



1. Calibrate Camera. 2 hrs. Using the “Calibrate Camera by ChatGPT” program shown in class, calibrate your laptop or mobile phone camera to find its intrinsic parameters using 10-15 checkerboard images. Make sure you are not using mirror images. If the processing is slow, it may help to reduce the size of each image to a width of around 1,000.
 - 1.1. 10 points. Report the f_x , f_y , c_x , c_y , and lens distortion (k_1 , k_2 , k_3 , p_1 , p_2) parameters found using `left###.jpg`, `frame-###.png`, and your camera's images.
 - 1.2. 10 points. Show the Original and Undistorted image for *one* of your checkerboard images. Draw straight lines across the original image and undistorted image to see if the distortion has improved.
2. Using the Regression on diabetes data example:
 - 2.1. 5 points. 1 hr. Is age highly correlated with total cholesterol / HDL (column ‘S4’)?
 - 2.2. 5 points. 0.5 hr. Is blood pressure highly correlated with total cholesterol / HDL (column ‘S4’)?
 - 2.3. 15 points (4+3+3+5). 1 hr. Report Linear fit results for $y = ax + b$ where x is the blood sugar level
 - i. Linear fit coefficients and intercept of the training data
 - ii. What is the R^2 for the training data?
 - iii. What is the R^2 for the prediction of y based on blood sugar level for the test data?
 - iv. Show a scatter plot of the train set (x , y) as blue circles and predicted (x , y) as green circles. Also show the best fit line in red.
3. 2 hrs. Use the data provided in the shared file `gasoline_use.txt` to:
 - 3.1. 10 points. Show the equation found by fitting the training data:
$$y = f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = a_0 + a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3 + a_4x_4$$
 - 3.2. 5 points. What is the R^2 for the prediction of y ? Use testing data.
 - 3.3. 5 points. What would happen to gasoline consumption if taxes are increased by \$2.00? Use training data.