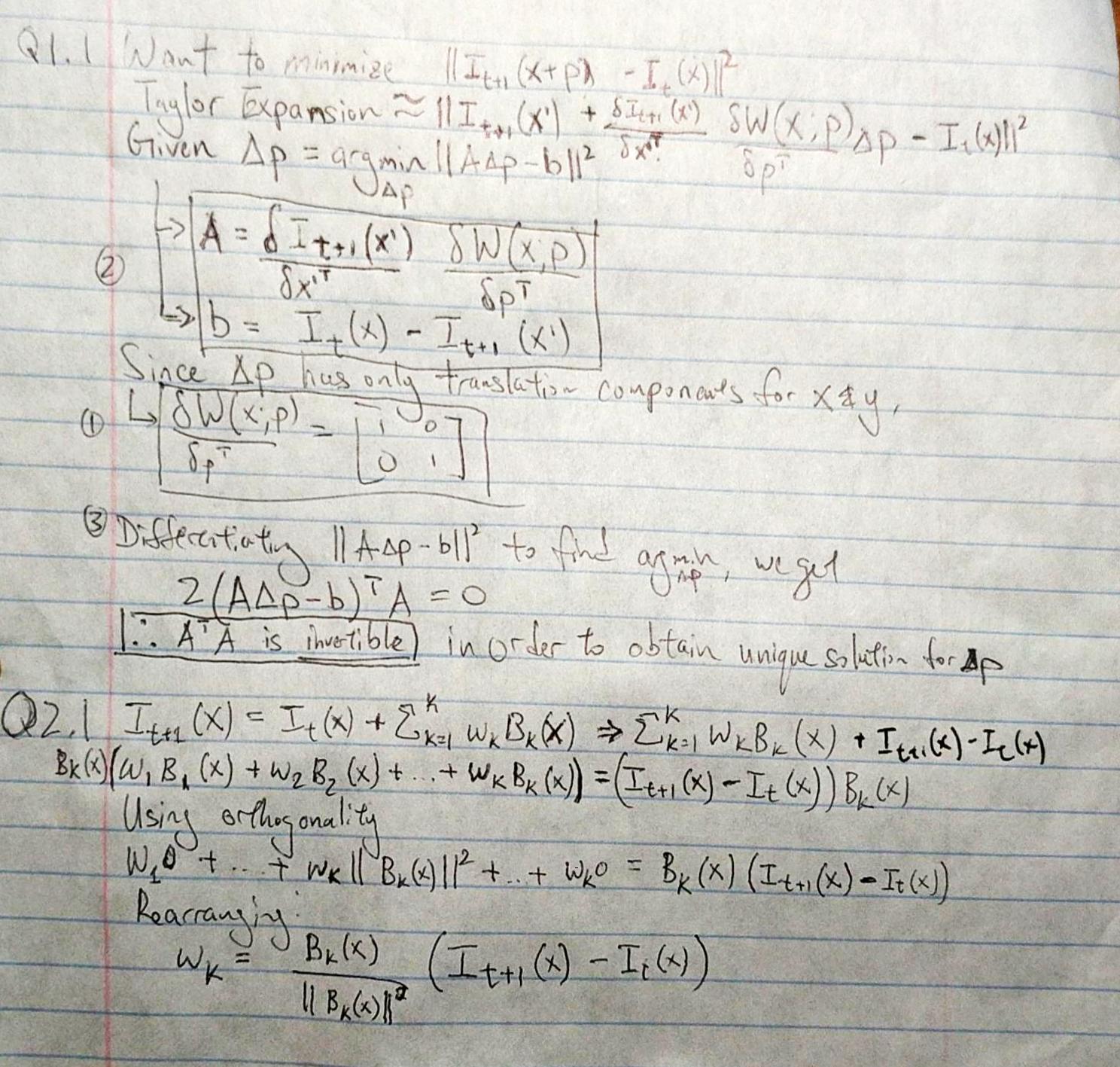
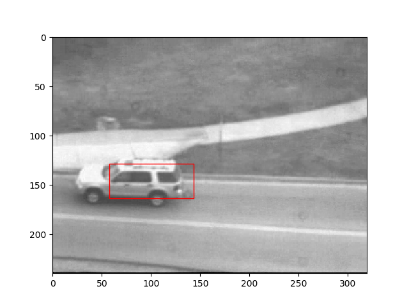
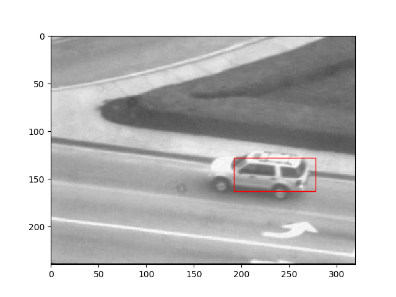
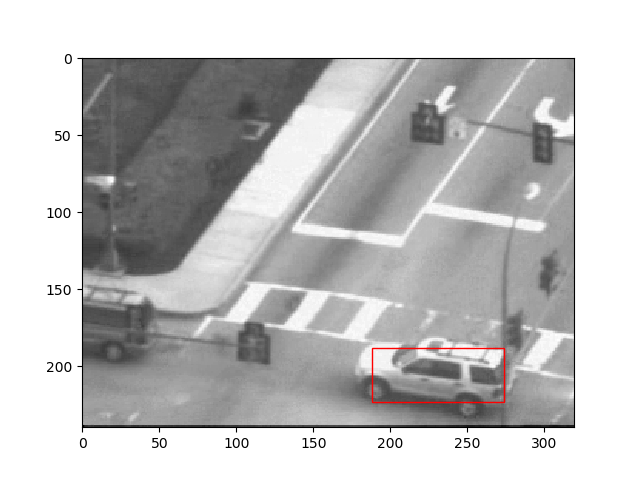
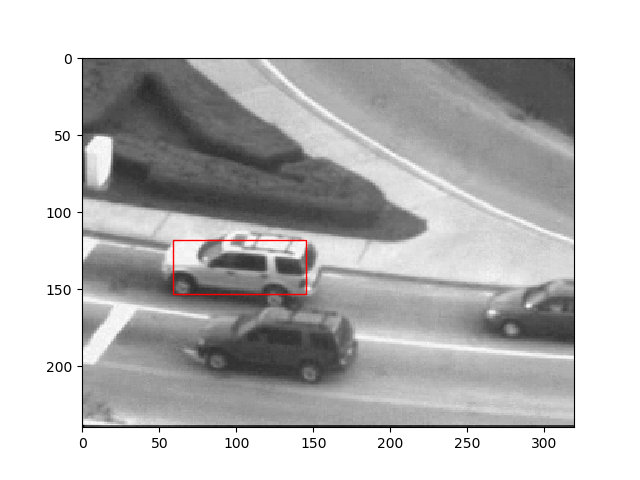
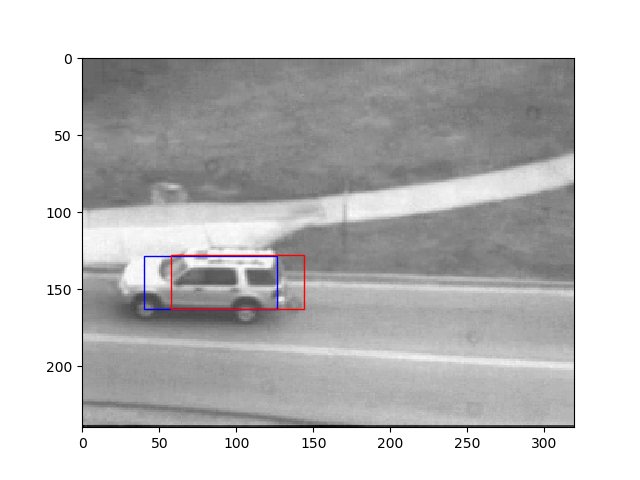
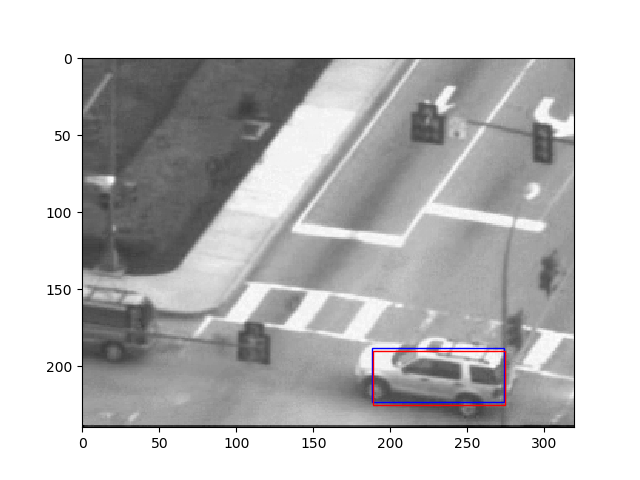
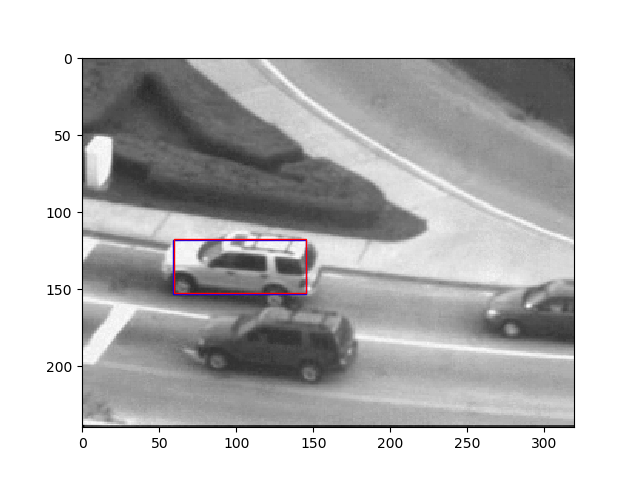
Q1.1



Q1.3



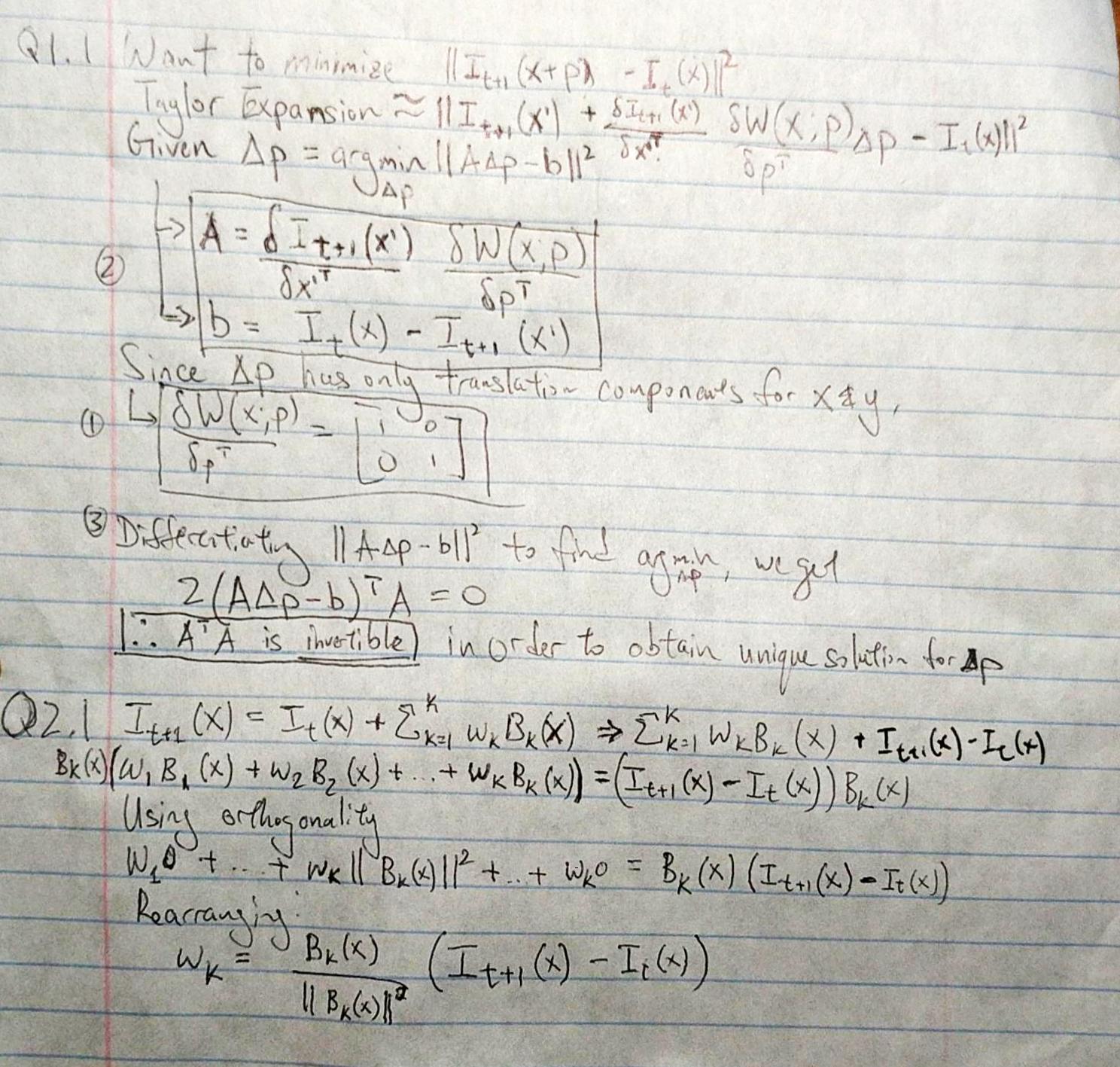
Q1.4



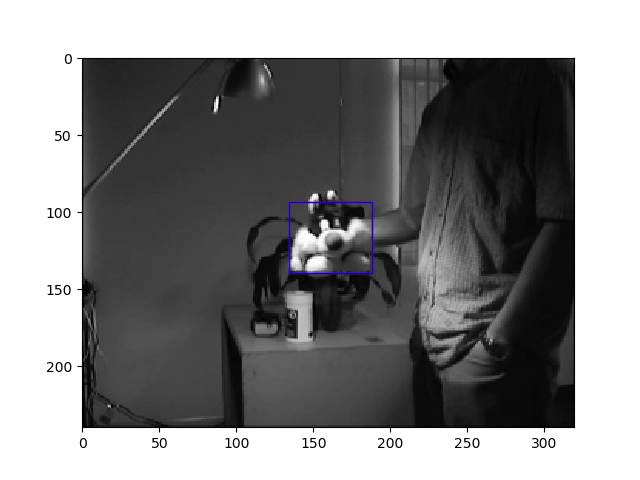
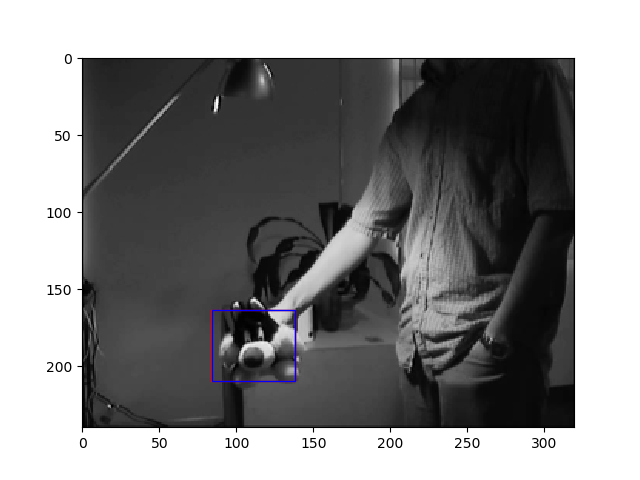
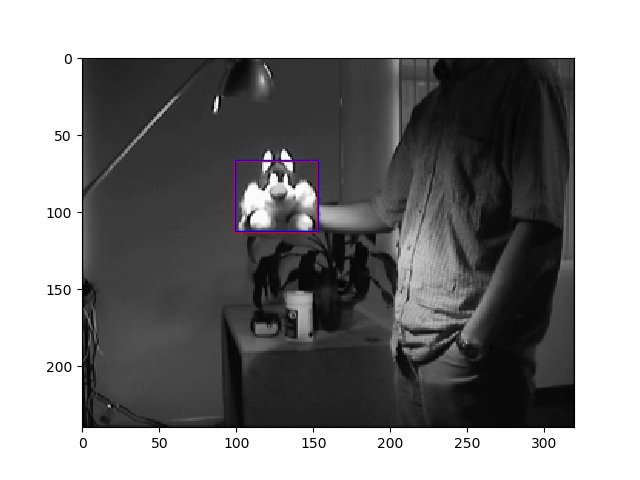
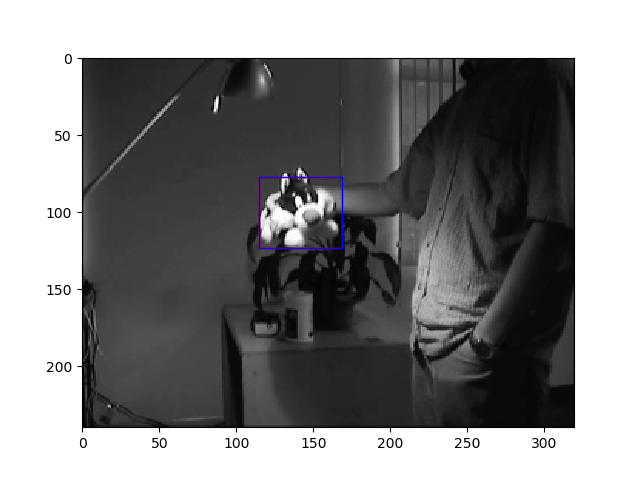
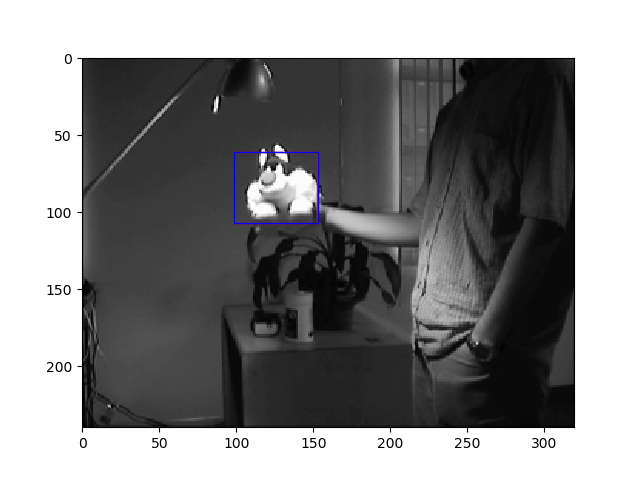
Blue: With Template Correction

Red: Without Template Correction

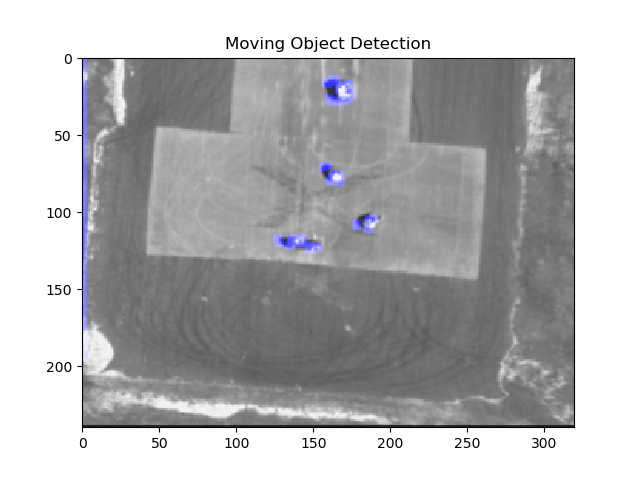
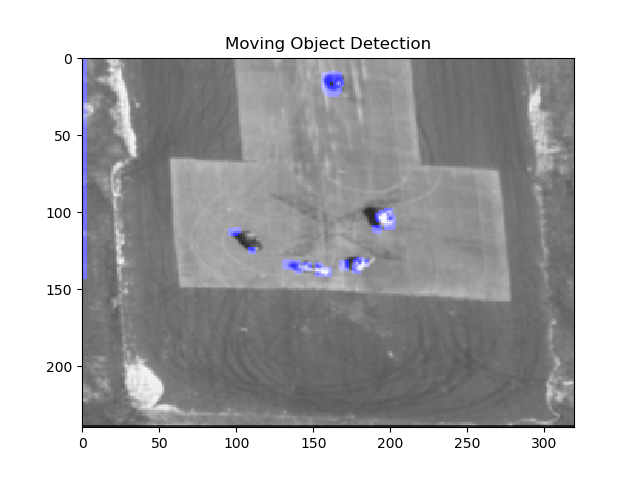
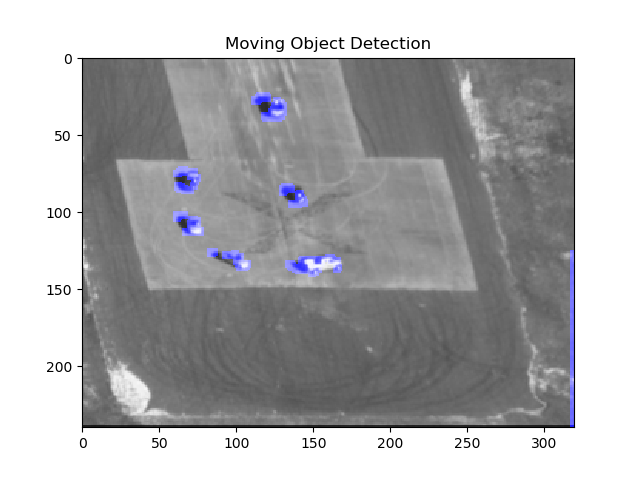
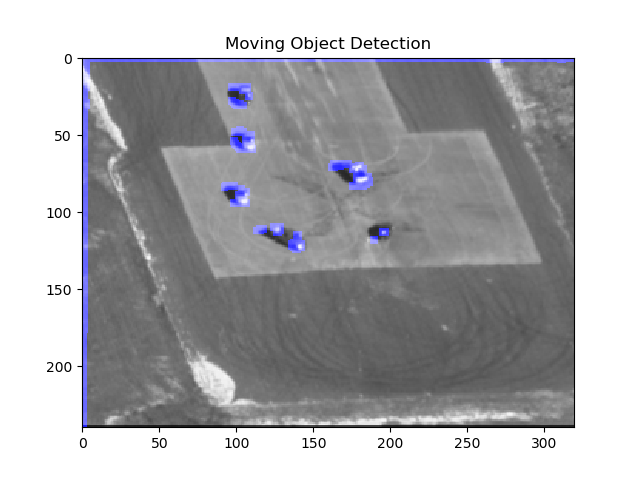
Q 2.1



Q 2.3



Q 3.3



Q 4.1

The inverse compositional approach is more computationally efficient because it precomputes A and (ATA)-1AT for use until delta p converges, but for the classical approach, you need to calculate A every iteration, which is computationally more intensive.