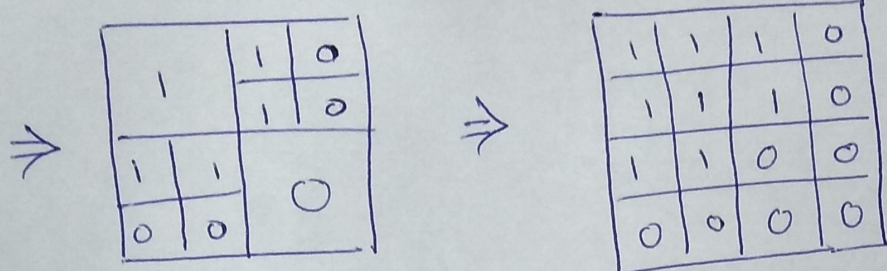
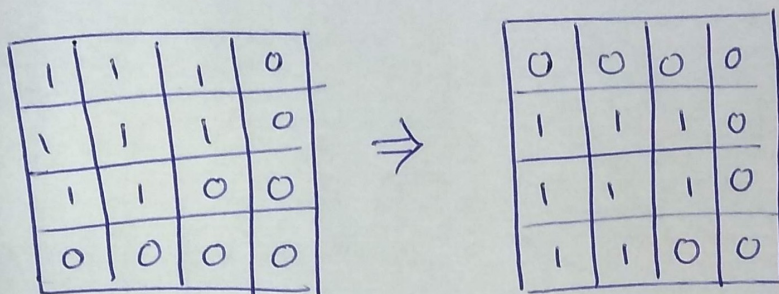


Q2) a) 1 (1001) 0 (1100)



b) shift down;



quad tree ⇒ (0011)(0001)(1000) 1

c) No,

example :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

quadtree : 1 0 0 0

No. of 0s = 3

No. of 1s = 1

shift Down;

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

quadtree : (0011) 0 0 (1100)

No. of 0s = 6

No. of 1s = 4

2. Question 2.

Answer:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{x}_1^1 - \vec{x}_0^1 &= R\vec{x}_1^0 + \vec{T} - (R\vec{x}_0^0 + \vec{T}) \\ &= R(\vec{x}_1^0 - \vec{x}_0^0) \\ \|\vec{x}_1^1 - \vec{x}_0^1\|^2 &= (\vec{x}_1^1 - \vec{x}_0^1)(\vec{x}_1^1 - \vec{x}_0^1)^T \\ &= (R(\vec{x}_1^0 - \vec{x}_0^0))^T (R(\vec{x}_1^0 - \vec{x}_0^0)) \\ &= (\vec{x}_1^0 - \vec{x}_0^0)^T R^T R (\vec{x}_1^0 - \vec{x}_0^0) \\ &= (\vec{x}_1^0 - \vec{x}_0^0)^T (R^T R) (\vec{x}_1^0 - \vec{x}_0^0) \\ &= (\vec{x}_1^0 - \vec{x}_0^0)^T (\vec{x}_1^0 - \vec{x}_0^0) \\ &= \|\vec{x}_1^0 - \vec{x}_0^0\|^2\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $\|\vec{x}_1^1 - \vec{x}_0^1\| = \|\vec{x}_1^0 - \vec{x}_0^0\|$.

4. There are several ways, the final region will be like the following.
Any reasonable answer is accepted.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 3 |

Once you get the image, you can get vertices, the intersection point of more than 2 edges. So 6 vertices

5.
$$E = \sum_i \left\| \vec{x}_i' - (SR\vec{x}_i^o - \vec{T}) \right\|^2$$