



## 1. Picture-Interpretation Problem

Given a picture composed of line segments, judge whether it represents a polyhedral scene.



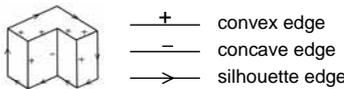
## 2. Mathematical Method for Interpretation

### 2.1 Assumptions

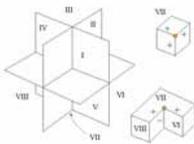
- Assumption 1. Objects are solid bounded by planar faces.
- Assumption 2. The view point is in general position.
- Assumption 3. Each vertex is incident to exactly three faces.
- Assumption 4. Visible edges only are drawn in the picture.
- Assumption 5. The whole part of the object is drawn in the picture.

### 2.2 Construction of a Junction Dictionary

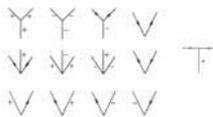
Classify the edges into three types: convex, concave, and silhouette edges, which are represented by different labels.



Enumerate all the possible combinations of labels around the junctions.

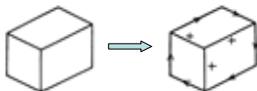


Thus obtain the list of possible junctions. This is called the "junction dictionary", because it can be used for interpretation of pictures.

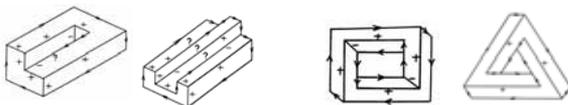


### 2.3 Picture Interpretation with the Junction Dictionary

Assign labels to edges according to the junction dictionary, and thus obtain a candidate of interpretation.



The junction dictionary is not perfect because the obtained interpretation is not necessarily correct.



Judged "impossible" correctly

Incorrectly interpreted

### 2.4 Strict Judgment of the Correctness

The  $i$ -th vertex is represented by  $(x_i, y_i, z_i)$

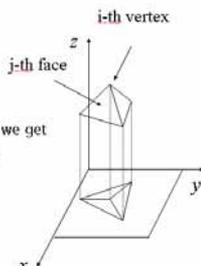
The  $j$ -th face is represented by  $a_j x + b_j y + z + c_j = 0$

If the  $i$ -th vertex is on the  $j$ -th face, we get

$$a_j x_i + b_j y_i + z_i + c_j = 0$$

Gather all such equations, we get

$$Aw = 0$$



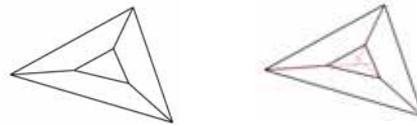
$$a_j x_i + b_j y_i + z_i + c_j > 0$$

$$Bw > 0$$



**Theorem 1.** The picture represents a polyhedral scene if and only if  $Aw = 0$  and  $Bw > 0$  has solutions.

This theorem is too strict because the next picture is judged incorrect.



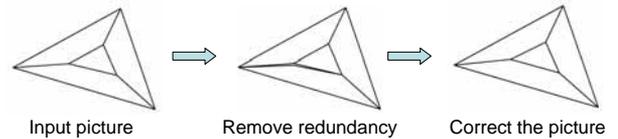
### 2.5 Robust and Flexible Judgment

The overstrictness comes from redundancy of the system equations.

**Theorem 2.** The system of equations is non-redundant if and only if the following inequality is hold for any subset with  $|F| \geq 2$  :

$$|V| + 3|F| \geq |R| + 4,$$

where  $V$  represents the set of vertices,  $F$  the set of faces, and  $R$  the set of equations.



## 3. Realization of "Impossible Objects"



## 4. Invention of "Impossible Motions"

