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■ 微信公众号：小象学院

■ 新浪微博：小象AI学院



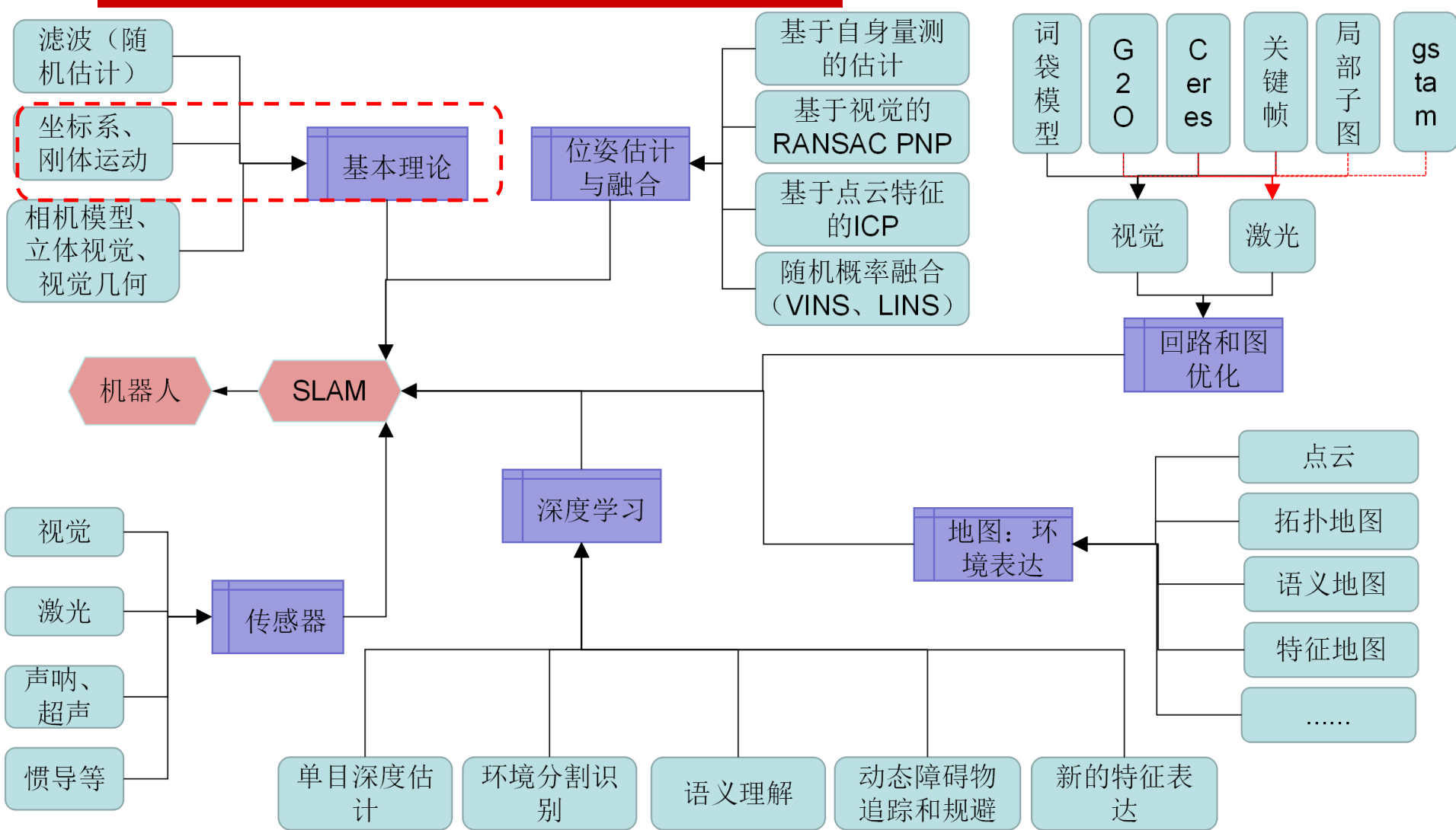
SLAM-无人驾驶、VR/AR

第二讲：

SLAM基本理论一：坐标系、刚体运动和李群

主讲：杨亮

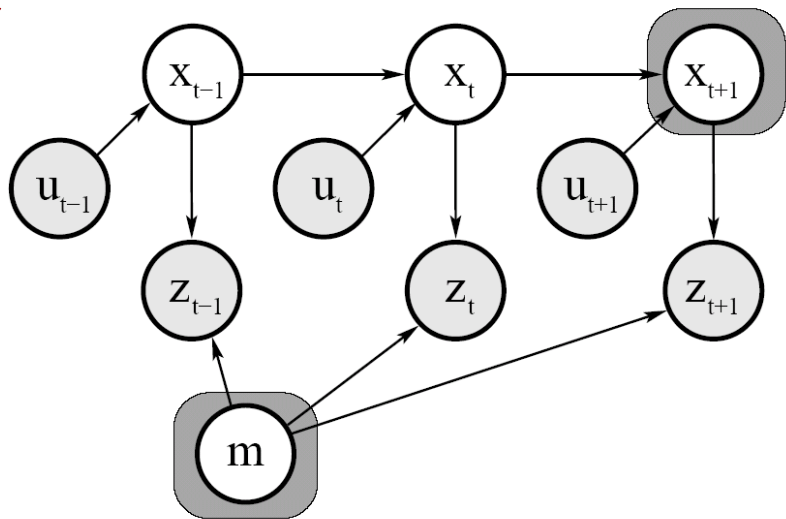
总结



提纲

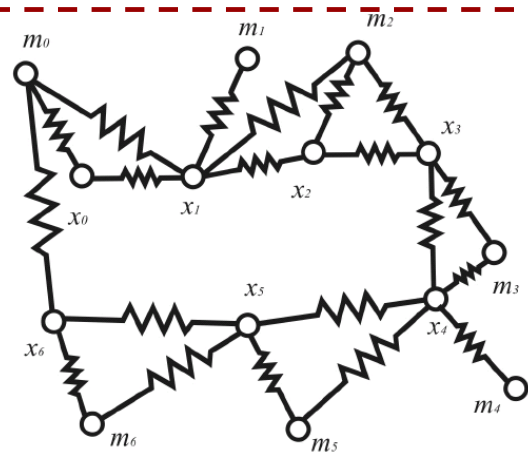
- SLAM的数学表达
- 欧式坐标系和刚体姿态表示
- 李群和李代数
- 实例：Eigen和Sophus在滤波器上的应用

SLAM的数学表达



$$p(x_t, m \mid z_{1:t}, u_{1:t}) = \iint \int p(x_{1:t}, m \mid z_{1:t}, u_{1:t}) dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_{t-1}$$

+



$$\mathbf{e}_{ij}(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j) = \mathbf{z}_{ij} - \hat{\mathbf{z}}_{ij}(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j)$$

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\langle i, j \rangle \in \mathcal{C}} \underbrace{\mathbf{e}_{ij}^T \boldsymbol{\Omega}_{ij} \mathbf{e}_{ij}}_{\mathbf{F}_{ij}}$$

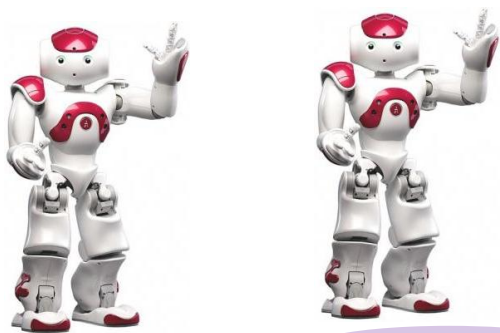
$$\mathbf{x}^* = \underset{\mathbf{x}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x})$$

滤波器：无限增加的状态

姿态图：有限的图链接

SLAM的数学表达

聊聊滤波器:



起点

下一步没有观测

状态 x_k

状态 x_{k+1}

传感器 u_k

传感器 u_{k+1}

单步估计?

Given

- The robot's controls

$$u_{1:T} = \{u_1, u_2, u_3 \dots, u_T\}$$

- Observations

$$z_{1:T} = \{z_1, z_2, z_3 \dots, z_T\}$$

Wanted

- Map of the environment

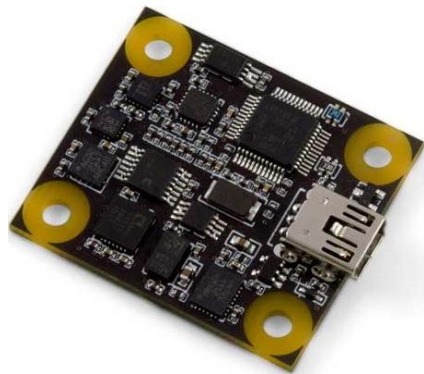
m

- Path of the robot

$$x_{0:T} = \{x_0, x_1, x_2 \dots, x_T\}$$

SLAM的数学表达

Evolving State Of The EKF:



Simplified

$$X_{IMU} = \begin{bmatrix} {}^W_B P & {}^W_B V & {}^W_B a & {}^B_W q & w_B & b_a & b_g \end{bmatrix}$$
$$X_{IMU} = \begin{bmatrix} {}^W_B P & {}^W_B V & b_a & {}^B_W q & b_g \end{bmatrix}$$

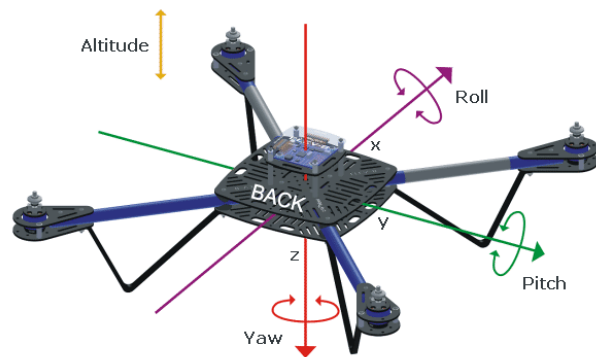
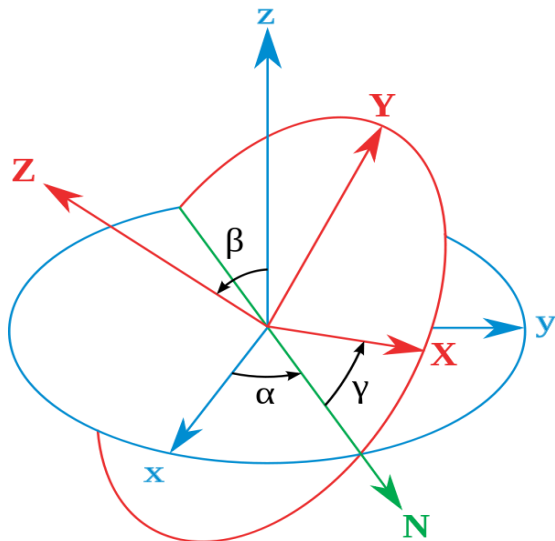
位姿：位置、姿态

$$P = (x, y, z)$$

$$R = (\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$$

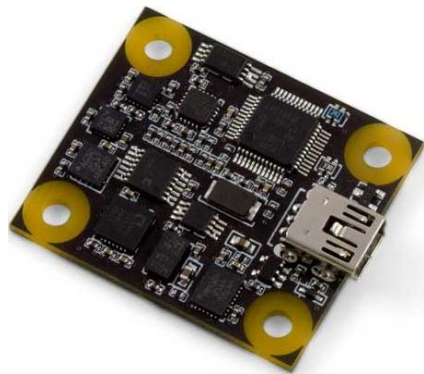
四元数

$$q = a + bi + cj + dk$$



SLAM的数学表达

Evolving State Of The EKF:



Simplified

$$X_{IMU} = \begin{bmatrix} {}^W_B P & {}^W_B V & {}^W_B a & {}^B_W q & w_B & b_a & b_g \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_{IMU} = \begin{bmatrix} {}^W_B P & {}^W_B V & b_a & {}^B_W q & b_g \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{P} = v \\ \dot{V} = R(a_m - b_a) + g \\ \dot{a} = w \times a \\ \dot{q} = \frac{1}{2} q \otimes (w_m - b_g) \\ \dot{w} = 0 \\ \dot{b}_a = 0 \\ \dot{b}_g = 0 \end{cases}$$

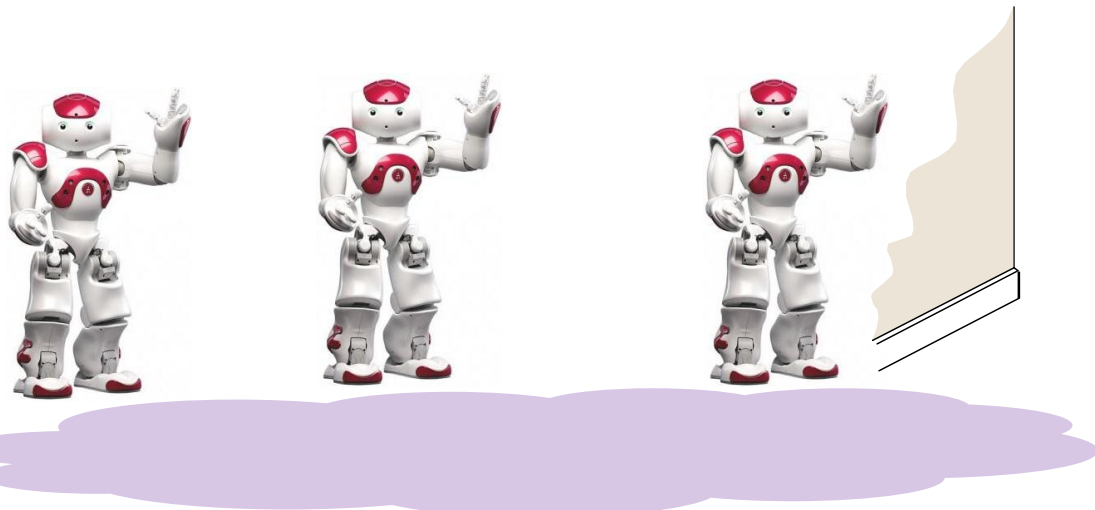
State Transition
Matrix

F

$$\begin{cases} P_{k+1} = P_k + \Delta T \cdot v_k + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \Delta T^2 \cdot a_k \\ V_{k+1} = V_k + \Delta T \cdot a_k \\ a_{k+1} = a_k + \Delta T \cdot (w_k \cdot a_k) \\ q_{K+1} = \delta q(\theta) \otimes q_k \\ w_{k+1} = w_k + \Delta T \cdot \alpha_k \\ b_{ak+1} = b_{ak} \\ b_{gk+1} = b_{gk} \end{cases}$$

SLAM的数学表达

聊聊滤波器:



起点

下一步没有观测

视觉有反馈

状态 x_k

自身估计
计状态 \bar{x}_{k+1}

基于地
图观测

$$Z_{k+1} = f(\bar{x}_{k+1})$$

传感器 u_k

传感器 u_{k+1}

SLAM的数学表达

估计:

$$X_k = F \cdot X_{k-1} + G \cdot w$$

$$\overline{\overline{bel}}(x_k) = p(x_k | u_k, x_{k-1}) bel(x_{k-1})$$

观测:

$$Z_k = H \cdot X_k$$

$$P(z_k | x_k)$$

增益:

$$K_{k+1} = P_{k+1|k} H_{k+1}^T (H_{k+1} P_{k+1|k} H_{k+1}^T + R_{k+1})^{-1}$$

更新状态:

$$X_{K|real} = X_k + K_k (Z_K - H_k X_k)$$

SLAM的数学表达

机器人的状态:

$$x_t = \left(\underbrace{x, y, \theta}_{\text{robot's pose}}, \underbrace{m_{1,x}, m_{1,y}}_{\text{landmark 1}}, \dots, \underbrace{m_{n,x}, m_{n,y}}_{\text{landmark n}} \right)^T$$

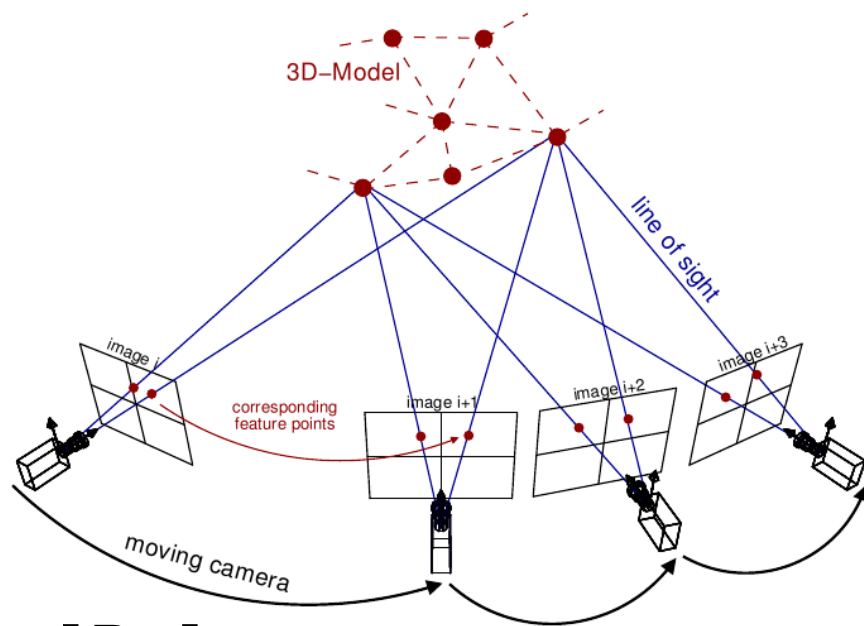
状态的方差矩阵（置信）：

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ \theta \\ m_{1,x} \\ m_{1,y} \\ \vdots \\ m_{n,x} \\ m_{n,y} \end{pmatrix}}_{\mu} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{xx} & \sigma_{xy} & \sigma_{x\theta} & \sigma_{xm_{1,x}} & \sigma_{xm_{1,y}} & \dots & \sigma_{xm_{n,x}} & \sigma_{xm_{n,y}} \\ \sigma_{yx} & \sigma_{yy} & \sigma_{y\theta} & \sigma_{ym_{1,x}} & \sigma_{ym_{1,y}} & \dots & \sigma_{ym_{n,x}} & \sigma_{ym_{n,y}} \\ \sigma_{\theta x} & \sigma_{\theta y} & & \sigma_{\theta m_{1,x}} & \sigma_{\theta m_{1,y}} & \dots & \sigma_{\theta m_{n,x}} & \sigma_{\theta m_{n,y}} \\ \sigma_{m_{1,x}x} & \sigma_{m_{1,x}y} & & & & & \sigma_{m_{1,x}m_{n,x}} & \sigma_{m_{1,x}m_{n,y}} \\ \sigma_{m_{1,y}x} & \sigma_{m_{1,y}y} & & & & & \sigma_{m_{1,y}m_{n,x}} & \sigma_{m_{1,y}m_{n,y}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & & & \vdots & \vdots \\ \sigma_{m_{n,x}x} & \sigma_{m_{n,x}y} & \sigma_{\theta} & \sigma_{m_{n,x}m_{1,x}} & \sigma_{m_{n,x}m_{1,y}} & \dots & \sigma_{m_{n,x}m_{n,x}} & \sigma_{m_{n,x}m_{n,y}} \\ \sigma_{m_{n,y}x} & \sigma_{m_{n,y}y} & \sigma_{\theta} & \sigma_{m_{n,y}m_{1,x}} & \sigma_{m_{n,y}m_{1,y}} & \dots & \sigma_{m_{n,y}m_{n,x}} & \sigma_{m_{n,y}m_{n,y}} \end{pmatrix}}_{\Sigma}$$

状态矩阵爆炸

SLAM的数学表达

聊聊图：



$$[R, t] =$$
$$[\alpha, \beta, \gamma, x, y, z]$$

初始化：

状态 x_k

传感器 u_k

帧到帧估计：

$$\text{状态 } x_{k+1} = [R, t]x_k$$

局部捆绑约束（Bundle Adjustment）：

$$\min \sum_{e_{ij}} \|x_k - T_{eik} x_i\|^2$$

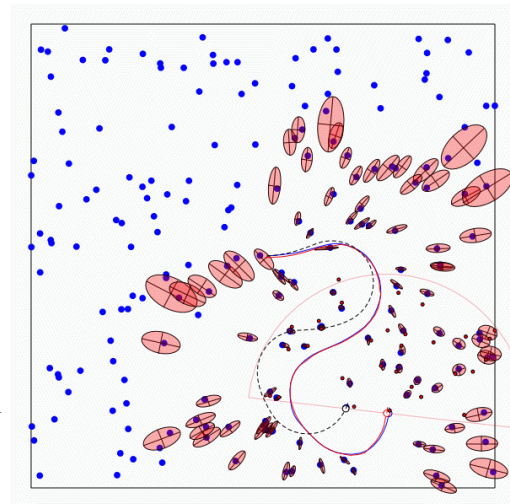
$$x_{k|real} = x_k + \delta x$$

SLAM的数学表达

滤波器类:

$$P(x | u) = \int P(x | u, x') P(x') dx'$$

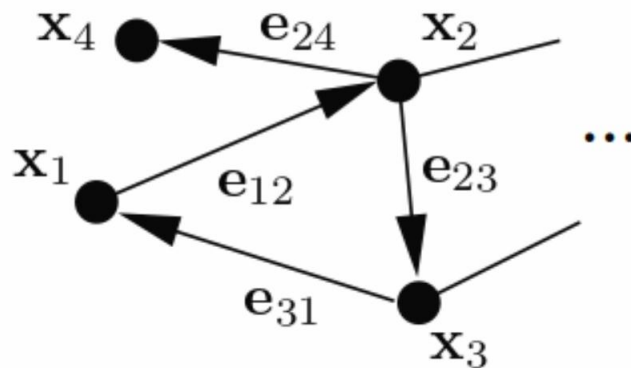
$$Bel(x_t) = \eta P(z_t | x_t) \int P(x_t | u_t, x_{t-1}) Bel(x_{t-1}) dx_{t-1}$$



回归优化类:

$$\min \sum_{e_{ij}} \| x_k - T_{e_{ik}} x_i \|^2$$

$$x_{k|real} = x_k + \delta x$$



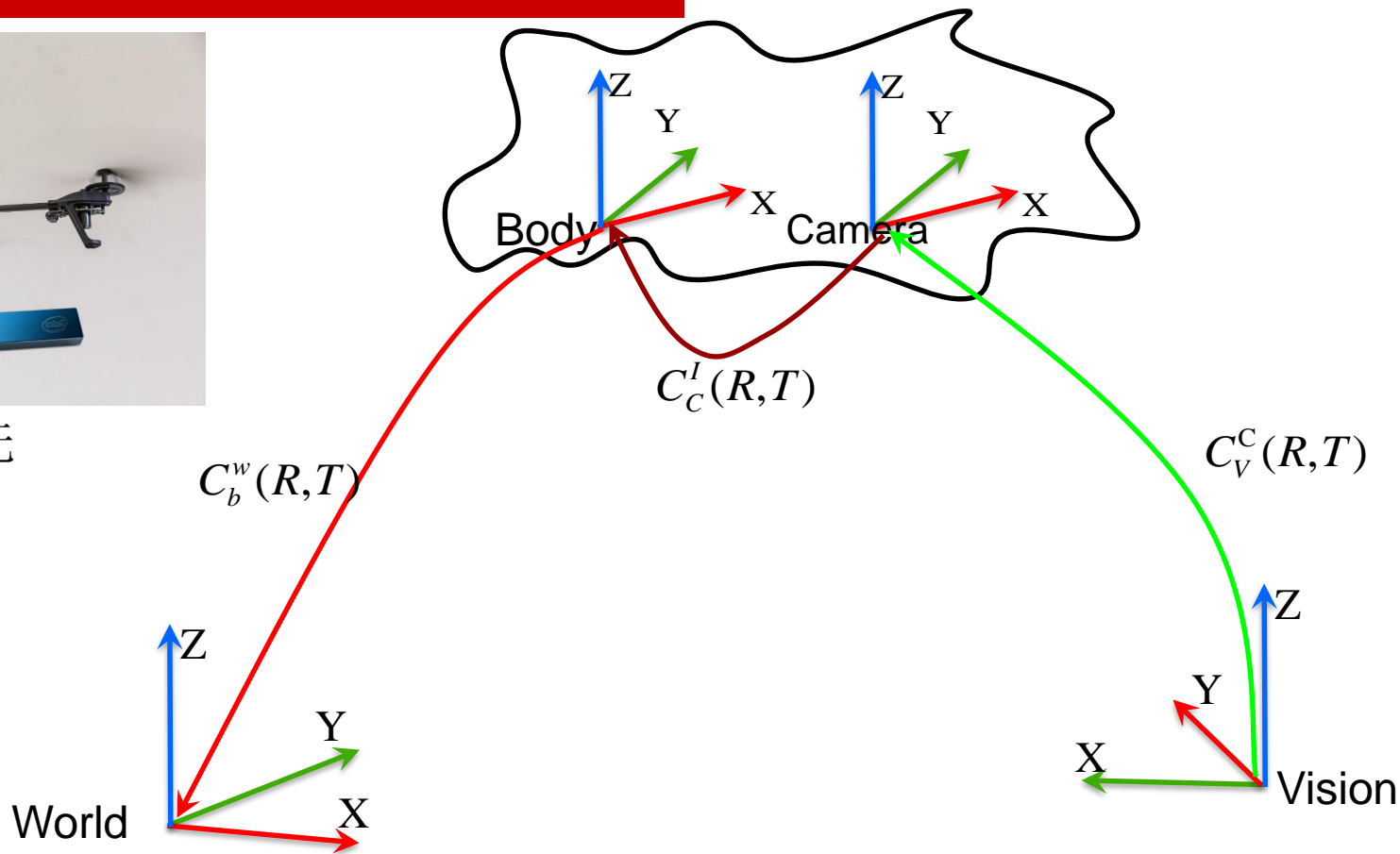
提纲

- SLAM的数学表达
- 欧式坐标系和刚体姿态表示
- 李群和李代数
- 实例：Eigen和Sophus在滤波器上的应用

欧式坐标系和刚体姿态表示



视觉SLAM无
人机导航



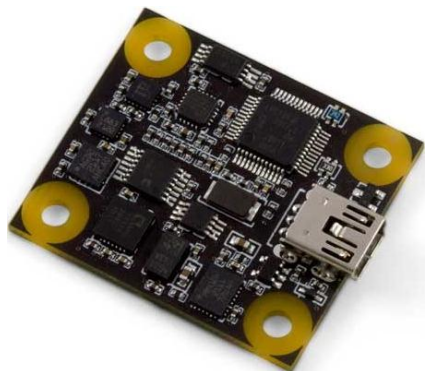
$C_b^w(R, T)$: 本体到世界

$C_c^l(R, T)$: 相机到本体

$C_v^c(R, T)$: 视野到相机本体 (投影)

欧式坐标系和刚体姿态表示

Evolving State Of IMU:



$$X_{IMU} = [\begin{matrix} {}^W_B P & {}^W_B V & {}^W_B a & {}^B_W q & w_B & b_a & b_g \end{matrix}]$$

位姿：位置、姿态

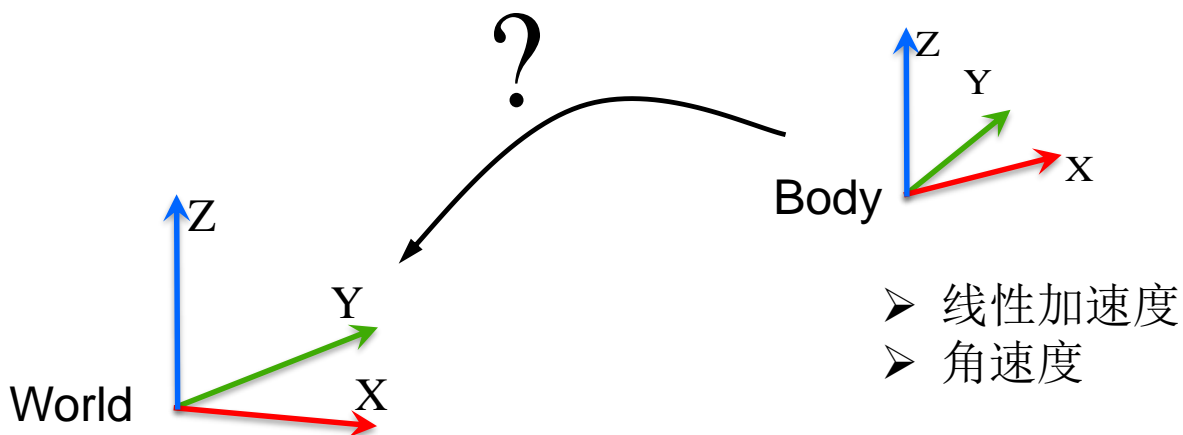
$$P = (x, y, z)$$

四元数

$$R = (\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$$



$$q = a + bi + cj + dk$$



欧式坐标系和刚体姿态表示

我们来看看最基本的坐标系两个坐标系：

- OXYZ
- Ouvw

1) 在OXYZ坐标系下：

$$P_{xyz} = [p_x, p_y, p_z]^T$$

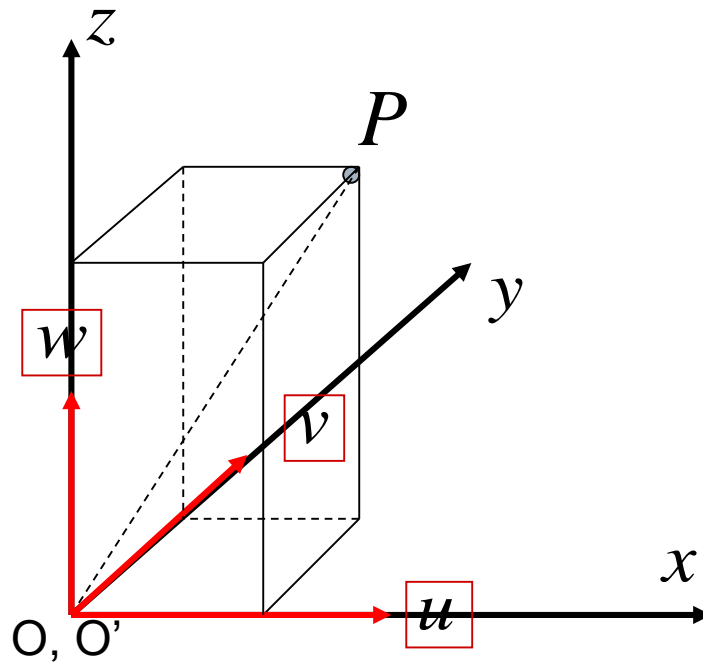
$$P_{xyz} = p_x \mathbf{i}_x + p_y \mathbf{j}_y + p_z \mathbf{k}_z$$

2) 在Ouvw坐标系下：

$$P_{uvw} = p_u \mathbf{i}_u + p_v \mathbf{j}_v + p_w \mathbf{k}_w$$

现在OXYZ和Ouvw重合：

$$P_{xyz} = p_x \mathbf{i}_x + p_y \mathbf{j}_y + p_z \mathbf{k}_z = P_{uvw} = p_u \mathbf{i}_u + p_v \mathbf{j}_v + p_w \mathbf{k}_w$$



基本运算：点乘

x 和 y 是在 R^3 中的任意两个向量，并且 θ 是两个向量的夹角：

$$x \cdot y = |x||y|\cos\theta$$

垂直的坐标系的性质

□ 相互垂直

$$i \cdot j = 0$$

$$i \cdot k = 0$$

$$k \cdot j = 0$$

□ 单位向量

$$|i| = 1$$

$$|j| = 1$$

$$|k| = 1$$

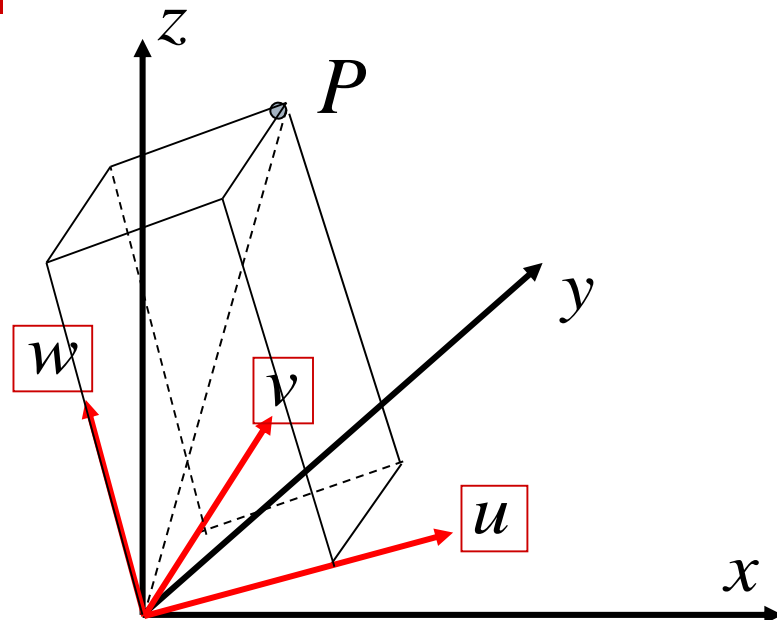
欧式坐标系和刚体姿态表示

假设发生旋转:

$$P_{xyz} = p_x \mathbf{i}_x + p_y \mathbf{j}_y + p_z \mathbf{k}_z$$

$$P_{uvw} = p_u \mathbf{i}_u + p_v \mathbf{j}_v + p_w \mathbf{k}_w$$

$$P_{xyz} = R P_{uvw}$$



如果知道了关系:

$$p_x = \mathbf{i}_x \cdot P = \mathbf{i}_x \cdot \mathbf{i}_u p_u + \mathbf{i}_x \cdot \mathbf{j}_v p_v + \mathbf{i}_x \cdot \mathbf{k}_w p_w$$

$$p_x \leftrightarrow p_u$$

$$p_y = \mathbf{j}_y \cdot P = \mathbf{j}_y \cdot \mathbf{i}_u p_u + \mathbf{j}_y \cdot \mathbf{j}_v p_v + \mathbf{j}_y \cdot \mathbf{k}_w p_w$$

$$p_y \leftrightarrow p_v$$

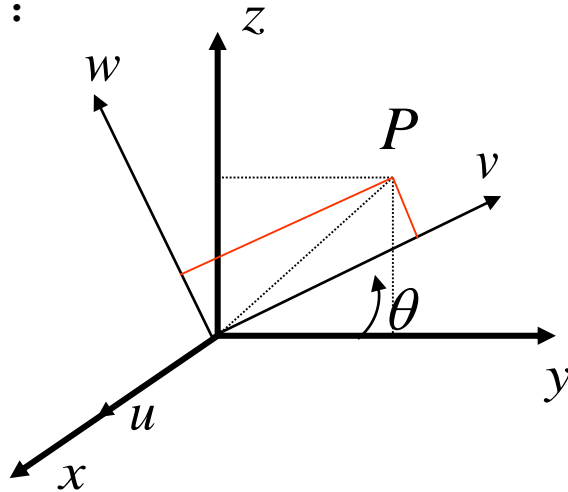
$$p_z = \mathbf{k}_z \cdot P = \mathbf{k}_z \cdot \mathbf{i}_u p_u + \mathbf{k}_z \cdot \mathbf{j}_v p_v + \mathbf{k}_z \cdot \mathbf{k}_w p_w$$

欧式坐标系和刚体姿态表示

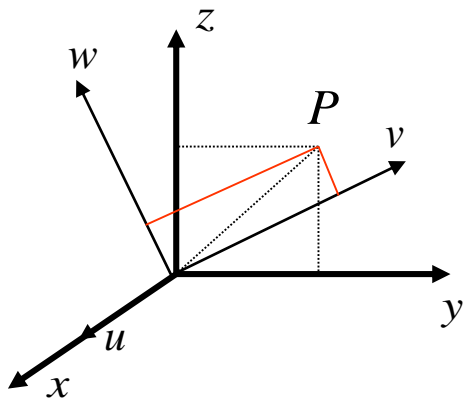
基本的3维旋转表示：

$$\begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ p_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{i}_x \cdot \mathbf{i}_u & \mathbf{i}_x \cdot \mathbf{j}_v & \mathbf{i}_x \cdot \mathbf{k}_w \\ \mathbf{j}_y \cdot \mathbf{i}_u & \mathbf{j}_y \cdot \mathbf{j}_v & \mathbf{j}_y \cdot \mathbf{k}_w \\ \mathbf{k}_z \cdot \mathbf{i}_u & \mathbf{k}_z \cdot \mathbf{j}_v & \mathbf{k}_z \cdot \mathbf{k}_w \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_u \\ p_v \\ p_w \end{bmatrix}$$

围绕X轴旋转 θ :



欧式坐标系和刚体姿态表示



$$p_x = p_u$$

$$p_y = p_v \cos \theta - p_w \sin \theta$$

$$p_z = p_v \sin \theta + p_w \cos \theta$$



$$Rot(x, \theta) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & C\theta & -S\theta \\ 0 & S\theta & C\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Rot(x, \theta) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & C\theta & -S\theta \\ 0 & S\theta & C\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Rot(z, \theta) = \begin{bmatrix} C\theta & -S\theta & 0 \\ S\theta & C\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

三轴

$$Rot(y, \theta) = \begin{bmatrix} C\theta & 0 & S\theta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -S\theta & 0 & C\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R = Rot(y, \phi) I_3 Rot(w, \theta) Rot(u, \alpha)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} C\phi & 0 & S\phi \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -S\phi & 0 & C\phi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C\theta & -S\theta & 0 \\ S\theta & C\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & C\alpha & -S\alpha \\ 0 & S\alpha & C\alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} C\phi C\theta & S\phi S\alpha - C\phi S\theta C\alpha & C\phi S\theta S\alpha + S\phi C\alpha \\ S\theta & C\theta C\alpha & -C\theta S\alpha \\ -S\phi C\theta & S\phi S\theta C\alpha + C\phi S\alpha & C\phi C\alpha - S\phi S\theta S\alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

欧式坐标系和刚体姿态表示

别忘了，平移！！

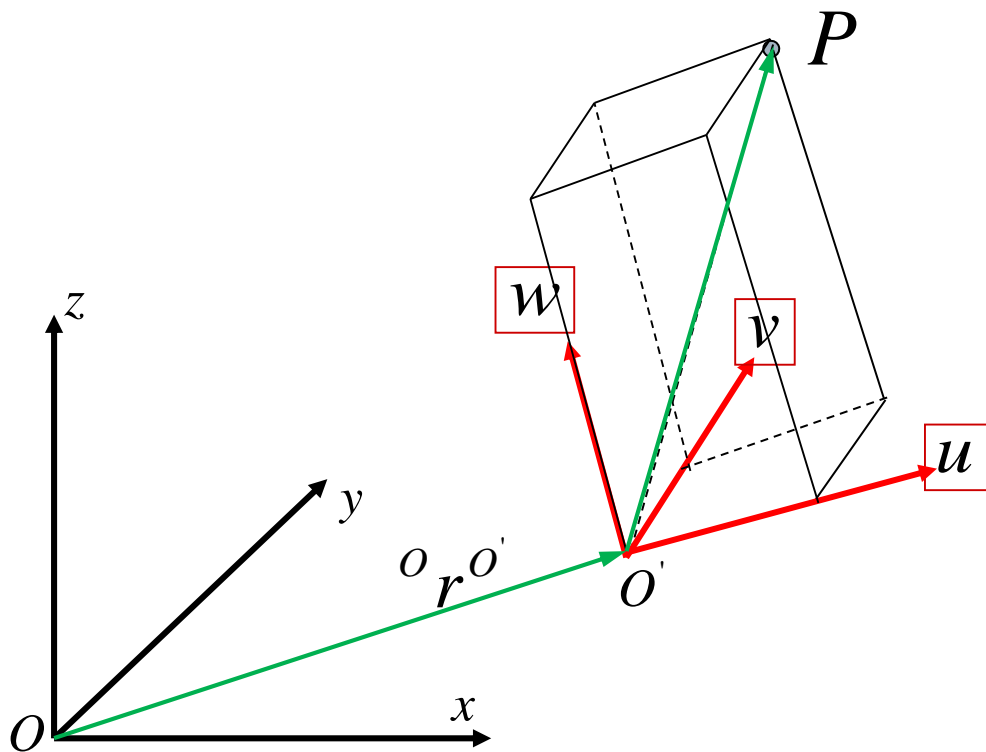
$${}^O r^P = {}^O R_{O'} {}^{O'} r^P + {}^O r^{O'}$$

${}^O r^P$: P在世界坐标系下的位置

${}^O R_{O'}$: 本体坐标系在世界坐标系下的旋转

${}^O r^{O'}$: 本体坐标系在世界坐标系下的位置

${}^{O'} r^P$: P在本体坐标系下的位置



欧式坐标系和刚体姿态表示

欧式空间刚体的旋转、平移表达:

$${}^O r^P = {}^O R_{O'} {}^{O'} r^P + {}^O r^{O'}$$

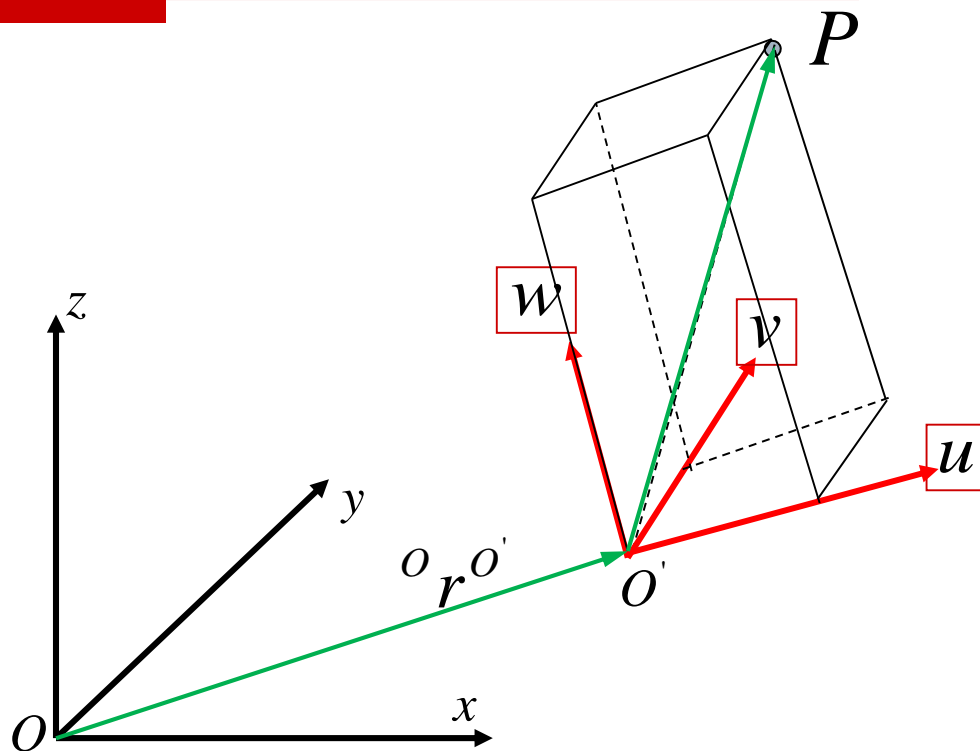
$$\begin{bmatrix} {}^O r^P \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} {}^O R_{O'} & {}^O r^{O'} \\ 0_{1 \times 3} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} {}^{O'} r^P \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

齐次转换矩阵表达:

$${}^O T_{O'} = \begin{bmatrix} {}^O R_{O'} & {}^O r^{O'} \\ 0_{1 \times 3} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{3 \times 3} & P_{3 \times 1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

旋转矩阵
位置向量

尺度



欧式坐标系和刚体姿态表示

$${}^oT_{o'} = \begin{bmatrix} {}^oR_{o'} & {}^o r^{o'} \\ 0_{1 \times 3} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{R_{3 \times 3}} & \boxed{P_{3 \times 1}} \\ 0 & \boxed{1} \end{bmatrix}$$

特殊情况：

1) 只有旋转

$${}^oT_{o'} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{3 \times 3} & O_{3 \times 1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2) 只有平移

$${}^oT_{o'} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{3 \times 3} & P_{3 \times 1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

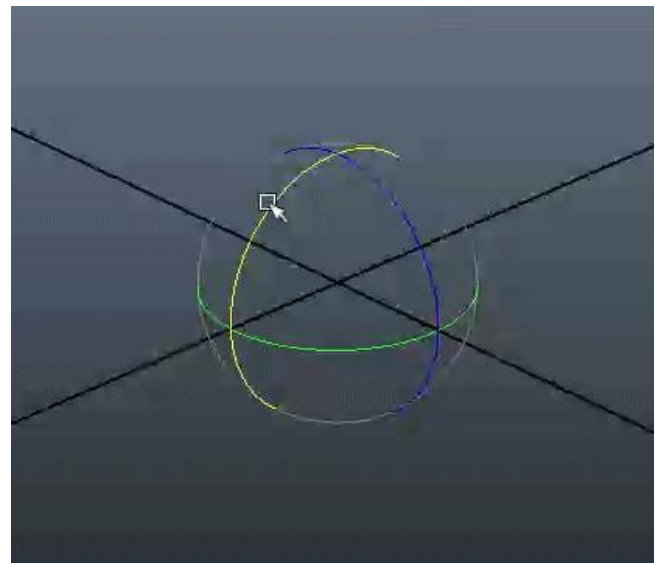
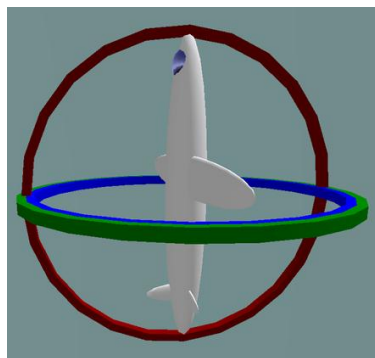
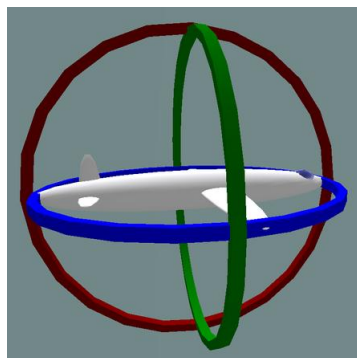
旋转平移构成了一个特殊的欧式群：

$$\{T \mid T = \begin{bmatrix} R & r \\ 0_{1 \times 3} & 1 \end{bmatrix}, R \in R^{3 \times 3}, r \in R^3, R^T R = R R^T = I, |R| = 1\} = \text{SE}(3)$$

欧式坐标系和刚体姿态表示

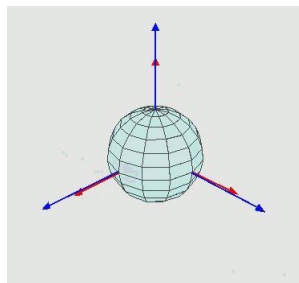
Gimbal Lock:

由于两个坐标轴旋转到重合，导致3个自由度退化成2个自由度。



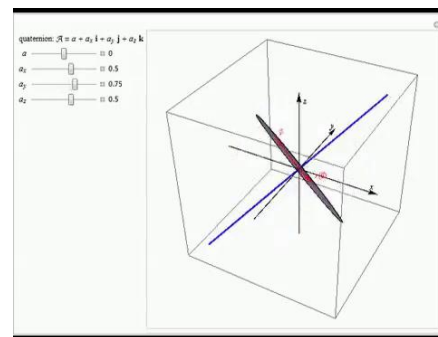
提出了四元数: Quaternion

欧式
旋转



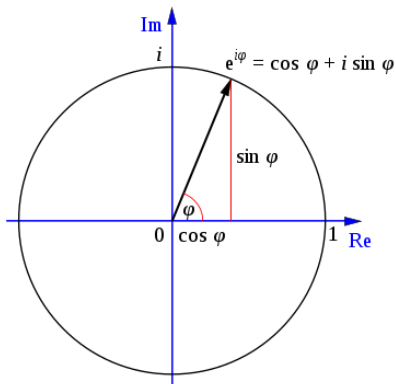
$$q = a + bi + cj + dk$$

$$i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = ijk = -1$$

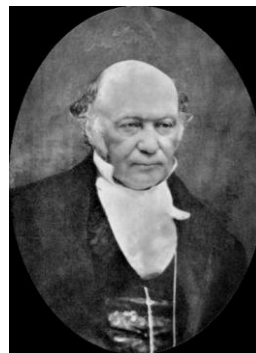


欧式坐标系和刚体姿态表示

欧拉旋转表达式:

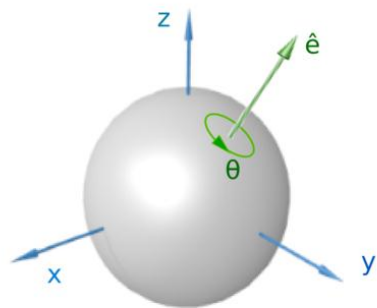


$$e^{i\varphi} = \cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi$$



1843: William Rowan Hamilton

这个表示方法好用



单位向量为:

$$\hat{e} = e_x i + e_y j + e_z k$$

旋转表示:

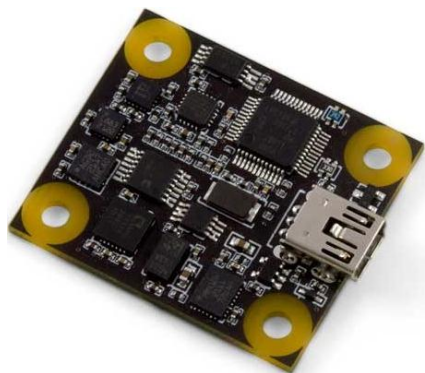
$$\begin{aligned} q &= e^{\frac{\theta}{2}(e_x i + e_y j + e_z k)} = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + (e_x i + e_y j + e_z k) \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \\ &= \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \hat{e} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \end{aligned}$$

一个向量绕单位
向量旋转 θ

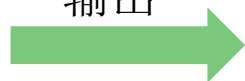
欧式坐标系和刚体姿态表示

Evolving State Of IMU:

$$X_{IMU} = [\begin{matrix} {}^W_B P & {}^W_B V & {}^W_B a & {}^B_W q & w_B & b_a & b_g \end{matrix}]$$



输出



角速度 $[w_x, w_y, w_z]$

加速度 $[a_x, a_y, a_z]$

我们表示方向:

四元数 $q_k = a_k + b_k i + c_k j + d_k k$

$$\dot{q} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -w_x & -w_y & -w_z \\ w_x & 0 & w_z & -w_y \\ w_y & -w_z & 0 & w_x \\ w_z & w_y & -w_x & 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes q$$

$$q_{k+1} = \exp(w \frac{\Delta t}{2}) \otimes q_k$$

欧式坐标系和刚体姿态表示

四元数旋转: $p' = Rp$

$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 2s(q_j^2 + q_k^2) & 2s(q_i q_j - q_k q_r) & 2s(q_i q_k + q_j q_r) \\ 2s(q_i q_j + q_k q_r) & 1 - 2s(q_i^2 + q_k^2) & 2s(q_j q_k - q_i q_r) \\ 2s(q_i q_k - q_j q_r) & 2s(q_j q_k + q_i q_r) & 1 - 2s(q_i^2 + q_j^2) \end{bmatrix}$$

欧拉旋转:

$$R = Rot(y, \phi) I_3 Rot(w, \theta) Rot(u, \alpha)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} C\phi C\theta & S\phi S\alpha - C\phi S\theta C\alpha & C\phi S\theta S\alpha + S\phi C\alpha \\ S\theta & C\theta C\alpha & -C\theta S\alpha \\ -S\phi C\theta & S\phi S\theta C\alpha + C\phi S\alpha & C\phi C\alpha - S\phi S\theta S\alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{变换} \begin{bmatrix} \phi \\ \theta \\ \psi \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{atan2}(2(q_0 q_1 + q_2 q_3), 1 - 2(q_1^2 + q_2^2)) \\ \text{asin}(2(q_0 q_2 - q_3 q_1)) \\ \text{atan2}(2(q_0 q_3 + q_1 q_2), 1 - 2(q_2^2 + q_3^2)) \end{bmatrix}$$

提纲

- SLAM的数学表达
- 欧式坐标系和刚体姿态表示
- 李群和李代数
- 实例：Eigen和Sophus在滤波器上的应用

李群和李代数

旋转平移构成了一个特殊的欧式群：

$$\{T \mid T = \begin{bmatrix} R & r \\ 0_{1 \times 3} & 1 \end{bmatrix}, R \in R^{3 \times 3}, r \in R^3, R^T R = R R^T = I, |R| = 1\} = SE(3)$$

旋转构成了一个特殊的正交群SO3：

$$\{R \mid R \in R^{3 \times 3}, R^T R = R R^T = I, |R| = 1\} = SO(3)$$

我们只讨论旋转和平移这两个群

李群

记李群为 G ，满足如下性质：

- Closure : 如果 $A, B \in G$, 那样 $A \otimes B \in G$
- Associativity: 如果 $A, B, C \in G$, 那样 $(A \otimes B) \otimes C = A \otimes (B \otimes C)$
- Identity : 存在 $1_G \in G$, 使得 $1_G \otimes A = A \otimes 1_G = A$
- Inverse : 存在 $B \in G$, 使得 $B \otimes A = A \otimes B = 1_G$

回到四元数和欧拉角对增量的定义

$$\Delta q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}\Delta\theta \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \dot{q} = \frac{1}{2} q \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -w_x & -w_y & -w_z \\ w_x & 0 & w_z & -w_y \\ w_y & -w_z & 0 & w_x \\ w_z & w_y & -w_x & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\dot{R} = R \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -w_z & w_y \\ w_z & 0 & w_x \\ w_y & w_x & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

李群和李代数

$$\dot{R} = R \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -w_z & w_y \\ w_z & 0 & w_x \\ w_y & w_x & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{令}} [w]_{\times} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -w_z & w_y \\ w_z & 0 & w_x \\ w_y & w_x & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{R} = R[w]_{\times} \longrightarrow R = \exp([w]_{\times} t) R$$

$$R(w) = \exp([w]_{\times})$$

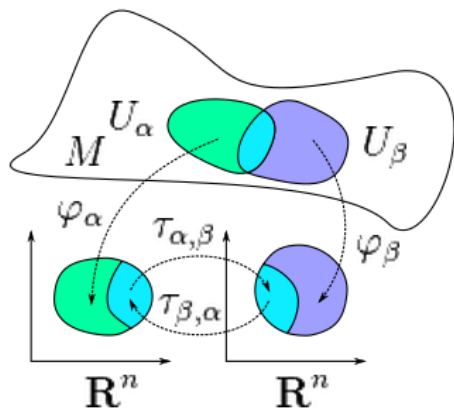
$$= I + [w]_{\times} + \frac{1}{2!}[w]_{\times}^2 + \frac{1}{3!}[w]_{\times}^3 + \dots$$

通过这种方式，找寻增量累计的关系

在滤波器、单步估计上都需要

李群和李代数

跳开所有的步骤，为什么要研究这个：



我们期待的以及所假设的是平滑连续运动

研究运动旋转、平移

$$\{T \mid T = \begin{bmatrix} R & r \\ 0_{1 \times 3} & 1 \end{bmatrix}, R \in R^{3 \times 3}, r \in R^3, R^T R = R R^T = I, |R| = 1\} = \text{SE}(3)$$

➤ 李群 (Lie Group) :

- 具有连续 (光滑) 性质的群。
- 既是群也是流形。
- 直观上看，一个刚体能够连续地在空间中运动，故 $\text{SO}(3)$ 和 $\text{SE}(3)$ 都是李群。

提纲

- SLAM的数学表达
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Eigen和Sophus在滤波器上的应用



http://eigen.tuxfamily.org/index.php?title=Main_Page

Installation:

```
sudo apt-get install libeigen3-dev
```

手动:

```
git clone
```

```
https://bitbucket.org/eigen/eigen/
```

```
mkdir build
```

```
cd build
```

```
cmake ..
```

```
make
```

```
sudo make install
```

Eigen和Sophus在滤波器上的应用

Module	Header file	Contents
Core	<code>#include <Eigen/Core></code>	Matrix and Array classes, basic linear algebra (including triangular and selfadjoint products), array manipulation
Geometry	<code>#include <Eigen/Geometry></code>	Transform , Translation , Scaling , Rotation2D and 3D rotations (Quaternion , AngleAxis)
LU	<code>#include <Eigen/LU></code>	Inverse , determinant, LU decompositions with solver (FullPivLU , PartialPivLU)
Cholesky	<code>#include <Eigen/Cholesky></code>	LLT and LDLT Cholesky factorization with solver
Householder	<code>#include <Eigen/Householder></code>	Householder transformations; this module is used by several linear algebra modules
SVD	<code>#include <Eigen/SVD></code>	SVD decompositions with least-squares solver (JacobiSVD , BDCSVD)
QR	<code>#include <Eigen/QR></code>	QR decomposition with solver (HouseholderQR , ColPivHouseholderQR , FullPivHouseholderQR)
Eigenvalues	<code>#include <Eigen/Eigenvalues></code>	Eigenvalue, eigenvector decompositions (EigenSolver , SelfAdjointEigenSolver , ComplexEigenSolver)
Sparse	<code>#include <Eigen/Sparse></code>	Sparse matrix storage and related basic linear algebra (SparseMatrix , SparseVector) (see Quick reference guide for sparse matrices for details on sparse modules)
	<code>#include <Eigen/Dense></code>	Includes Core, Geometry, LU, Cholesky, SVD, QR, and Eigenvalues header files
	<code>#include <Eigen/Eigen></code>	Includes Dense and Sparse header files (the whole Eigen library)

Eigen和Sophus在滤波器上的应用

http://eigen.tuxfamily.org/dox/group__QuickRefPage.html

add	<code>mat3 = mat1 + mat2;</code>	<code>mat3 += mat1;</code>
subtract	<code>mat3 = mat1 - mat2;</code>	<code>mat3 -= mat1;</code>
scalar product	<code>mat3 = mat1 * s1;</code> <code>mat3 = mat1 / s1;</code>	<code>mat3 *= s1;</code> <code>mat3 /= s1;</code> <code>mat3 = s1 * mat1;</code>
matrix/vector products *	<code>col2 = mat1 * col1;</code> <code>row2 = row1 * mat1;</code> <code>mat3 = mat1 * mat2;</code>	<code>row1 *= mat1;</code> <code>mat3 *= mat1;</code>
transposition adjoint *	<code>mat1 = mat2.transpose();</code> <code>mat1 = mat2.adjoint();</code>	<code>mat1.transposeInPlace();</code> <code>mat1.adjointInPlace();</code>
dot product inner product *	<code>scalar = vec1.dot(vec2);</code> <code>scalar = col1.adjoint() * col2;</code> <code>scalar = (col1.adjoint() * col2).value();</code>	
outer product *	<code>mat = col1 * col2.transpose();</code>	
norm normalization *	<code>scalar = vec1.norm();</code> <code>vec2 = vec1.normalized();</code>	<code>scalar = vec1.squaredNorm();</code> <code>vec1.normalize(); // inplace</code>
cross product *	<code>#include <Eigen/Geometry></code> <code>vec3 = vec1.cross(vec2);</code>	

Eigen和Sophus在滤波器上的应用



<https://github.com/strasdat/Sophus>

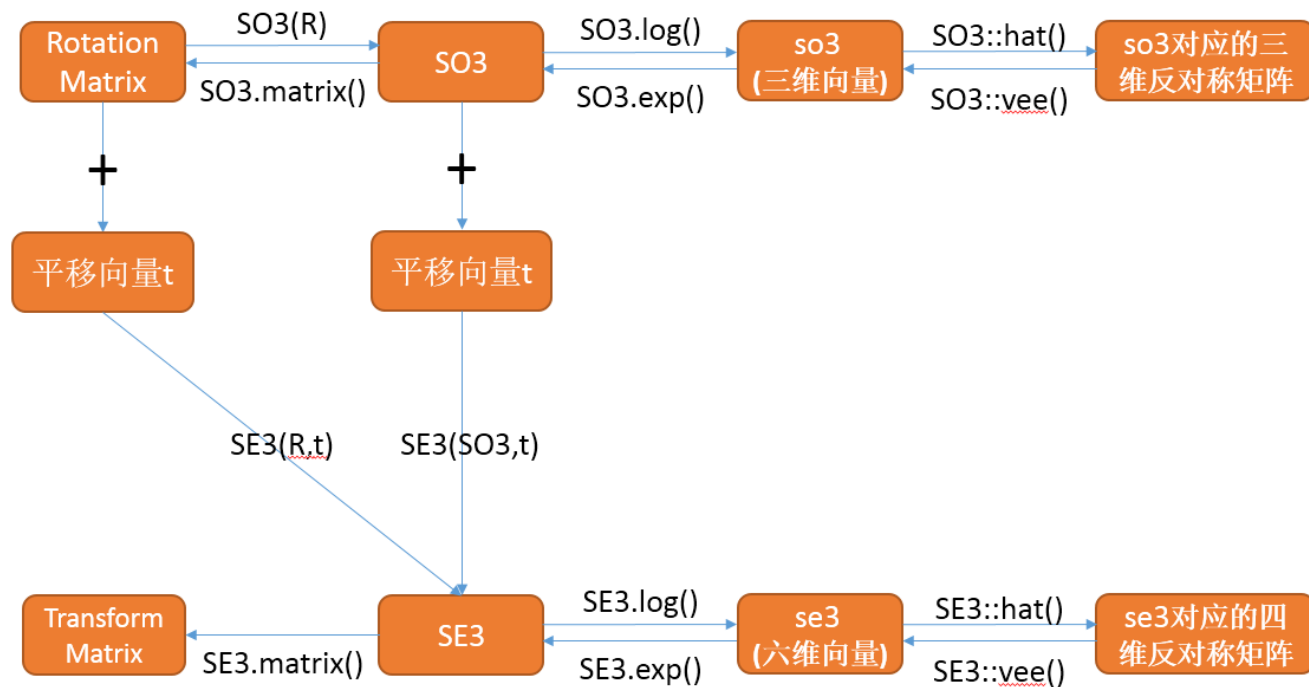
Installation:

```
sudo apt-get install ros-kinetic-sophus
```

或者:

```
git clone https://github.com/strasdat/Sophus.git
$ cd Sophus
$ mkdir build
$ cd build
$ cmake ..
$ make
```

Eigen和Sophus在滤波器上的应用



SO3, so3, SE3和se3的相互转换关系

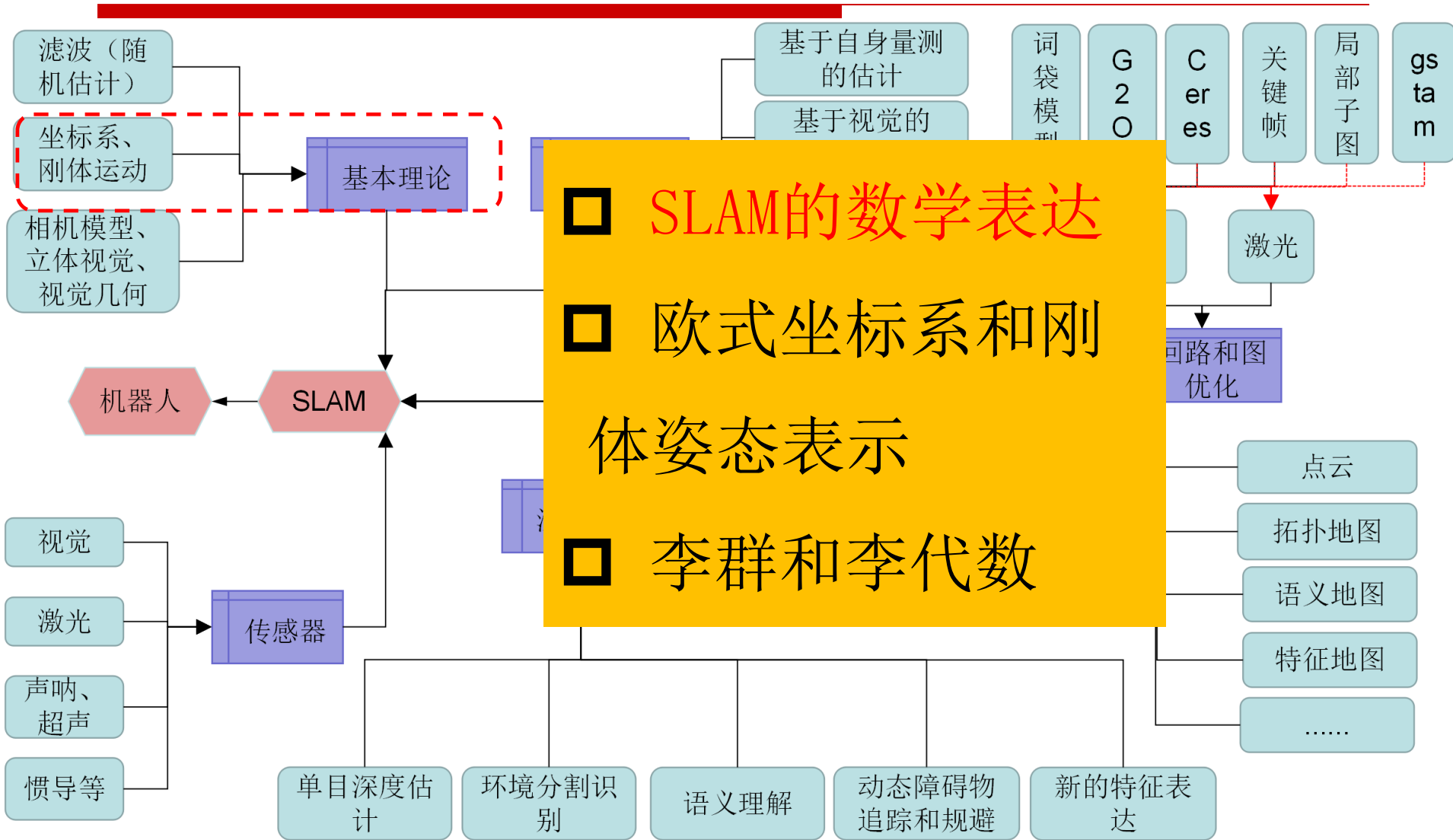
实用参考: <http://blog.csdn.net/u011092188/article/details/77833022>

Eigen和Sophus在滤波器上的应用

—	功能	函数
1	adjoint Transform	Adj()
2	inverse	inverse()
3	to lie algebra	so3()
4	log map	log()
5	exp map	exp()
6	归一化so3元素	normalize()
7	hat	hat()
8	李括号	lieBranket()

实例

总结



Q&A