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```
points_3d = [2,2,2; -2,2,2; -2,2,-2; 2,2,-2; 2,-2,2; -2,-2,2;
            -2,-2,-2; 2,-2,-2];
points_2d = [422,323; 178,323; 118,483; 482,483; 438,73; 162,73;
            78,117; 522,117];
```

```
%Question 1
% We draw the image points using small circles corresponding
% to each image point.
plot(points_2d(:,1),points_2d(:,2),'o')
title("Camera image points >> ")
```

```
%Question 2
% We write a matlab function that takes the arguments as the
% homogenous
% coordinates of the cube and corresponding homogenous coordinates of
% its
% image and returns the matrix P.
p = P_matrix(points_3d, points_2d);
```

```
%Question 3
%We display the matrix P obtained from the above function.
disp("Matrix P");
disp(p);
```

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%Question 4
% Now we need to solve the system  $pm = 0$ .
% We first take the singular value decomposition of the matrix P.
% The last column vector V obtained will be the 12 elements in row
% order of
% the projection matrix that transformed the cube corner coordinates
% into
% their images.
% We now print the obtained matrix M.
[U,sigma,V_transpose] = svd(p);

M(1,1:4) = V_transpose(1:4,end)';
M(2,1:4) = V_transpose(5:8,end)';
M(3,1:4) = V_transpose(9:12,end)';
```

```
disp("Matrix M");
disp(M);
```

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%Question 5
% Now we need to obtain a translation vector which is a null vector of
% M.
% We first find the SVD of M.
% The 4 elements of the last column of V are the homogeneous
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% coordinates of the position of the camera center of projection in
the
% frame of reference of the cube.
[U,sigma,V_transpose] = svd(M);
%M.t = 0, where t = [X_c, Y_c, Z_c, 1]
t = V_transpose(:,end)'/V_transpose(end,end)';
disp("Translation vector: t");
disp(t);

%Question 6
% So now we consider a 3x3 matrix M', which is composed of the first 3
% columns of matrix M.

%Extracts the first 3 columns of M into M'
M_new = M(1:3,1:3);
%Rescale the elements of M' so that the element m_(3,3) becomes equal
to 1.
M_new = M_new/M_new(end,end);
% Print matrix M( M_new)
disp("M'")
disp(M_new)

%Question 7
% We now need to do the RQ factorization of M'
cos_x = M_new(3,3)/sqrt(M_new(3,3)^2 + M_new(3,2)^2);
sin_x = -M_new(3,2)/sqrt(M_new(3,3)^2 + M_new(3,2)^2);

%Take the inverse cosine to get theta_x
theta_x = asin(sin_x);

R_x = [1,0,0; 0, cos_x, -sin_x; 0, sin_x, cos_x];

% Now once we hve the R_x matrix, we can useit to compute matrix N.
% Using N = M' * R_x.
N = M_new*R_x;

%We now print the rotation matrix R_x, theta_x and the matrix N.
disp("R_x = ")
disp(R_x)
disp("theta_x = ")
disp(theta_x)
disp("Matrix N")
disp(N)

%Question 8
% We now compute the rotation matrix R_z using the cosine and sine
form.
cos_z = N(2,2)/sqrt(N(2,1)^2 + N(2,2)^2);
sin_z = -N(2,1)/sqrt(N(2,1)^2 + N(2,2)^2);
% Take the inverse sine to get theta_z
theta_z = asin(sin_z);

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R_z = [cos_z,-sin_z,0;sin_z,cos_z,0;0,0,1];

%Display the value of theta_z which is very small
disp("theta_z = ")
disp(theta_z)

%Question 9
% R = R_1*R_2*R_3
R = R_x*eye(3)*R_z;
K = M_new * R;

%Rescale so that its element K_(3,3) is set to 1.
K = K/K(3,3);
disp("Matrix K")
disp(K)

%u0 and v0 are the pixel coordinates of the camera center.
u0 = K(1,3);
v0 = K(2,3);
%We can compute the focal length as an average of K(1,1) and K(2,2)
f = (K(1,1)+K(2,2))/2;
disp("Focal length of camera in pixels = ")
disp(f)
disp("Pixel coordinates of Image center = ")
disp([u0,v0])

```

Matrix P

Columns 1 through 6

	2	2	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	2
2	-2	2	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	-2
2	-2	2	-2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	-2
2	2	2	-2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	2
2	2	-2	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	2
-2	-2	-2	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	-2

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	-2	-2	-2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	-2
-2	2	-2	-2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	2
-2					

Columns 7 through 12

	0	0	844	844	844
422	2	1	646	646	646
323	0	0	-356	356	356
178	2	1	-646	646	646
323	0	0	-236	236	-236
118	-2	1	-966	966	-966
483	0	0	964	964	-964
482	-2	1	966	966	-966
483	0	0	876	-876	876
438	2	1	146	-146	146
73	0	0	-324	-324	324
162	2	1	-146	-146	146
73	0	0	-156	-156	-156
78	-2	1	-234	-234	-234
117	0	0	1044	-1044	-1044
522	-2	1	234	-234	-234
117					

Matrix  $M$

-0.1925	-0.0283	-0.0786	-0.7346
-0.0000	-0.2044	-0.0001	-0.6120
0.0000	0.0001	0.0003	0.0024

Translation vector:  $t$

-0.0000	-2.9912	-8.2695	1.0000
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$M'$

-734.6289	-107.8955	-299.9999
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```

-0.0009 -780.1442 -0.2641
0.0000 0.3597 1.0000

R_x =
1.0000 0 0
0 0.9410 0.3384
0 -0.3384 0.9410

theta_x =
-0.3452

Matrix N
-734.6289 0.0000 -318.8125
-0.0009 -734.0199 -264.2723
0.0000 0 1.0627

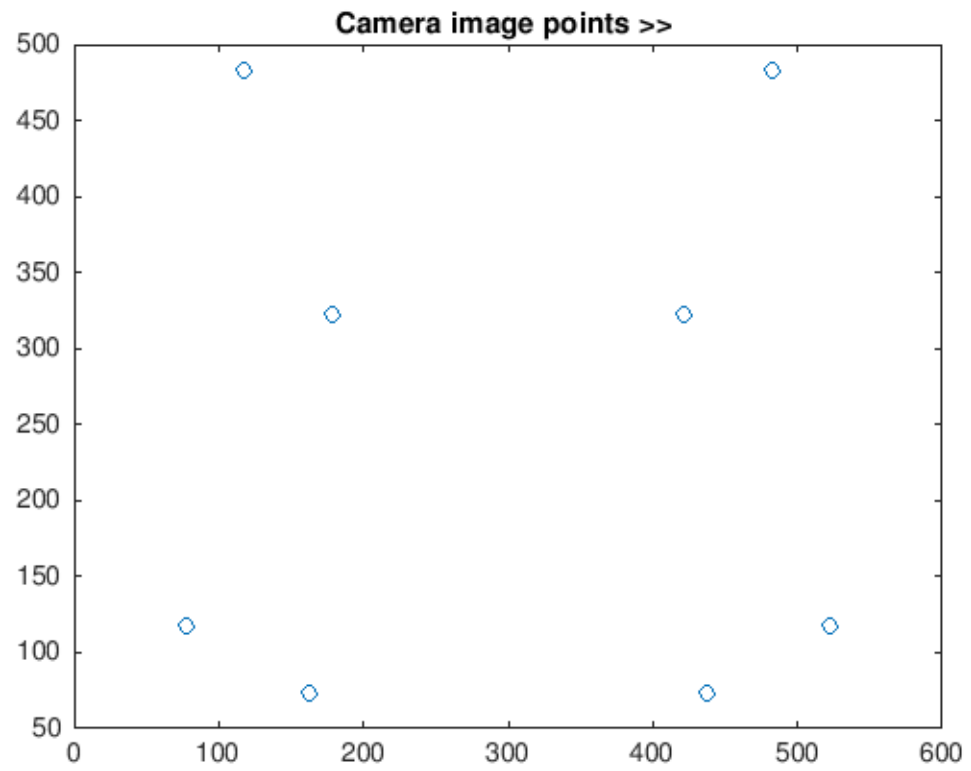
theta_z =
1.2602e-06

Matrix K
691.2797 0.0009 -299.9999
0.0000 690.7067 -248.6780
-0.0000 -0.0000 1.0000

Focal length of camera in pixels =
690.9932

Pixel coordinates of Image center =
-299.9999 -248.6780

```



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