begin{bmatrix} v^x & v^y & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} & f_{13} \\ f_{21} & f_{22} & f_{23} \\ f_{31} & f_{32} & f_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u^x \\ u^y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

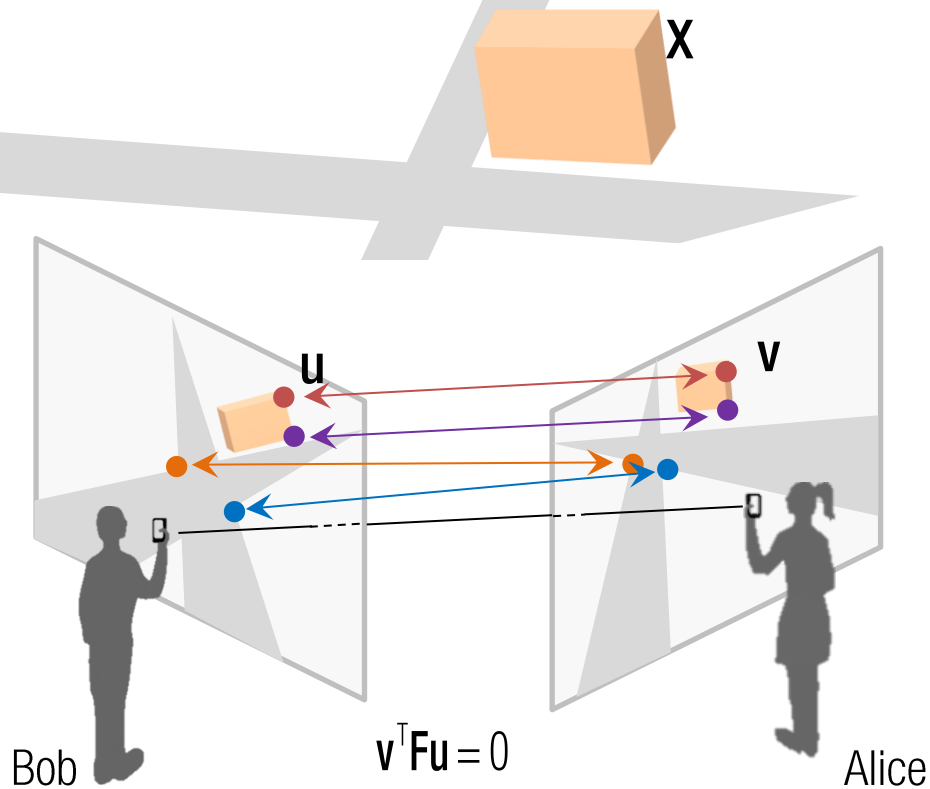
$$= \frac{f_{11}u^xv^x + f_{12}u^yv^x + f_{13}v^x + f_{21}u^xv^y + f_{22}u^yv^y + f_{23}v^y + f_{31}u^x + f_{32}u^y + f_{33}}{= 0}$$

Linear in  $F$ .

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} u_1^x v_1^x & u_1^y v_1^x & v_1^x & u_1^x v_1^y & u_1^y v_1^y & v_1^y & u_1^x & u_1^y & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ u_m^x v_m^x & u_m^y v_m^x & v_m^x & u_m^x v_m^y & u_m^y v_m^y & v_m^y & u_m^x & u_m^y & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} \\ f_{12} \\ f_{13} \\ f_{21} \\ f_{22} \\ f_{23} \\ f_{31} \\ f_{32} \\ f_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}_{m \times 1}$$

What is minimum  $m$ ?

# FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX ESTIMATION



$$v^T F u = \begin{bmatrix} v^x & v^y & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} & f_{13} \\ f_{21} & f_{22} & f_{23} \\ f_{31} & f_{32} & f_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u^x \\ u^y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{f_{11}u^xv^x + f_{12}u^yv^x + f_{13}v^x + f_{21}u^xv^y + f_{22}u^yv^y + f_{23}v^y + f_{31}u^x + f_{32}u^y + f_{33}}{= 0}$$

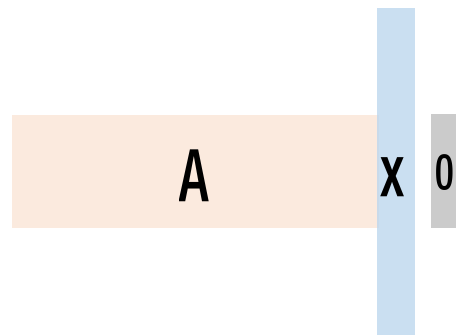
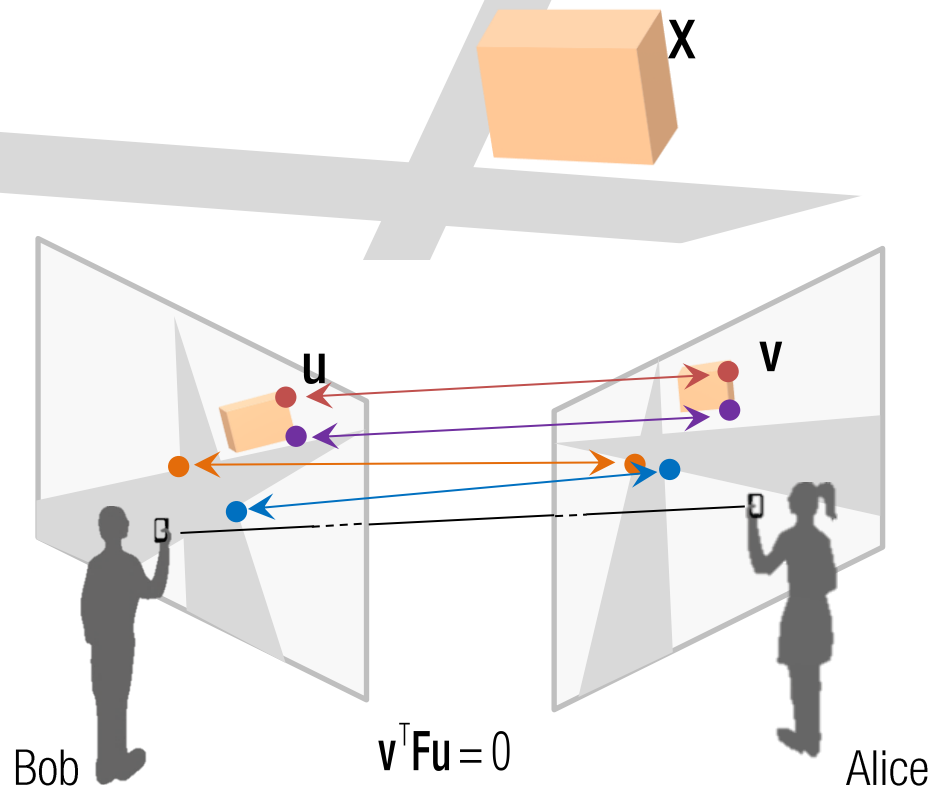
Linear in **F**.

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1^x v_1^x & u_1^y v_1^x & v_1^x & u_1^x v_1^y & u_1^y v_1^y & v_1^y & u_1^x & u_1^y & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ u_m^x v_m^x & u_m^y v_m^x & v_m^x & u_m^x v_m^y & u_m^y v_m^y & v_m^y & u_m^x & u_m^y & 1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$$

What is minimum m?

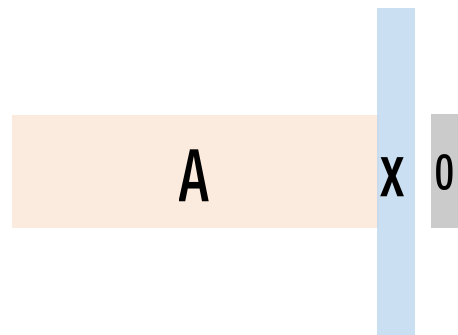
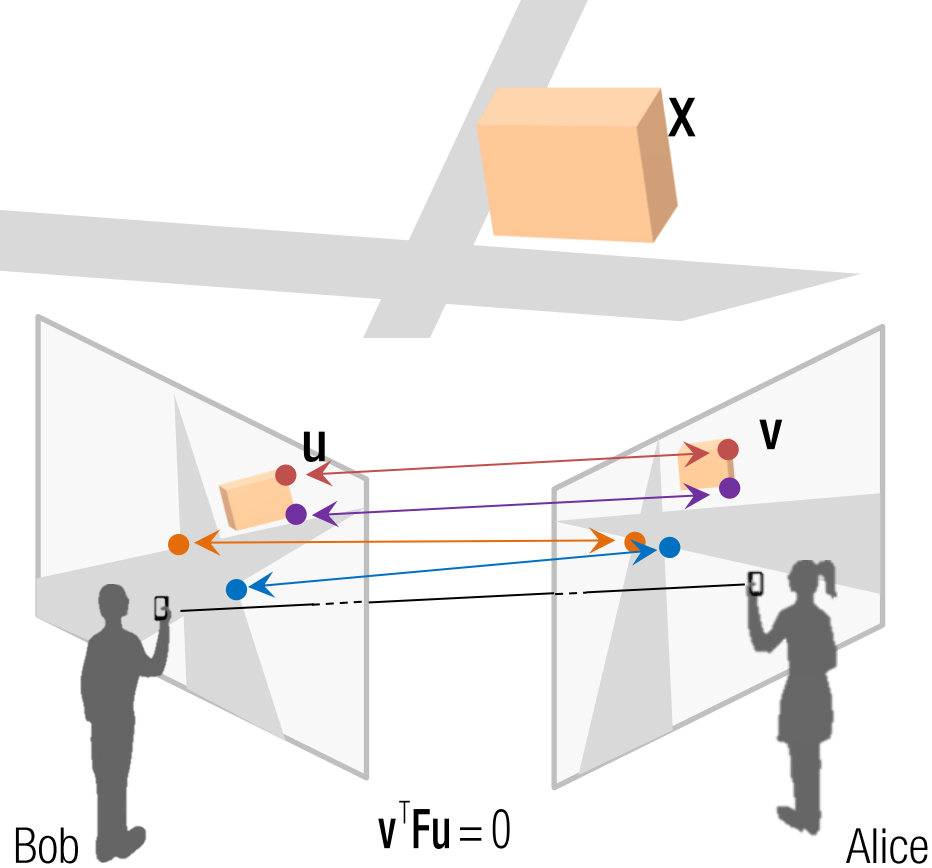


# FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX ESTIMATION



The solution is not necessarily satisfy rank 2 con

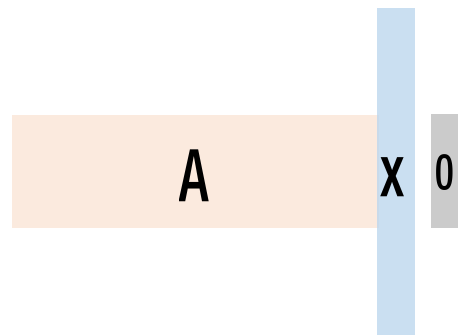
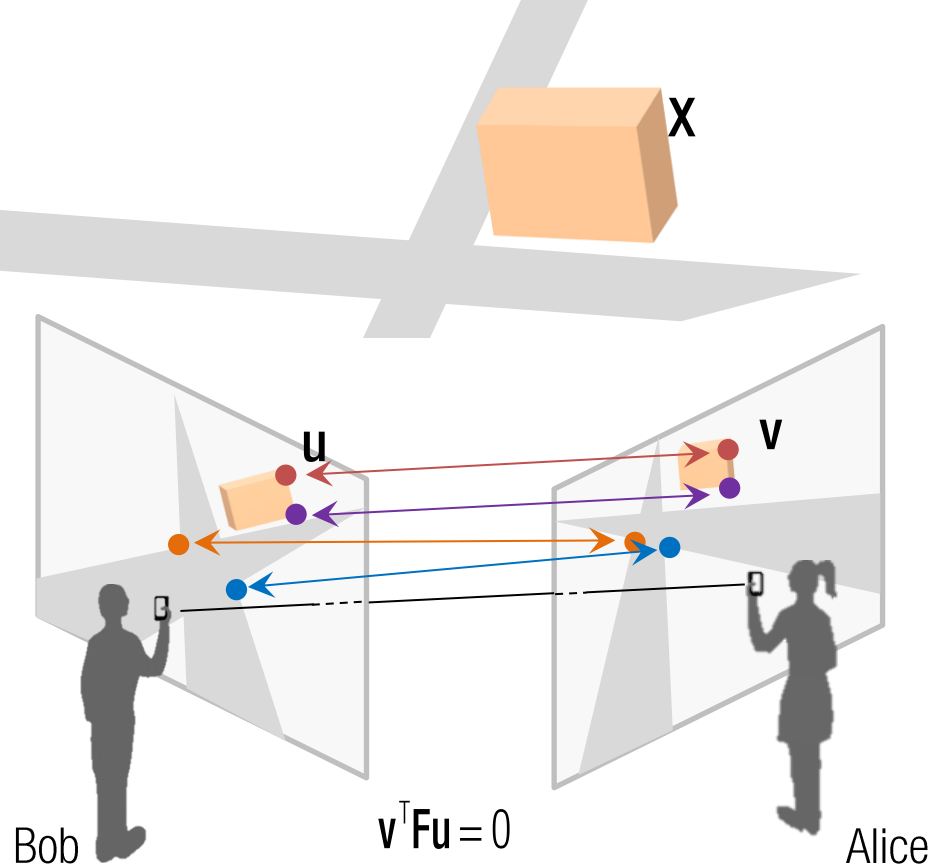
# FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX ESTIMATION



The solution is not necessarily satisfy rank 2 con

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} & f_{13} \\ f_{21} & f_{22} & f_{23} \\ f_{31} & f_{32} & f_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{U} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{D} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{V}^T \end{bmatrix}$$

# FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX ESTIMATION



The solution is not necessarily satisfy rank 2 con

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} & f_{13} \\ f_{21} & f_{22} & f_{23} \\ f_{31} & f_{32} & f_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{orange} & \text{red} & \text{blue} \\ \text{orange} & \text{red} & \text{blue} \\ \text{orange} & \text{red} & \text{blue} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{orange} & \text{red} & \text{blue} \\ \text{orange} & \text{red} & \text{blue} \\ \text{orange} & \text{red} & \text{blue} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{orange} & \text{red} & \text{blue} \\ \text{orange} & \text{red} & \text{blue} \\ \text{orange} & \text{red} & \text{blue} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\approx_{F_{\text{rank}2}} \begin{bmatrix} \text{orange} & \text{red} & \text{blue} \\ \text{orange} & \text{red} & \text{blue} \\ \text{orange} & \text{red} & \text{blue} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{orange} & \text{red} & \text{blue} \\ \text{orange} & \text{red} & \text{blue} \\ \text{orange} & \text{red} & \text{blue} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{orange} & \text{red} & \text{blue} \\ \text{orange} & \text{red} & \text{blue} \\ \text{orange} & \text{red} & \text{blue} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

SVD cleanup

# *CAMERA POSE FROM F*

