- 1 样例代码给出了使用 LM 算法来估计曲线 $y = \exp(ax2 + bx + c)$ 参数 a, b, c 完整过程。
 - 请绘制样例代码中 LM 阻尼因子 μ 随着迭代变化的曲线图
 - 将曲线函数改成 y = ax2 + bx + c,请修改样例代码中残差计算,雅克比计算等函数,完成曲线参数估计。
 - 如果有实现其他阻尼因子更新策略可加分(选做)。
- 解. 1. 请绘制样例代码中 LM 阻尼因子 μ 随着迭代变化的曲线图.
- a. 首先改写代码,保存 lambda 的值到 u_data. txt:

加下

```
ofstream out("u data.txt");
 if (!out.is_open()) //is open()返回真(1), 代表打开成功
     cout << " file don't exist" << endl;</pre>
 while (!stop && (iter < iterations))
     std::cout << "iter: " << iter << " , chi= " << currentChi << " , Lambda= " << currentLambda
                 << std::endl;
     bool oneStepSuccess = false;
     int false cnt = \theta:
     while (!oneStepSuccess) // 不断尝试 Lambda, 直到成功迭代一步
          AddLambdatoHessianLM();
          SolveLinearSystem();
          RemoveLambdaHessianLM();
          if (delta x .squaredNorm() <= le-6 || false cnt > 10)
              stop = true:
          // 更新状态量 X = X+ delta x
          UpdateStates();
// 判断当前步是否可行以及 LM 的 lambda 怎么更新
oneStepSuccess = IsGoodStepInLM();
 out<<currentLambda_<<endl;
          if (oneStepSuccess)
              // TODO:: 这个判断条件可以丢掉,条件 b_max <= 1e-12 很难达到,这里的阈值条件不应该用绝对值,而是相对值 //double b_max = 0.0;
              // 优化退出条件2: 如果残差 b_max 已经很小了,那就退出
// stop = (b_max <= 1e-12);
               false cnt = \theta;
              false_cnt++;
RollbackStates(); // 误差没下降,回滚
     // 优化退出条件3: currentChi 跟第一次的chi2相比,下降了 le6 倍则退出
if (sqrt(currentChi_) <= stopThresholdLM_)
std::cout << "problem solve cost: " << t_solve.toc() << " ms" << std::endl;
std::cout << " makeHessian cost: " << t_hessian_cost_ << " ms" << std::endl;</pre>
```

```
编译给的代码,进入项目目录:
编译并且运行可执行文件:
$mdkir build
$cd build
$cmake ..
$make
$ ./app/testCurveFitting
```

b. 绘图脚本 draw. py

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

data = []

for line in open("~/Downloads/CurveFitting_LM/build/app/u_data.txt","r"):

data.append(line)

plt.plot(data,'b-',lw = 1.5)

plt.plot(data,'ro')

plt.grid(True)

plt.axis('tight')

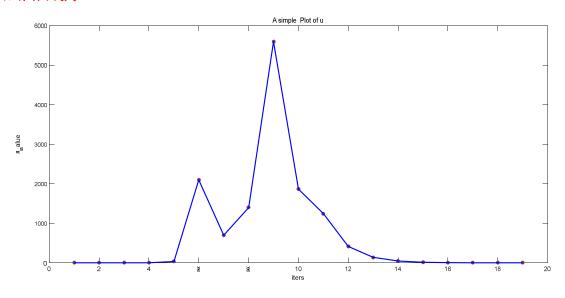
plt.xlabel('iters')

plt.ylabel('u_value')

plt.title('A simple Plot of u')

plt.show()
```

c. 最后画图曲线为:



u值的图形

2. 将曲线函数改成 y = ax2 + bx + c,请修改样例代码中残差计算,雅克比计算等函数,完成曲线参数估计。

代码修改如下:

```
// 计算曲线模型误差
virtual void ComputeResidual() override
{
    //y = exp(ax2 + bx + c)
    // Vec3 abc = verticles_[0]->Parameters(); // 估计的参数
    // residual_(0) = std::exp( abc(0)*x_*x_+ + abc(1)*x_+ + abc(2) ) - y_; // 构建残差

//y = exp(ax2 + bx + c)
Vec3 abc = verticles_[0]->Parameters(); // 估计的参数
    residual_(0) = abc(0)*x_*x_+ + abc(1)*x_+ + abc(2) + y_; // 构建残差

// 计算残差对变量的雅克比
virtual void ComputeJacobians() override
{
    //y = exp(ax2 + bx + c)
    // Vec3 abc = verticles_[0]->Parameters();
    // double exp_y = std::exp( abc(0)*x_*x_+ + abc(1)*x_+ + abc(2) );
    // Eigen::Matrix<double, 1, 3> jaco_abc; // 误差为1维,状态量 3 个,所以是 1x3 的雅克比矩阵
    // jaco_abc << x_* * x_* * exp_y, x_* * exp_y, 1 * exp_y;
    // jaco_abc << x_* * x_* * exp_y, x_* * exp_y, 1 * exp_y;

//y = exp(ax2 + bx + c)
Eigen::Matrix<double, 1, 3> jaco_abc; // 误差为1维,状态量 3 个,所以是 1x3 的雅克比矩阵
    jaco_abc << x_* * x_, x_, 1;
    jacobians_[0] = jaco_abc;

//y = exp(ax2 + bx + c)
Eigen::Matrix<double, 1, 3> jaco_abc; // 误差为1维,状态量 3 个,所以是 1x3 的雅克比矩阵
    jaco_abc << x_* * x_, x_, 1;
    jacobians_[0] = jaco_abc;

// jacobians_[0] = jaco_abc;
```

```
64 double a=1.0, b=2.0, c=1.0; // 真实参数值
65 int N = 700; // 数据点
66 double w_sigma= 1.; // 噪声Sigma值
```

```
64 double a=1.0, b=2.0, c=1.0; // 真实参数值
65 int N = 700; // 数据点
66 double w sigma= 1.; // 噪声Sigma值
```

和 1 题的编译方法一样:

\$./app/testCurveFitting

终端截图如下:

```
vslam@vslam:~/VIO_Tutorial/3.基于优化的IMU预积分与视觉信息融合/CurveFitting_LM/build$ ./app/testCurveFitting

Test CurveFitting start...
iter: 0 , chi= 653482 , Lambda= 3.34941
iter: 1 , chi= 696.818 , Lambda= 1.11647
iter: 2 , chi= 696.767 , Lambda= 0.372156
problem solve cost: 42.4039 ms
    makeHessian cost: 1.17797 ms
-------After optimization, we got these parameters :
1.00192  1.98863  0.989354
-------ground truth:
1.0, 2.0, 1.0
vslam@vslam:~/VIO_Tutorial/3.基于优化的IMU预积分与视觉信息融合/CurveFitting_LM/build$ []
```

3. 如果有实现其他阻尼因子更新策略可加分(选做)。 暂时未作 2. 公式推导,根据课程知识,完成 F, G 中如下两项的推导过程:

$$\mathbf{f}_{15} = \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{b_i b_{k+1}}}{\partial \delta \mathbf{b}_k^g} = -\frac{1}{4} (\mathbf{R}_{b_i b_{k+1}} [(\mathbf{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \mathbf{b}_k^a)]_{\times} \delta t^2) (-\delta t)$$

$$\mathbf{g}_{12} = \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{b_i b_{k+1}}}{\partial \mathbf{n}_k^g} = -\frac{1}{4} (\mathbf{R}_{b_i b_{k+1}} [(\mathbf{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \mathbf{b}_k^a)]_{\times} \delta t^2) (\frac{1}{2} \delta t)$$

解:

中值积分 a, 和 w 为:

$$\begin{split} a &= \frac{1}{2} \Big(q_{b_{i}b_{k}} \left(a^{b_{k}} - b_{k}^{a} \right) + q_{b_{i}b_{k+1}} \left(a^{b_{k-1}} - b_{k}^{a} \right) \Big) \\ w &= \frac{1}{2} \Big(\Big(w^{b_{k}} + n_{k}^{g} - b_{k}^{g} \Big) + \Big(w^{b_{k+1}} + n_{k+1}^{g} - b_{k}^{g} \Big) \Big) = \frac{1}{2} \Big(w^{b_{k}} + w^{b_{k+1}} \Big) + \frac{1}{2} \Big(n_{k+1}^{g} + n_{k}^{g} \Big) - b_{k}^{g} \end{split}$$

求解 f₁₅

$$\alpha_{b_{i}b_{k+1}} = \alpha_{b_{i}b_{k}} + \beta_{b_{i}b_{k}} \delta t + \frac{1}{2} a \delta t^{2}$$

$$= \alpha_{b_{i}b_{k}} + \beta_{b_{i}b_{k}} \delta t + \frac{1}{4} \left(q_{b_{i}b_{k}} \left(a^{b_{k}} - b_{k}^{a} \right) + q_{b_{i}b_{k+1}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \delta b_{k}^{g} \delta t \end{bmatrix} \left(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a} \right) \right) \delta t^{2}$$

$$f_{15} = \frac{\partial \alpha_{b_{l}b_{k+1}}}{\partial \delta b_{k}^{g}} = \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} \left(q_{b_{l}b_{k}} \left(a^{b_{k}} - b_{k}^{a} \right) + q_{b_{l}b_{k+1}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \delta b_{k}^{g} \delta t \end{bmatrix} \left(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a} \right) \right) \delta t^{2}}{\partial \delta b_{k}^{g}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} \left(q_{b_{l}b_{k+1}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \delta b_{k}^{g} \delta t \end{bmatrix} \left(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a} \right) \right) \delta t^{2}}{\partial \delta b_{k}^{g}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} \left(R_{b_{l}b_{k+1}} \exp \left(-\delta b_{k}^{g} \delta t \right)_{x} \left(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a} \right) \right) \delta t^{2}}{\partial \delta b_{k}^{g}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial -\frac{1}{4} \left(R_{b_{l}b_{k+1}} \left(-\delta b_{k}^{g} \delta t \right)_{x} \left(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a} \right) \right) \delta t^{2}}{\partial \delta b_{k}^{g}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial -\frac{1}{4} R_{b_{l}b_{k+1}} \left(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a} \right) \delta t^{2}_{x} \left(-\delta b_{k}^{g} \delta t \right)}{\partial \delta b_{k}^{g}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} R_{b_{l}b_{k+1}} \left(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a} \right) \delta t^{2}_{x} \left(-\delta t \right)$$

$$\begin{split} &\alpha_{b,b_{k+1}} = \alpha_{b,b_{k}} + \beta_{b,b_{k}} \delta t + \frac{1}{2} a \delta t^{2} \\ &= \alpha_{b,b_{k}} + \beta_{b,b_{k}} \delta t + \frac{1}{4} \left(q_{b,b_{k}} \left(a^{b_{k}} - b_{k}^{a} \right) + q_{b,b_{k+1}} \left[\frac{1}{4} n_{k}^{g} \delta t \right] \left(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a} \right) \right) \delta t^{2} \\ &g_{12} = \frac{\partial \alpha_{b,b_{k+1}}}{\partial n_{k}^{g}} = \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} \left(q_{b,b_{k}} \left(a^{b_{k}} - b_{k}^{a} \right) + q_{b,b_{k+1}} \left[\frac{1}{4} n_{k}^{g} \delta t \right] \left(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a} \right) \right) \delta t^{2} \\ &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} \left(q_{b,b_{k+1}} \left[\frac{1}{4} n_{k}^{g} \delta t \right] \left(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a} \right) \right) \delta t^{2}}{\partial n_{k}^{g}} \\ &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} \left(R_{b,b_{k+1}} \exp \left(\frac{1}{2} n_{k}^{g} \delta t \right)_{\times} \left(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a} \right) \right) \delta t^{2}}{\partial n_{k}^{g}} \\ &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} \left(R_{b,b_{k+1}} \times \left(I + \frac{1}{2} n_{k}^{g} \delta t \right)_{\times} \left(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a} \right) \right) \delta t^{2}}{\partial n_{k}^{g}} \\ &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} \left(R_{b,b_{k+1}} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} n_{k}^{g} \delta t \right)_{\times} \left(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a} \right) \right) \delta t^{2}}{\partial n_{k}^{g}} \\ &= \frac{\partial -\frac{1}{4} R_{b,b_{k+1}} \left(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a} \right) \delta t^{2}_{\times} \left(\frac{1}{2} n_{k}^{g} \delta t \right)}{\partial n_{k}^{g}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} R_{b,b_{k+1}} \left(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a} \right) \delta t^{2}_{\times} \left(\frac{1}{2} \delta t \right) \end{split}$$

3 证明式(9)。

$$\Delta \mathbf{x}_{lm} = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\mathbf{v}_{j}^{\top} \mathbf{F}^{\prime \top}}{\lambda_{j} + \mu} \mathbf{v}_{j}$$
(9)

解:

阻尼因子 μ 大小是相对于 \mathbf{J} \mathbf{J} 的元素而言的。半正定的信息矩阵 \mathbf{J} \mathbf{J} 特征值 $\{\lambda_j\}$ 和对应的特征向量为 $\{v_i\}$ 。对 \mathbf{J} \mathbf{J} 做特征值分解分解后有: \mathbf{J} \mathbf{J} \mathbf{J} \mathbf{V} \mathbf{V} \mathbf{V} :

則
$$V = \begin{bmatrix} v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_j \end{bmatrix}_{m*j}$$

$$V^T = \begin{bmatrix} v_1^T \\ v_2^T \\ v_3^T \\ \dots \\ v_j^T \end{bmatrix}_{i*m}$$

$$\Lambda_{j*j} = diag(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \dots, \lambda_j)$$

故:

$$J^{T}J = V\Lambda V^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} v_{1}, v_{2}, v_{3}, \dots, v_{j} \end{bmatrix}_{m*_{j}} diag(\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \lambda_{3}, \dots, \lambda_{j}) \begin{bmatrix} v_{1}^{T} \\ v_{2}^{T} \\ v_{3}^{T} \\ \dots \\ v_{j}^{T} \end{bmatrix}_{i*_{m}}$$

$$(1)$$

$$VV^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} v_{1}, v_{2}, v_{3}, \dots, v_{j} \end{bmatrix}_{m*j} \begin{bmatrix} v_{1}^{T} \\ v_{2}^{T} \\ v_{3}^{T} \\ \dots \\ v_{j}^{T} \end{bmatrix}_{j*m} = I$$

$$(2)$$

解如下方程:
$$(J^T J + \mu I)\Delta x = -J^T f = -F^{'T}$$

由公式 1, 2 解如下:
$$(J^T J + \mu I)\Delta x = -J^T f = -F^{'T}$$
$$(V\Lambda V^T + V diag(\mu, \mu, \mu, ..., \mu)V^T)\Delta x = -F^{'T}$$
$$(V(diag(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, ..., \lambda_j) + diag(\mu, \mu, \mu, ..., \mu))V^T)\Delta x = -F^{'T}$$
$$(V diag(\lambda_1 + \mu, \lambda_2 + \mu, \lambda_3 + \mu, ..., \lambda_j + \mu)V^T)\Delta x = -F^{'T}$$

两边 $Vdiag(\lambda_1 + \mu, \lambda_2 + \mu, \lambda_3 + \mu, ..., \lambda_j + \mu)V^T$ 的逆矩阵:

$$\left(V diag(\lambda_1 + \mu, \lambda_2 + \mu, \lambda_3 + \mu, ..., \lambda_j + \mu) V^T \right)^{-1} = V diag(\lambda_1 + \mu, \lambda_2 + \mu, \lambda_3 + \mu, ..., \lambda_j + \mu)^{-1} V^T$$

$$\Delta x = -\left(V diag(\lambda_1 + \mu, \lambda_2 + \mu, \lambda_3 + \mu, \dots, \lambda_j + \mu)V^T\right)^{-1} F^{T}$$

$$\Delta x = -V diag(\lambda_1 + \mu, \lambda_2 + \mu, \lambda_3 + \mu, \dots, \lambda_j + \mu)^{-1} V^T F^{T}$$

$$\Delta x = -\left[v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_j\right]_{m*j} diag(\lambda_1 + \mu, \lambda_2 + \mu, \lambda_3 + \mu, \dots, \lambda_j + \mu)^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} v_1^T \\ v_2^T \\ v_3^T \\ \dots \\ v_j^T \end{bmatrix}_{j*m} F^T$$

$$= -\left[v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_j\right]_{m*j} diag(\lambda_1 + \mu, \lambda_2 + \mu, \lambda_3 + \mu, \dots, \lambda_j + \mu)^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} v_1^T \\ v_2^T \\ v_3^T \\ \dots \\ v_j^T \end{bmatrix}_{j*m} F^T$$

$$= -\left[v_{1}, v_{2}, v_{3}, \dots, v_{j}\right]_{m*_{j}} diag(\lambda_{1} + \mu, \lambda_{2} + \mu, \lambda_{3} + \mu, \dots, \lambda_{j} + \mu)^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} v_{1}^{T} F^{T} \\ v_{2}^{T} F^{T} \\ v_{3}^{T} F^{T} \\ \dots \\ v_{j}^{T} F^{T} \end{bmatrix}_{j*_{m}}$$

$$= -\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{v_{j} \left(v_{j}^{T} F^{T}\right)}{\lambda_{j} + \mu}$$
$$= -\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{v_{j}^{T} F^{T}}{\lambda_{j} + \mu} v_{j}$$

注明: $v_j^T F^T 为1 \times 1$ 标 量