

1.

sensor width $w = 1280/15$ mm

sensor height $h = 1024/15$ mm

for $f = 50$ mm

horizontal FOV $= 2 * \text{atan}(w/2f) = 80.95$

vertical FOV $= 2 * \text{atan}(h/2f) = 68.64$

for $f = 100$ mm

horizontal FOV $= 2 * \text{atan}(w/2f') = 46.21$

vertical FOV $= 2 * \text{atan}(h/2f') = 37.69$

FOV decreases almost by half

2.

$R = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$t = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

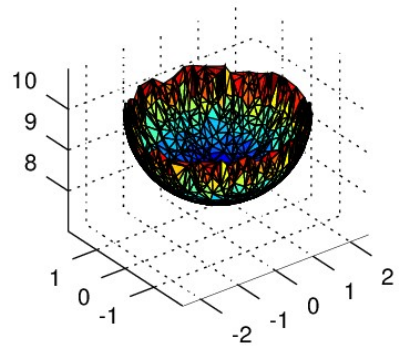
$p = (R' * t) * R * \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

The point p will be at $(2, 2, -4)$

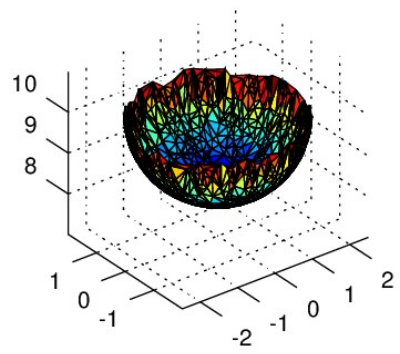
3

Correct focal length

original shape

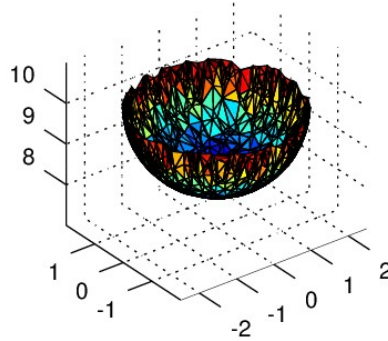


recovered shape

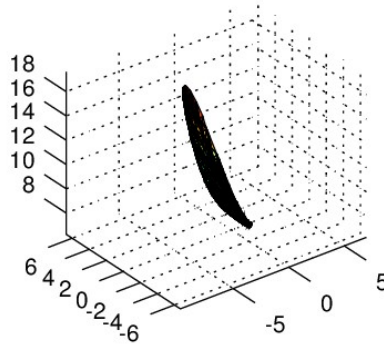


Incorrect focal length

original shape



recovered shape with incorrect focal length



The some parts of the surface is stretched long the z axis. The reason is the image in the left camera looks “closer” because of the enlarged focal length. After scaling by $1/f$, the disparity between two images is less than expected, which corresponds to further z value. The error should be less than 1% for more complicated depth function like face.