Part I
1) c. an M-estimator
2) c. bias and gain
3) b. multiplication
4) c. radial distortion
5) d. vanishing
6) d. full 360° panorama
7) b. radial distortions

Part II
1) warped coordinates: x' = 1.25, y' = 0.76
   scale factor: s = f = 1
   formula for projecting from warped coordinates to initial coordinates:
   x' = x/s, y' = y/s
   since s = 1, x = x' . s = 1.25 . 1 = 1.25
                y = y' . s = 0.76 . 1 = 0.76
   therefore, the initial coordinates are: (x, y) = (1.25,0.76)

2) K-means clustering iteratively assigns points to clusters and updates the centroids until convergence. While it may not always reach a global minimum of the objective function, it always reaches a local minimum due to cluster Assignment Step: In each iteration, data points are assigned to the nearest centroid. This step always decreases the objective function. Hence, it will eventually converge to a configuration where neither reassigning points to clusters nor updating centroids can further reduce the objective function. At this point, the algorithm is stuck at a local minimum.

3) Cutting the first and last few pixels from the line point list when performing incremental line fitting improves stability because the first and last few pixels in a list may belong to corner regions rather than the line itself. Including corner pixels may cause overfitting, where the line is fit to accommodate corner-related distortions, leading to poor results. Excluding the first and last pixels ensures the line is fit to the more stable