

$$s \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_x & 0 & c_x \\ 0 & f_y & c_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{coordinates relative to} \\ \text{camera focus} \end{array}$$

Let $w = \text{object } z \text{ coordinate rel to camera focus}$

Let $s = z/w = 1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_x & 0 & c_x \\ 0 & f_y & c_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x/w \\ y/w \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_x & 0 \\ 0 & f_y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x/w \\ y/w \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c_x \\ c_y \end{bmatrix}$$

$\underline{a} \qquad \qquad \qquad F \qquad \underline{x} \qquad \qquad \underline{c}$

image coordinates $\underline{a} = F \underline{x} + \underline{c}$

$$F^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/f_x & 0 \\ 0 & 1/f_y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F \underline{x} = \underline{a} - \underline{c}$$

$$\underline{x} = F^{-1} \underline{a} - F^{-1} \underline{c}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x/w \\ y/w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/f_x & \\ & 1/f_y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} c_x/f_x \\ c_y/f_y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d(x/w)}{du} = \frac{1}{f_x}$$

$$\frac{d(y/w)}{dv} = \frac{1}{f_y}$$

$$\text{rayvec factor} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x/w)^2 + (y/w)^2 + 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{a-c_x}{f_x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b-c_y}{f_y}\right)^2 + 1}}$$

$$\text{rayvec} = \begin{bmatrix} x/w \\ y/w \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} * \text{rayvec factor} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{where } \underline{x} \text{ and } \underline{y} \\ \text{are \#s determined} \\ \text{by which pixel (a,b)} \end{array} \right)$$

or in projective (4D) coords

$$\text{rayvec} = \begin{bmatrix} x/w \\ y/w \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} * \text{rayvec factor}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d \text{rayvec factor}}{da} &= -\frac{1}{2} \text{rayvec factor}^3 \cdot 2 \frac{a-c_x}{f_x^2} \\ &= -\frac{\text{rayvec factor}^3 (a-c_x)}{f_x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d \text{rayvec}}{da} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/f_x \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} * \text{rayvec factor} + \begin{bmatrix} x/w \\ y/w \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} * \frac{d \text{rayvec factor}}{da}$$

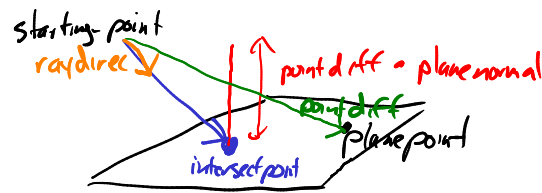
(this is the old horie-ray_dirac-shift
once converted to object coordinates)

in object coords:

$$\text{rayvecobj} = A \text{rayvec}$$

$$\frac{d\text{rayvecobj}}{da} = A \begin{bmatrix} 1/f_x \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} * \text{rayvecfactor} + A \begin{bmatrix} x/w \\ y/w \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} * \frac{d\text{rayvecfactor}}{da}$$

or $\frac{d\text{rayvecobj}}{db}$ can be defined similarly



If this ray intersects a plane, we can evaluate
how the intersection point shifts with a and b

$$\text{point diff} = \text{plane point} - \text{starting point}$$

$$\text{intersect point} = \text{starting point} + \frac{\text{point diff} \cdot \text{planenormal}}{\text{raydir} \cdot \text{planenormal}} * \text{raydir}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{raydir} \cdot \text{planenormal}) (\text{point diff} \cdot \text{planenormal}) d\text{raydir} \\ & - (\text{point diff} \cdot \text{planenormal}) \text{raydir} (\text{planenormal} \cdot d\text{raydir}) \end{aligned}$$

$$d\text{intersect point} = \frac{\text{raydir} \cdot \text{planenormal}}{(\text{raydir} \cdot \text{planenormal})^2}$$

$$d\text{intersect point} = \frac{\text{point diff} \cdot \text{planenormal}}{(\text{raydir} \cdot \text{planenormal})^2} \left[(\text{raydir} \cdot \text{planenormal}) d\text{raydir} - \text{raydir} (\text{planenormal} \cdot d\text{raydir}) \right]$$

where $d\text{raydir}$ can be in any coord frame with respect to
changes da or db

The above is calculated by `ray-to-plane-raydir-shift()`