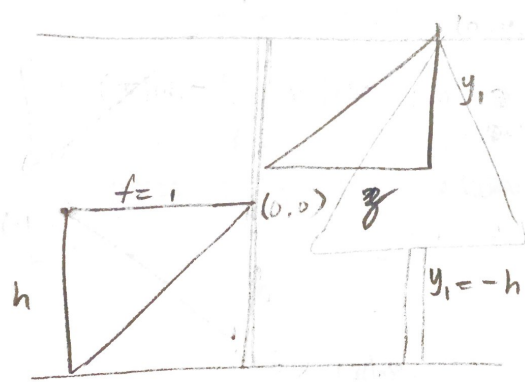


Q1

Diagram illustrating a thin lens system. The lens is represented by a vertical line with focal length $f = 1$. The object (a tree) is placed to the right of the lens. The image (a tree) is formed to the left of the lens. The optical axis is horizontal. The height of the object is labeled h . The image plane is indicated by a vertical line to the left of the lens.

$$\begin{aligned} B &= (0, y_1) \\ \text{Bottom} \\ T &= (0, y_2) \\ \text{Top} \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} K \text{ (camera matrix)} \\ \Rightarrow f = 1 \\ \Rightarrow (u_0, v_0) = (0, 0) \end{aligned} \quad \begin{bmatrix} f & 0 & u_0 \\ 0 & f & v_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$


Similar
through
AAA similarity

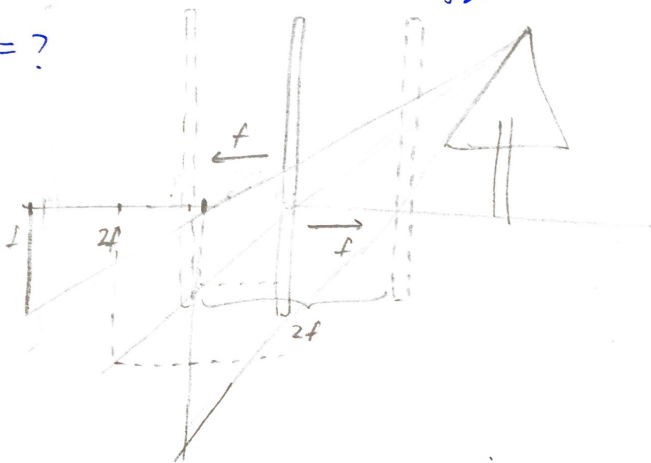
$$\Rightarrow \frac{h}{y_1} = \frac{f}{z} \Rightarrow z = \frac{f y_1}{h} = \frac{y_1}{n}$$

(a) $B' = ?$ new coordinates for top & bottom
 $T' = ?$ of tree projected on the image plane

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{f}{2T} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

(b) How much to move projection center so that bottom & top of the tree appear at original coordinates $B = (0, y_1)$ $T = (0, y_2)$
 ** Keeping distance between the projection center & image plane constant **

$z_0 = ?$



Ans Move the projection center by $f (=1)$ to the left (i.e. away from the tree)

Due to similar triangles, this will reduce the image projection height by a factor of 2

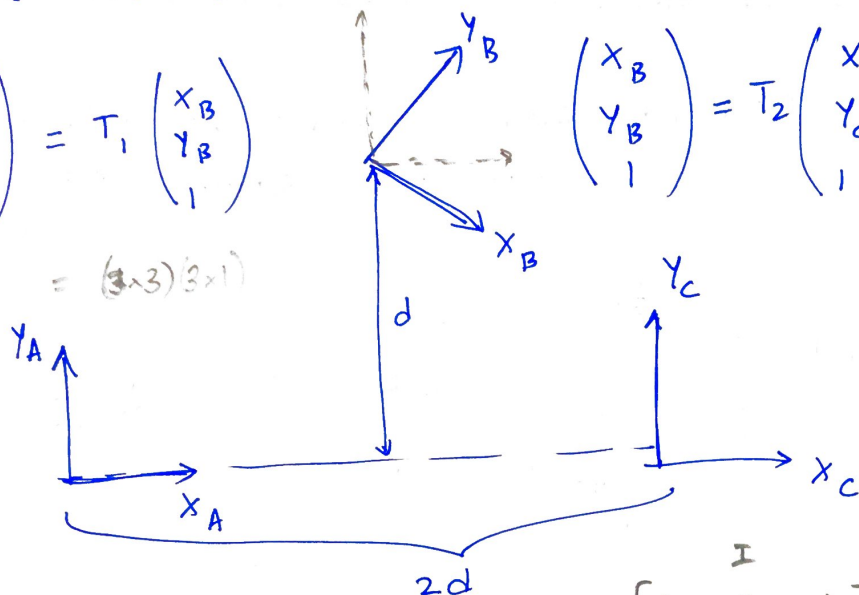
$\Rightarrow B = (0, y_1)$ & $T = (0, y_2)$ again

3) $T_1 = ?$ $T_2 = ?$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_A \\ y_A \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = T_1 \begin{pmatrix} x_B \\ y_B \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_B \\ y_B \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = T_2 \begin{pmatrix} x_C \\ y_C \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$3 \times 1 = (3 \times 3)(3 \times 1)$



$T_1 \Rightarrow$ - shifted right by d
 - shifted up by d
 - rotated clockwise by 45° (about Z axis)

$$T_1 = \underline{T} \underline{R} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & d \\ 0 & 1 & d \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(-\frac{\pi}{4}) & -\sin(-\frac{\pi}{4}) & 0 \\ \sin(-\frac{\pi}{4}) & \cos(-\frac{\pi}{4}) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(-45° about Z)

$T_2 = \underline{T} \underline{R}$

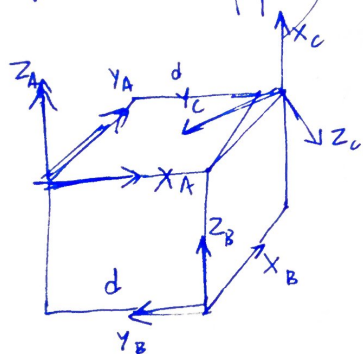
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -d \\ 0 & 1 & -d \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}) & \sin(\frac{\pi}{4}) & 0 \\ \sin(\frac{\pi}{4}) & \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

4)

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_A \\ y_A \\ z_A \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} x_B \\ y_B \\ z_B \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_C \\ y_C \\ z_C \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = B \begin{pmatrix} x_A \\ y_A \\ z_A \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_C \\ y_C \\ z_C \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = C \begin{pmatrix} x_B \\ y_B \\ z_B \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



A =

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & d \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -d \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\pi/2) & -\sin(\pi/2) & 0 & 0 \\ \sin(\pi/2) & \cos(\pi/2) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = TR_{z, 90^\circ}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & d \sin(\pi/4) \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & d \cos(\pi/4) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(135^\circ) & -\sin(135^\circ) & 0 \\ 0 & \sin(135^\circ) & \cos(135^\circ) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\pi/2) & 0 & -\sin(\pi/2) & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \sin(\pi/2) & 0 & \cos(\pi/2) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

~~B = TR~~

$B = TR_{x, 135} R_{y, 90}$

$$C = TR_{x, 45} R_{y, 90}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -d \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & d \sin(\pi/4) \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & d \cos(\pi/4) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(\pi/4) & \sin(\pi/4) & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin(\pi/4) & \cos(\pi/4) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\pi/2) & 0 & -\sin(\pi/2) & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \sin(\pi/2) & 0 & \cos(\pi/2) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$