

The origin of MATLAB's coordinate system is at the top-left corner of the image. The positive  $x$ -axis goes horizontally right and the positive  $y$ -axis goes vertically down from the origin of MATLAB's coordinate system. This behaviour is quite similar to the provided image as it also has its positive axes going horizontally right and vertically down. Hence, a translation and scaling operation is needed to convert from MATLAB's coordinate system to the coordinate system of the graph. It also means the  $x$  and  $y$  transformations can be calculated independently.

Let's assume the vertical labelled line in graph is  $x = m$  and the horizontal labelled line is  $y = n$ . Now, our points of interest are the end labels of each labelled line and the point of their intersection. The known coordinates of these points are shown in the table 1.

Point	Graph $(x, y)$ coordinates	MATLAB $(x, y)$ coordinates
1	$(m, 640)$	$(143, 1594)$
2	$(m, n)$	$(143, 1520)$
3	$(m, 540)$	$(143, 32)$
4	$(-10, n)$	$(411, 1520)$
5	$(10, n)$	$(730, 1520)$

Table 1: Comparison of graph and MATLAB coordinates for points of interest

Now, assume that we apply a scaling with the scaling factor  $s_x$  and  $s_y$  and then a shift with translation factor  $t_x$  and  $t_y$ . If  $(g_x, g_y)$  are the graph's coordinates and  $(m_x, m_y)$  are MATLAB's coordinates then they can be converted as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} g_x &= m_x \cdot s_x + t_x \\ g_y &= m_y \cdot s_y + t_y \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

Note that the order of scaling and shifting doesn't matter as  $(m + t) \cdot s \equiv m \cdot s + \underbrace{t \cdot s}_t$ . Now to find  $s_x, s_y, t_x, t_y$  from 1, we can rewrite the data as a matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} & 1594 & 1 \\ & 32 & 1 \\ 411 & 1 & \\ 730 & 1 & \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s_x \\ t_x \\ s_y \\ t_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 640 \\ 540 \\ -10 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} \tag{2}$$

Solving this gives

$$\begin{bmatrix} s_x \\ t_x \\ s_y \\ t_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 20/319 \\ -11410/319 \\ 50/781 \\ 420140/781 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

Hence, the equations that convert MATLAB's coordinate system to the coordinate system of the graph is

$$\begin{aligned} g_x &= 20/319 \cdot m_x - 11410/319 \\ g_y &= 50/781 \cdot m_y + 420140/781 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

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A = sym([0 0 1594 1;0 0 32 1; 411 1 0 0; 730 1 0 0]);
A\[640;540;-10;10]
>> ans =
      20/319
 -11410/319
      50/781
 420140/781
```

Note that in the graph image, the labelling on the  $y$ -axis is inconsistent. For example, the label 565 is much closer to the label 560 than the label 555. Due to such inconsistencies, the conversion equation will not be accurate.

To account for this, we can use all the coordinates available to create an overdetermined system of equations and solve for the best fit, i.e., least squares.

The table, its rewritten form and equations are provided below (2, 6)

Graph $(x, y)$ coordinates	MATLAB $(x, y)$ coordinates
$(m, 540)$	$(143, 32)$
$(m, 545)$	$(143, 124)$
$(m, 550)$	$(143, 188)$
$(m, 555)$	$(143, 264)$
$(m, 560)$	$(143, 364)$
$(m, 565)$	$(143, 434)$
$(m, 570)$	$(143, 511)$
$(m, 575)$	$(143, 589)$
$(m, 580)$	$(143, 668)$
$(m, 585)$	$(143, 743)$
$(m, 590)$	$(143, 821)$
$(m, 595)$	$(143, 899)$
$(m, 600)$	$(143, 977)$
$(m, 605)$	$(143, 1054)$
$(m, 610)$	$(143, 1132)$
$(m, 615)$	$(143, 1209)$
$(m, 620)$	$(143, 1286)$
$(m, 625)$	$(143, 1365)$
$(m, 630)$	$(143, 1441)$
$(m, 635)$	$(143, 1516)$
$(m, 640)$	$(143, 1594)$
$(m, n)$	$(143, 1520)$
$(-10, n)$	$(411, 1520)$
$(-5, n)$	$(491, 1520)$
$(0, n)$	$(571, 1520)$
$(5, n)$	$(650, 1520)$
$(10, n)$	$(730, 1520)$

Table 2: Comparison of graph and MATLAB coordinates for points of interest

$$\begin{bmatrix}
32 & 1 \\
124 & 1 \\
188 & 1 \\
264 & 1 \\
364 & 1 \\
434 & 1 \\
511 & 1 \\
589 & 1 \\
668 & 1 \\
743 & 1 \\
821 & 1 \\
899 & 1 \\
977 & 1 \\
1054 & 1 \\
1132 & 1 \\
1209 & 1 \\
1286 & 1 \\
1365 & 1 \\
1441 & 1 \\
1516 & 1 \\
1594 & 1 \\
411 & 1 \\
491 & 1 \\
571 & 1 \\
650 & 1 \\
730 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
s_x \\
t_x \\
s_y \\
t_y
\end{bmatrix}
=
\begin{bmatrix}
540 \\
545 \\
550 \\
555 \\
560 \\
565 \\
570 \\
575 \\
580 \\
585 \\
590 \\
595 \\
600 \\
605 \\
610 \\
615 \\
620 \\
625 \\
630 \\
635 \\
640 \\
-10 \\
-5 \\
0 \\
5 \\
10
\end{bmatrix}
\quad (5)$$

Resultant equations considering the inconsistency with labels is given as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
g_x &= 0.0627 \cdot m_x - 35.7966 \\
g_y &= 0.0642 \cdot m_y + 537.3632
\end{aligned}
\quad (6)$$

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A = [0 0 32 1; 0 0 124 1; 0 0 188 1; 0 0 264 1; 0 0 364 1; 0 0 434 1; 0 0
↪ 511 1; 0 0 589 1; 0 0 668 1; 0 0 743 1; 0 0 821 1; 0 0 899 1; 0 0 977
↪ 1; 0 0 1054 1; 0 0 1132 1; 0 0 1209 1; 0 0 1286 1; 0 0 1365 1; 0 0
↪ 1441 1; 0 0 1516 1; 0 0 1594 1; 411 1 0 0; 491 1 0 0; 571 1 0 0; 650 1
↪ 0 0; 730 1 0 0]
A\[540;545;550;555;560;565;570;575;580;585;590;595;600;605;610;615;620;625;
↪ 630;635;640;-10;-5;0;5;10]
>> ans =
    0.0627
   -35.7966
    0.0642
   537.3632

```