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%_____
% Name:
                     hw3_3.m
% Author:
                    Kairi Kozuma
% Transformation matrix
p1_C = [24; -9.5000000000000; 25];
p2_W = [12.8926822012171;-78.3963768496259;10.5141258557173];
psi = [250,0,240;0,250,320;0,0,1];
r3 = [251;57];
\ensuremath{\mathtt{\$}} a) Give the ray (in camera units/pixels) that the point
    pC1 = (24.0000, ?9.5000, 25.0000)T lies on.
    Also give it as a ray with the last element normalized
    (this would be the actual pixel location in the image that the point
    projects to, modulo the quantization).
   ray1 = psi * p1_C;
   ray1normalized = ray1(1:2) / ray1(3);
   fprintf('a1) Ray 1:\n');
   disp(ray1);
   fprintf('a2) Ray 1 normalized:\n');
   disp(raylnormalized);
% b) Give the ray (in camera units/pixels) that the point
   pW2 = (12.8927, ?78.3964, 10.5141)T lies on.
   Please take care that this point is in world coordinates.
   R_WC = gWC(1:3,1:3);
   T_WC = gWC(1:3,4);
   gCW = [R_WC', -R_WC'*T_WC; 0, 0, 0, 1];
   gCWp2 = (gCW * [p2_W;1]);
   ray2 = psi * gCWp2(1:3,:);
   fprintf('b1) Ray 2:\n');
   disp(ceil(ray2));
   ray2normalized = ray2(1:2) / ray2(3);
   fprintf('b2) Ray 2 normalized:\n');
   disp(ceil(ray2normalized));
\mbox{\ensuremath{\$}} c) Give the ray (in world units) that the image point
    ?r3 = (251.0000, 57.0000)T maps to when back-projecting the pixel
    back out into the world. Back-projection is the partial inversion
    process discussed in class that maps the 2D image point back out
    to a 3D ray. Let the ray be given in camera frame coordinates.
   q3_W = gWC * [inv(psi) * [r3;1];1];
   p3_W = q3_W(1:3,:);
   fprintf('c) Back projection of ray 3:\n');
   disp(p3_W);
   % Check that it projects to same ray
   gCWp3 = (gCW * [p3_W;1]);
   r3check = psi * gCWp3(1:3,:) / gCWp3(3,1);
a1) Ray 1:
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```
12000
5625
25

a2) Ray 1 normalized:
480
225

b1) Ray 2:
26226
5964
41

b2) Ray 2 normalized:
652
149

c) Back projection of ray 3:
3.9632
2.2364
3.2346
```

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