

$$① \quad z_R = T_R^{-1} \cdot z_{MRI} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 110 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ -3 \\ 120 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ -3 \\ 120 \end{pmatrix}$$

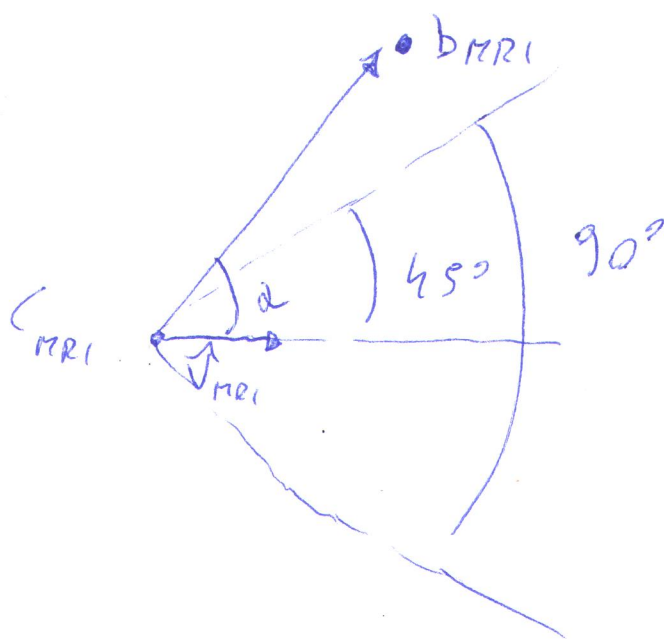
$$② \quad z_R = T_R^{-1} \cdot z_{MRI} = \begin{matrix} R\text{-refl} \\ T_R \end{matrix} \cdot z_{MRI} = \begin{matrix} R\text{-refl} \\ T_R \end{matrix} \cdot z_R = \begin{pmatrix} 10.5 \\ -3 \\ 123.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = \|b_{MRI} - z_{MRI}\| = \sqrt{-3^2 + 110^2} = 114.84$$

③ No, poiché l'immagine è bidimensionale e
 a) si perde l'informazione lungo la terza dimensione

b) No, come per a)

$$④ \quad c_{MRI} = s_{MRI} + \left(\frac{10}{2} + 2.3\right) \cdot \vec{v}_{MRI} = \begin{pmatrix} -14.21 \\ 3.21 \\ -0.78 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$⑤ \quad \alpha = \arccos \left(\frac{(b_{MRI} - c_{MRI}) \cdot \vec{v}_{MRI}}{\|b_{MRI} - c_{MRI}\| \cdot \|\vec{v}_{MRI}\|} \right) = 60.3^\circ$$

$60.3^\circ > 45^\circ$ e quindi la
 lesione non può essere vista