```
%=======
% Name:
                    hw3_2.m
                   Kairi Kozuma
% Author:
% Transformation matrix
 \begin{array}{l} \text{RWR} = [0.994521895368273, -0.016351854232753, 0.103241544429788; 0.073912785203567, 0.808411029059454, -0.583959337863936; -0.073912785203567, 0.58839121760] \end{array} 
T_WL = [-8.659258262890683; 2.169872981077807; 4.830127018922193];
T WR = [10.659258262890683; 5.830127018922193; 1.169872981077807];
% Homogenous points in world frame
\ensuremath{\text{\upshape 8}} a) Transformation giving camera's R frame relative to L frame
   G WR = [R WR, T WR; 0, 0, 0, 1];
   G_{WL} = [R_{WL}, T_{WL}; 0, 0, 0, 1];
   G_LW = [R_WL', -R_WL'*T_WL; 0, 0, 0, 1];
   G_LR = G_LW * G_WR;
   fprintf('a) Transformation matrix of R frame relative to L frame:\n');
% b) Coordinates of points given in both frames
   % Convert to camera R frame
   qcR1 = transformToCamera(q_W(1:3,:), R_WR', -R_WR'*T_WR);
   fprintf('b1) Points in camera R frame:\n');
   disp (qcR1(1:3,:));
   % Convert to camera R frame
   qcL1 = transformToCamera(q_W(1:3,:), R_WL', -R_WL'*T_WL);
   fprintf('b2) Points in camera L frame:\n');
   disp (qcL1(1:3,:));
% c) Both cameras have horizontal FOV of 60deg, vertical FOV of 40deg
   Specify if each point is visible by L only, R only, or both
   % Field of view +- the following value
   horiFOV = 30:
   vertFOV = 20:
   % Determine if in field of view
   inViewR = inFOV(qcR1(1:3,:),horiFOV, vertFOV);
   inViewL = inFOV(qcL1(1:3,:),horiFOV, vertFOV);
   inView = inViewR & inViewL:
   fprintf('b) Points in both fields of view:\n');
   count = 0;
   for n = 1:length(inView)
       if (inView(n))
          fprintf('Point q%d in field of view\n', n);
          count = count + 1;
       end
   end
   if (count == 0)
      fprintf('\tNo points in field of view\n\n');
          qc = transformToCamera(pw, R_CW, T_CW)
  INPUTS:
             - point in 3 dimension, world frame
   wq
    R CW
             - rotation matrix
             - translation vector
    T_CW
  OUTPUTS:
                 - point in 3 dimensions, camera frame
       ----- transformToCamera ------ transformToCamera
function [pc] = transformToCamera(pw, R_CW, T_CW)
transformMatrix = [R_CW,T_CW;0,0,0,1];
dim = size(pw);
lastRow = ones([1,dim(2)]);
qw = [pw; lastRow];
pc = transformMatrix * qw;
```

```
inView = inFOV(pc, horiFOV, vertFOV)
  INPUTS:
               - point in 3 dimensions, camera frame
   pc
              - horizontal field of view, +- value
    horiFOV
              - vertical field of view, +- value
    vertFOV
% OUTPUTS:
   inView
                      - boolean vector of whether points are in FOV
function [inView] = inFOV(pc, horiFOV, vertFOV)
angleY = (180 / pi) * atan2(pc(2,:), pc(3,:));
angleX = (180 / pi) * atan2(pc(1,:), pc(3,:));
angles = [angleX; angleY];
inHoriView = (angles(1,:) \geq= -horiFOV & angles(1,:) \leq= horiFOV);
inVertView = (angles(2,:) >= -vertFOV & angles(2,:) <= vertFOV);</pre>
inView = inHoriView & inVertView;
a) Transformation matrix of R frame relative to L frame:
   0.9511 0.0483 -0.3052 19.7538
-0.0483 0.9988 0.0076 -0.4894
   -0.0483
            0.0076
   0.3052
                      0.9523 3.0902
0 1.0000
bl) Points in camera R frame:
  1.6779 64.8414 16.2377
-14.7842 -19.1081 -14.7242
33.2257 27.5286 58.6121
```

Published with MATLAB® R2016b

b2) Points in camera L frame: 10.4940 72.0958 16.5958 -15.0858 -22.5009 -15.5377 35.1298 48.9503 63.7484

b) Points in both fields of view: Point q3 in field of view

======= inFOV ===