

Ressecção – Método paramétrico

Uma imagem com POE aproximado

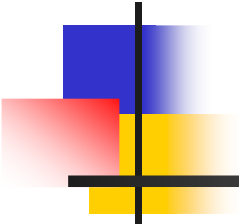
$$(X_0, Y_0, Z_0, \omega, \varphi, \kappa) = (2400\text{m}, 4200\text{m}, 2800\text{m}, 0^\circ, 0^\circ, 30^\circ)$$

foi tomada com uma câmara calibrada com POI $(x_0; y_0; f) = (0\text{mm}; 0\text{mm}; 153,010\text{mm})$

A partir da observação de fotocoordenadas (x,y) , e de coordenadas geodésicas locais (X,Y,Z) de sete pontos, conforme tabela abaixo, calcule os parâmetros de orientação exterior ajustados. Considere (x,y) como observações e (X,Y,Z) como valores fixos isentos de erros.

$$\sigma_x = \sigma_y = 0,40\text{mm}$$

Ponto	Fotocoordenadas (em mm)		Coordenadas Geodésicas Locais (em m)		
	x	y	X	Y	Z
1	57,880	3,726	3027,941	4629,186	920,184
2	76,097	48,110	2953,797	5222,251	903,042
3	-15,803	58,601	1903,811	4765,178	905,396
4	-14,876	86,594	1730,967	5061,563	911,622
5	-53,442	-28,298	2039,821	3603,992	918,265
6	-104,090	6,251	1298,400	3665,744	935,397
7	17,817	-77,461	3102,065	3517,488	915,447



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1) Modelo funcional: $L_a = F(X_a)$ $\rightarrow$ Paramétrico

$$\begin{cases} x = -f \frac{m_{11}(X - X_0) + m_{12}(Y - Y_0) + m_{13}(Z - Z_0)}{m_{31}(X - X_0) + m_{32}(Y - Y_0) + m_{33}(Z - Z_0)} = -f \frac{Q_X}{Q_Z} \\ y = -f \frac{m_{21}(X - X_0) + m_{22}(Y - Y_0) + m_{23}(Z - Z_0)}{m_{31}(X - X_0) + m_{32}(Y - Y_0) + m_{33}(Z - Z_0)} = -f \frac{Q_Y}{Q_Z} \end{cases}$$

$$M_{\kappa\varphi\omega} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi \cos \kappa & \cos \omega \sin \kappa + \sin \omega \sin \varphi \cos \kappa & \sin \omega \sin \kappa - \cos \omega \sin \varphi \cos \kappa \\ -\cos \varphi \sin \kappa & \cos \omega \cos \kappa - \sin \omega \sin \varphi \sin \kappa & \sin \omega \cos \kappa + \cos \omega \sin \varphi \sin \kappa \\ \sin \varphi & -\sin \omega \cos \varphi & \cos \omega \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix}$$

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Derivadas para matriz Jacobiana

$$\frac{\partial F_X}{\partial X_0} = -f \frac{(Q_Z)(-m_{11}) - (Q_X)(-m_{31})}{(Q_Z)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_X}{\partial Y_0} = -f \frac{(Q_Z)(-m_{12}) - (Q_X)(-m_{32})}{(Q_Z)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_X}{\partial Z_0} = -f \frac{(Q_Z)(-m_{13}) - (Q_X)(-m_{33})}{(Q_Z)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_X}{\partial \omega} = -f \frac{(Q_Z)((Y - Y_0)(-m_{13}) + (Z - Z_0)(m_{12})) - (Q_X)((Y - Y_0)(-m_{33}) + (Z - Z_0)(m_{32}))}{(Q_Z)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F_X}{\partial \varphi} = & -f \frac{Q_Z((X - X_0)(-\sin \varphi \cos \kappa) + (Y - Y_0)(\sin \omega \cos \varphi \cos \kappa) + (Z - Z_0)(-\cos \omega \cos \varphi \cos \kappa))}{(Q_Z)^2} \\ & + f \frac{Q_X((X - X_0)(\cos \varphi) + (Y - Y_0)(\sin \omega \sin \varphi) + (Z - Z_0)(-\cos \omega \sin \varphi))}{(Q_Z)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_X}{\partial \kappa} = -f \frac{(Q_Z)((X - X_0)(-\cos \varphi \sin \kappa) + (Y - Y_0)(m_{22}) + (Z - Z_0)(m_{23}))}{(Q_Z)^2}$$

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Derivadas para matriz Jacobiana

$$\frac{\partial Fy}{\partial X_0} = -f \frac{(Q_Z)(-m_{21}) - (Q_Y)(-m_{31})}{(Q_Z)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial Fy}{\partial Y_0} = -f \frac{(Q_Z)(-m_{22}) - (Q_Y)(-m_{32})}{(Q_Z)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial Fy}{\partial Z_0} = -f \frac{(Q_Z)(-m_{23}) - (Q_Y)(-m_{33})}{(Q_Z)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial Fy}{\partial \omega} = -f \frac{(Q_Z)((Y - Y_0)(-m_{23}) + (Z - Z_0)(m_{22})) - (Q_Y)((Y - Y_0)(-m_{33}) + (Z - Z_0)(m_{32}))}{(Q_Z)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial Fy}{\partial \varphi} = & -f \frac{Q_Z((X - X_0)(\sin \varphi \sin \kappa) + (Y - Y_0)(-\sin \omega \cos \varphi \sin \kappa) + (Z - Z_0)(\cos \omega \cos \varphi \sin \kappa))}{(Q_Z)^2} \\ & + f \frac{Q_Y((X - X_0)(\cos \varphi) + (Y - Y_0)(\sin \omega \sin \varphi) + (Z - Z_0)(-\cos \omega \sin \varphi))}{(Q_Z)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial Fy}{\partial \kappa} = -f \frac{(Q_Z)((X - X_0)(-\cos \varphi \cos \kappa) + (Y - Y_0)(-m_{12}) + (Z - Z_0)(-m_{13}))}{(Q_Z)^2}$$