

# 视觉SLAM



## 线性代数Eigen



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Mar 20th, 2022 <https://github.com/duyongquan/LTSLAM>

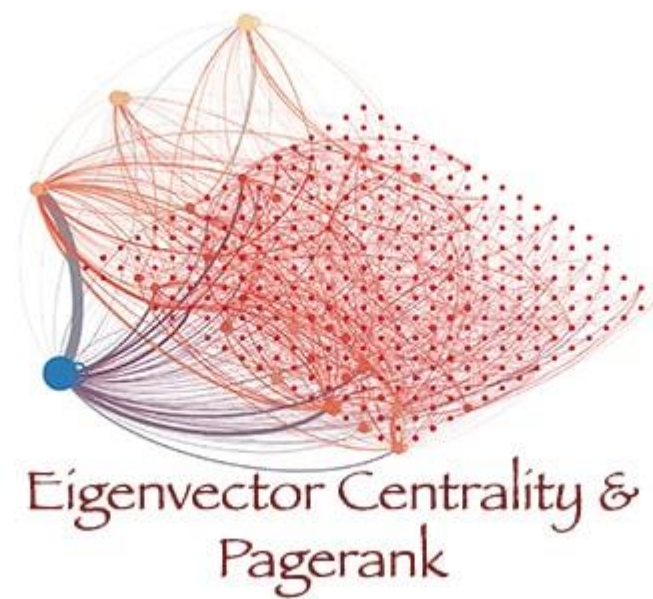


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## Outline

- ⊙ Eigen Introduction
- ⊙ Matrix Operations
- ⊙ Eigen & Quaternion



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# Eigen Introduction

## Eigen简介

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# Eigen Introduction

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

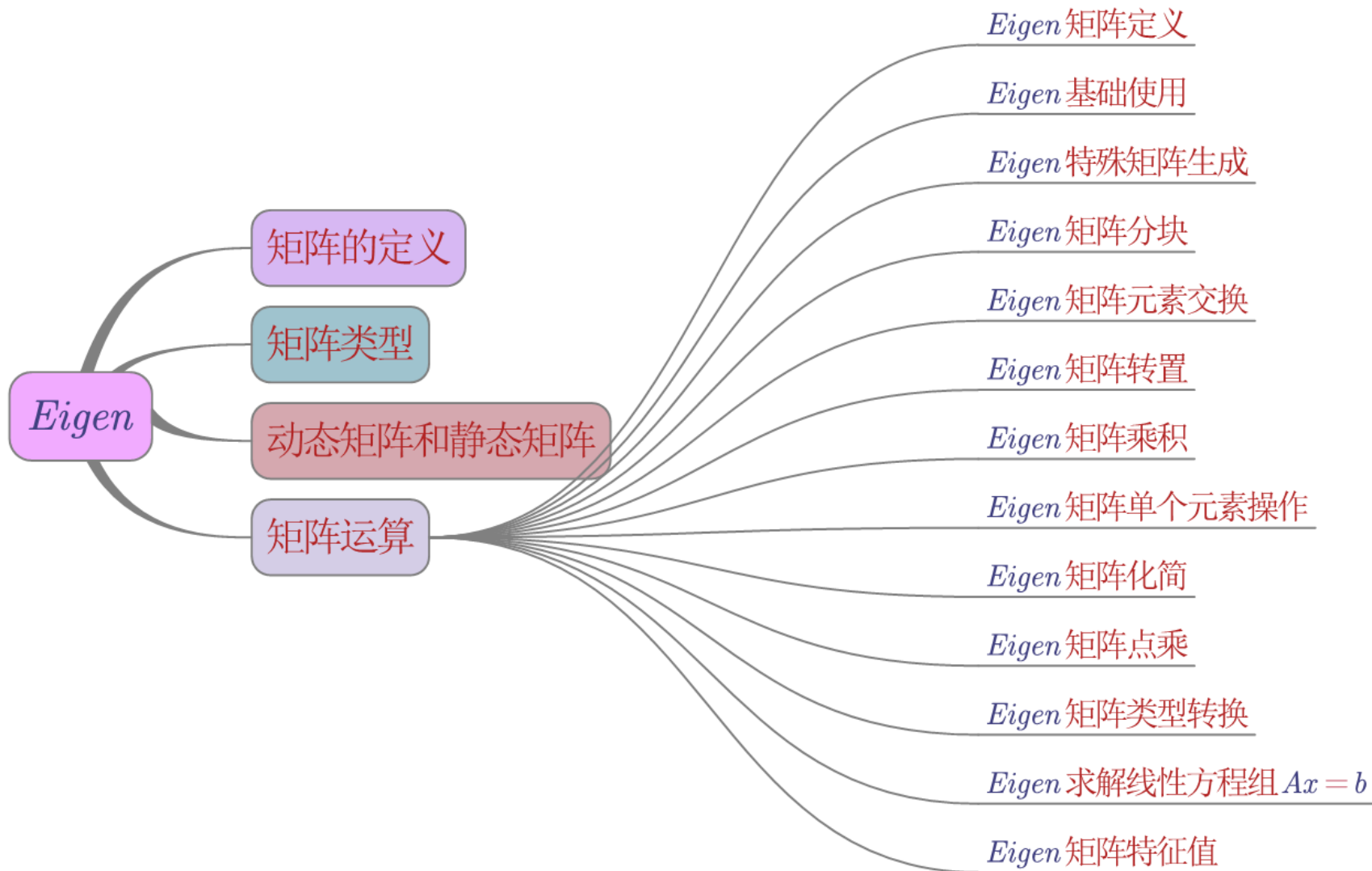
Eigen是可以用来进行线性代数、矩阵、向量操作等运算的C++库，它里面包含了很多算法

Eigen采用源码的方式提供给用户使用，在使用时只需要包含Eigen的头文件即可进行使用

[https://eigen.tuxfamily.org/index.php?title=Main\\_Page](https://eigen.tuxfamily.org/index.php?title=Main_Page)

[https://eigen.tuxfamily.org/dox/group\\_\\_QuickRefPage.html](https://eigen.tuxfamily.org/dox/group__QuickRefPage.html)

# Eigen Introduction



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# Matrix Operations

## 矩阵运算

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# Eigen 矩阵定义

```
Matrix<double, 3, 3> A;           // Fixed rows and cols. Same as Matrix3d.
Matrix<double, 3, Dynamic> B;    // Fixed rows, dynamic cols.
Matrix<double, Dynamic, Dynamic> C; // Full dynamic. Same as MatrixXd.
Matrix<double, 3, 3, RowMajor> E; // Row major; default is column-major.
Matrix3f P, Q, R;                // 3x3 float matrix.
Vector3f x, y, z;                // 3x1 float matrix.
RowVector3f a, b, c;             // 1x3 float matrix.
VectorXd v;                      // Dynamic column vector of doubles

// Eigen           // Matlab           // comments
x.size()           // length(x)         // vector size
C.rows()           // size(C,1)         // number of rows
C.cols()           // size(C,2)         // number of columns
x(i)               // x(i+1)            // Matlab is 1-based
C(i,j)             // C(i+1,j+1)        //
```

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# Eigen 基础使用

```
// Basic usage
// Eigen          // Matlab          // comments
x.size()          // length(x)        // vector size
C.rows()          // size(C,1)          // number of rows
C.cols()          // size(C,2)          // number of columns
x(i)              // x(i+1)            // Matlab is 1-based
C(i, j)           // C(i+1,j+1)         //

A.resize(4, 4);    // Runtime error if assertions are on.
B.resize(4, 9);    // Runtime error if assertions are on.
A.resize(3, 3);    // Ok; size didn't change.
B.resize(3, 9);    // Ok; only dynamic cols changed.

A << 1, 2, 3,      // Initialize A. The elements can also be
    4, 5, 6,      // matrices, which are stacked along cols
    7, 8, 9;      // and then the rows are stacked.
B << A, A, A;      // B is three horizontally stacked A's.
A.fill(10);        // Fill A with all 10's.
```



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# Eigen 特殊矩阵生成

```
// Eigen
MatrixXd::Identity(rows,cols)
C.setIdentity(rows,cols)
MatrixXd::Zero(rows,cols)
C.setZero(rows,cols)
MatrixXd::Ones(rows,cols)
C.setOnes(rows,cols)
MatrixXd::Random(rows,cols)
random numbers in (-1, 1).
C.setRandom(rows,cols)
VectorXd::LinSpaced(size,low,high)
v.setLinSpaced(size,low,high)

// Matlab
// eye(rows,cols)
// C = eye(rows,cols)
// zeros(rows,cols)
// C = zeros(rows,cols)
// ones(rows,cols)
// C = ones(rows,cols)
// rand(rows,cols)*2-1 // MatrixXd::Random returns uniform
// C = rand(rows,cols)*2-1
// linspace(low,high,size)'
// v = linspace(low,high,size)'
```

# Eigen 矩阵分块

```
// Matrix slicing and blocks. All expressions listed here are read/write.
// Templated size versions are faster. Note that Matlab is 1-based (a size N
// vector is x(1)...x(N)).
// Eigen
x.head(n)
x.head<n>()
x.tail(n)
x.tail<n>()
x.segment(i, n)
x.segment<n>(i)
P.block(i, j, rows, cols)
P.block<rows, cols>(i, j)
P.row(i)
P.col(j)
P.leftCols<cols>()
P.leftCols(cols)
P.middleCols<cols>(j)
P.middleCols(j, cols)
P.rightCols<cols>()
P.rightCols(cols)
P.topRows<rows>()
P.topRows(rows)
P.middleRows<rows>(i)
P.middleRows(i, rows)
P.bottomRows<rows>()
P.bottomRows(rows)
P.topLeftCorner(rows, cols)
P.topRightCorner(rows, cols)
P.bottomLeftCorner(rows, cols)
P.bottomRightCorner(rows, cols)
P.topLeftCorner<rows, cols>()
P.topRightCorner<rows, cols>()
P.bottomLeftCorner<rows, cols>()
P.bottomRightCorner<rows, cols>()
// Matlab
// x(1:n)
// x(1:n)
// x(end - n + 1: end)
// x(end - n + 1: end)
// x(i+1 : i+n)
// x(i+1 : i+n)
// P(i+1 : i+rows, j+1 : j+cols)
// P(i+1 : i+rows, j+1 : j+cols)
// P(i+1, :)
// P(:, j+1)
// P(:, 1:cols)
// P(:, 1:cols)
// P(:, j+1:j+cols)
// P(:, j+1:j+cols)
// P(:, end-cols+1:end)
// P(:, end-cols+1:end)
// P(1:rows, :)
// P(1:rows, :)
// P(i+1:i+rows, :)
// P(i+1:i+rows, :)
// P(end-rows+1:end, :)
// P(end-rows+1:end, :)
// P(1:rows, 1:cols)
// P(1:rows, end-cols+1:end)
// P(end-rows+1:end, 1:cols)
// P(end-rows+1:end, end-cols+1:end)
// P(1:rows, 1:cols)
// P(1:rows, end-cols+1:end)
// P(end-rows+1:end, 1:cols)
// P(end-rows+1:end, end-cols+1:end)
```



```
// Of particular note is Eigen's swap function which is highly optimized.  
// Eigen                                // Matlab  
R.row(i) = P.col(j);                    // R(i, :) = P(:, i)  
R.col(j1).swap(mat1.col(j2));           // R(:, [j1 j2]) = R(:, [j2, j1])
```



```
// Views, transpose, etc; all read-write except for .adjoint().  
// Eigen                                     // Matlab  
R.adjoint()                                // R'  
R.transpose()                             // R.' or conj(R')  
R.diagonal()                              // diag(R)  
x.asDiagonal()                            // diag(x)  
R.transpose().colwise().reverse();        // rot90(R)  
R.conjugate()                             // conj(R)
```

```
// All the same as Matlab, but matlab doesn't have *= style operators.  
// Matrix-vector.  Matrix-matrix.  Matrix-scalar.  
y  = M*x;          R  = P*Q;          R  = P*s;  
a  = b*M;          R  = P - Q;        R  = s*P;  
a *= M;            R  = P + Q;        R  = P/s;  
                                R *= Q;    R  = s*P;  
                                R += Q;    R *= s;  
                                R -= Q;    R /= s;
```

```
// Vectorized operations on each element independently
// Eigen                                     // Matlab
R = P.cwiseProduct(Q);    // R = P .* Q
R = P.array() * s.array(); // R = P .* s
R = P.cwiseQuotient(Q);   // R = P ./ Q
R = P.array() / Q.array(); // R = P ./ Q
R = P.array() + s.array(); // R = P + s
R = P.array() - s.array(); // R = P - s
R.array() += s;           // R = R + s
R.array() -= s;           // R = R - s
R.array() < Q.array();     // R < Q
R.array() <= Q.array();    // R <= Q
R.cwiseInverse();         // 1 ./ P
R.array().inverse();       // 1 ./ P
R.array().sin()            // sin(P)
R.array().cos()            // cos(P)
```

# Eigen 矩阵单个元素操作

```
R.array().pow(s)           // P .^ s
R.array().square()         // P .^ 2
R.array().cube()           // P .^ 3
R.cwiseSqrt()              // sqrt(P)
R.array().sqrt()           // sqrt(P)
R.array().exp()            // exp(P)
R.array().log()            // log(P)
R.cwiseMax(P)              // max(R, P)
R.array().max(P.array())   // max(R, P)
R.cwiseMin(P)              // min(R, P)
R.array().min(P.array())   // min(R, P)
R.cwiseAbs()               // abs(P)
R.array().abs()            // abs(P)
R.cwiseAbs2()              // abs(P.^2)
R.array().abs2()           // abs(P.^2)
(R.array() < s).select(P,Q); // (R < s ? P : Q)
```

```
// Reductions.
int r, c;
// Eigen                                     // Matlab
R.minCoeff()                               // min(R(:))
R.maxCoeff()                               // max(R(:))
s = R.minCoeff(&r, &c)                     // [s, i] = min(R(:)); [r, c] = ind2sub(size(R), i);
s = R.maxCoeff(&r, &c)                     // [s, i] = max(R(:)); [r, c] = ind2sub(size(R), i);
R.sum()                                    // sum(R(:))
R.colwise().sum()                          // sum(R)
R.rowwise().sum()                          // sum(R, 2) or sum(R')'
R.prod()                                   // prod(R(:))
R.colwise().prod()                         // prod(R)
R.rowwise().prod()                         // prod(R, 2) or prod(R')'
R.trace()                                  // trace(R)
R.all()                                    // all(R(:))
R.colwise().all()                          // all(R)
R.rowwise().all()                          // all(R, 2)
R.any()                                    // any(R(:))
R.colwise().any()                          // any(R)
R.rowwise().any()                          // any(R, 2)
```



```
// Dot products, norms, etc.  
// Eigen                                // Matlab  
x.norm()                               // norm(x).    Note that norm(R) doesn't work in Eigen.  
x.squaredNorm()                        // dot(x, x)   Note the equivalence is not true for complex  
x.dot(y)                               // dot(x, y)  
x.cross(y)                             // cross(x, y) Requires #include <Eigen/Geometry>
```

```
//// Type conversion
// Eigen                                // Matlab
A.cast<double>();                        // double(A)
A.cast<float>();                        // single(A)
A.cast<int>();                          // int32(A)
A.real();                              // real(A)
A.imag();                              // imag(A)
// if the original type equals destination type, no work is done
```

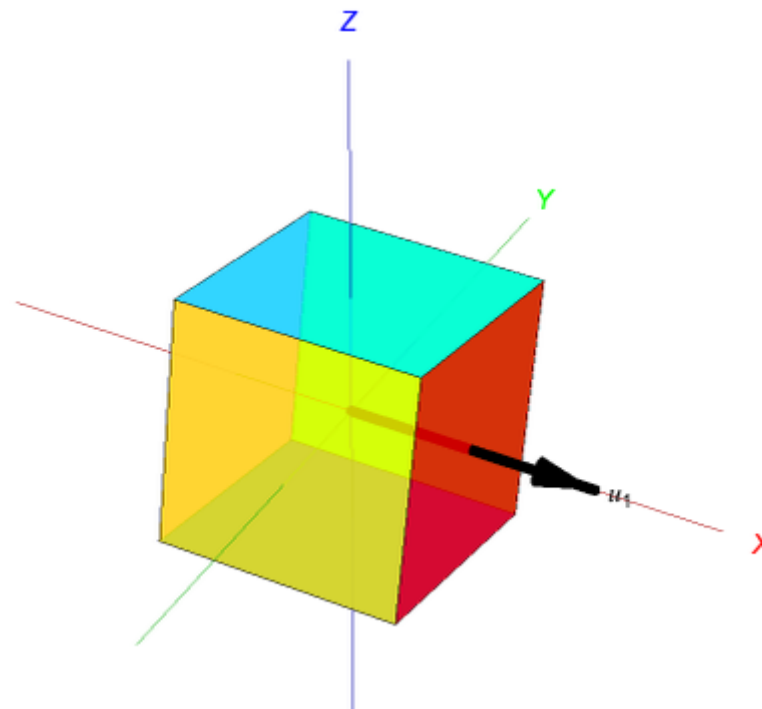
# Eigen 求解线性方程组 $Ax = b$

```
// Solve Ax = b. Result stored in x. Matlab: x = A \ b.
x = A.ldlt().solve(b); // A sym. p.s.d.    #include <Eigen/Cholesky>
x = A.llt().solve(b);  // A sym. p.d.      #include <Eigen/Cholesky>
x = A.lu().solve(b);   // Stable and fast. #include <Eigen/LU>
x = A.qr().solve(b);   // No pivoting.     #include <Eigen/QR>
x = A.svd().solve(b);  // Stable, slowest.  #include <Eigen/SVD>
// .ldlt() -> .matrixL() and .matrixD()
// .llt()   -> .matrixL()
// .lu()    -> .matrixL() and .matrixU()
// .qr()    -> .matrixQ() and .matrixR()
// .svd()   -> .matrixU(), .singularValues(), and .matrixV()
```

```
// Eigenvalue problems
// Eigen                                // Matlab
A.eigenvalues();                       // eig(A);
EigenSolver<Matrix3d> eig(A);          // [vec val] = eig(A)
eig.eigenvalues();                     // diag(val)
eig.eigenvectors();                    // vec
// For self-adjoint matrices use SelfAdjointEigenSolver<>
```

# Eigen & Quaternion

## 矩阵 & 四元数





A close-up shot of a hand pulling a dark-colored drawer from a desk. The word 'SUNSPRING' is printed in large, white, bold, sans-serif capital letters on the front of the drawer. On the desk surface above the drawer, there is a small yellow box, a silver thermos, and a blue and white box. The background is a blurred office setting with warm lighting.

**SUNSPRING**