

Technion – Israel Institute of Technology



HW5

Vision Aided Navigation

086761

Alon Spinner	305184335	alonspinner@gmail.com
Sher Hazan	308026467	sherhazan@campus.technion.ac.il

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Question 1: Factor graph, variable elimination and Bayes net.

Consider a SAM problem where a robot travels through an unknown environment and captures observations using its onboard sensors. Assume the robot starts at time t_0 , with a known prior $p(x)$ and consider motion and observation models $p(x_k|x_{k-1}, u_{k-1})$ and $p(z_{k,i}|x_k, l_i)$, respectively, where l_i denotes the i^{th} landmark. The robot moves according to given controls and observes a single landmark at time instances t_1 and t_2 .

a: Write the joint pdf corresponding to the above scenario until time

$$t_4: p(x_{0:4}, l|u_{0:3}, z_1, z_2)$$

$$p(x_k|x_{k-1}, u_{k-1}) \sim \text{motion model}$$

$$p(z_k|x_k, l_i) \sim \text{measurement model}$$

$$p(x_{0:4}, l|u_{0:3}, z_1, z_2) \stackrel{\text{cond.} + \text{indep.}}{=} p(x_4|x_3, u_3)p(x_3|x_2, u_2) \cdot \underbrace{p(x_{0:2}, l|u_{0:1}, z_{1:2})}_{\text{known structure}} =$$

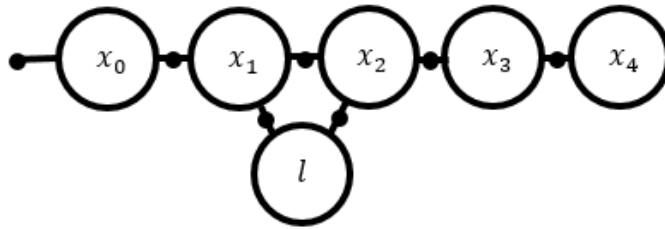
$$= p(x_4|x_3, u_3)p(x_3|x_2, u_2) \cdot p(x_0) \prod_{i=1}^2 \eta_i p(z_i|x_i, l)p(x_i|u_{i-1}, x_{i-1}) =$$

$$\left\{ \eta = \prod_{i=1}^2 \eta_i : \text{not a function of } x \text{ or } l, \text{ the variables we optimize on} \right\}$$

$$= \eta \cdot p(x_4|x_3, u_3)p(x_3|x_2, u_2) \cdot p(x_0) \prod_{i=1}^2 p(z_i|x_i, l)p(x_i|u_{i-1}, x_{i-1})$$

b: Draw the corresponding factor graph.

$$p(x_{0:4}, l|u_{0:3}, z_{1:2}) = \eta \cdot p(x_0)p(x_1|x_0, u_0)p(x_2|x_1, u_1)p(x_3|x_2, u_2)p(x_4|x_3, u_3)p(z_1|x_1, l)p(z_2|x_2, l) \\ \propto f_0(x_0)f_1(x_0, x_1)f_2(x_1, x_2)f_3(x_2, x_3)f_4(x_3, x_4)f_{l1}(x_1, l)f_{l2}(x_2, l)$$



c: Eliminate the factor graph into a Bayes net, assuming elimination order:

$$x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, l$$

$$p(x_{0:4}, l | u_{0:3}, z_{1:2}) = \eta \cdot p(x_0) p(x_1 | x_0, u_0) p(x_2 | x_1, u_1) p(x_3 | x_2, u_2) p(x_4 | x_3, u_3) p(z_1 | x_1, l) p(z_2 | x_2, l)$$

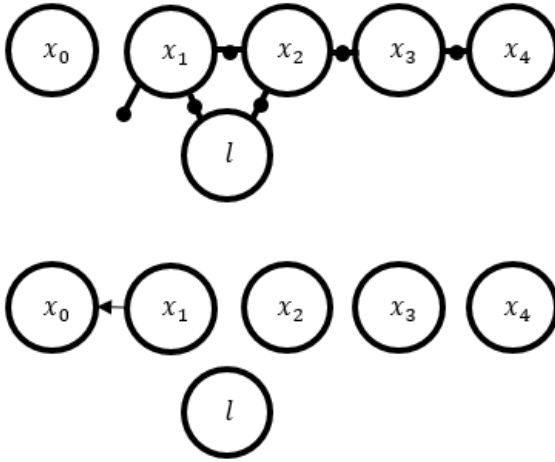
$$p(x_{0:4}, l | u_{0:3}, z_{1:2}) \propto f_0(x_0) f_1(x_0, x_1) f_2(x_1, x_2) f_3(x_2, x_3) f_4(x_3, x_4) f_{l1}(x_1, l) f_{l2}(x_2, l)$$

Elimination of x_0 :

$$f_{\text{joint}}(x_0, x_1) = f_0(x_0) f_1(x_0, x_1) \propto p(x_0 | x_1) \cdot f_{1-\text{new}}(x_1)$$

After the elimination of x_0 we get:

$$p(x_{0:4}, l | u_{0:3}, z_{1:2}) \propto p(x_0 | x_1) \cdot f_{1-\text{new}}(x_1) f_2(x_1, x_2) f_3(x_2, x_3) f_4(x_3, x_4) f_{l1}(x_1, l) f_{l2}(x_2, l)$$



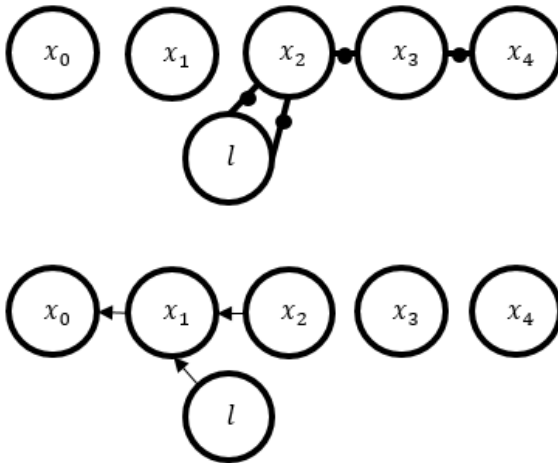
x_0	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	l	
						x_0
						x_1
						x_2
						x_3
						x_4
						l

Elimination of x_1 :

$$f_{\text{joint}}(x_1, x_2, l) = f_{1-\text{new}}(x_1) f_2(x_1, x_2) f_{l1}(x_1, l) \propto p(x_1 | x_2, l) \cdot f_{2-\text{new}}(x_2, l)$$

After the elimination of x_1 we get:

$$p(x_{0:4}, l | u_{0:3}, z_{1:2}) \propto p(x_0 | x_1) p(x_1 | x_2, l) \cdot f_{2-\text{new}}(x_2, l) f_3(x_2, x_3) f_4(x_3, x_4) f_{l2}(x_2, l)$$



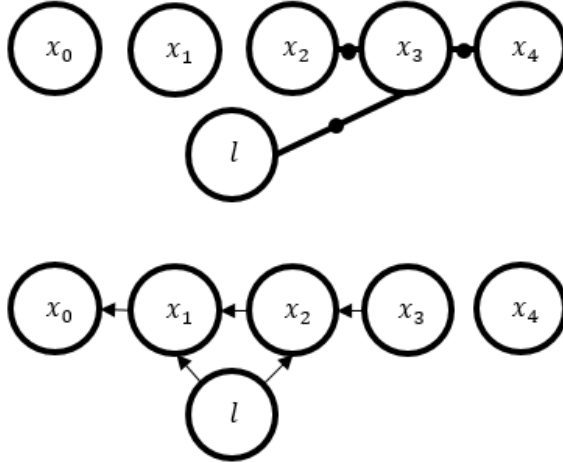
x_0	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	l	
						x_0
						x_1
						x_2
						x_3
						x_4
						l

Elination of x_2 :

$$f_{joint}(x_2, x_3, l) = f_{2-new}(x_2, l) f_3(x_2, x_3) f_{l2}(x_2, l) \propto p(x_2 | x_3, l) \cdot f_{3-new}(x_3, l)$$

After the elimination of x_2 we get:

$$p(x_{0:4}, l | u_{0:3}, z_{1:2}) \propto p(x_0 | x_1) p(x_1 | x_2, l) p(x_2 | x_3, l) \cdot f_{3-new}(x_3, l) f_4(x_3, x_4)$$



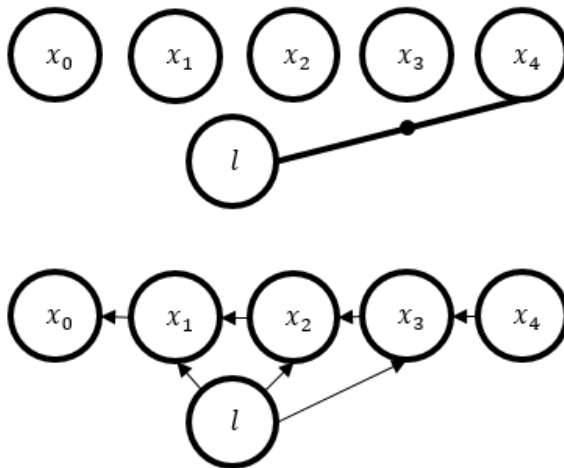
x_0	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	l	
						x_0
						x_1
						x_2
						x_3
						x_4
						l

Elination of x_3 :

$$f_{joint}(x_3, x_4, l) = f_{3-new}(x_3, l) f_4(x_3, x_4) \propto p(x_3 | x_4, l) \cdot f_{4-new}(x_4, l)$$

After the elimination of x_3 we get:

$$p(x_{0:4}, l | u_{0:3}, z_{1:2}) \propto p(x_0 | x_1) p(x_1 | x_2, l) p(x_3 | x_4, l) \cdot f_{4-new}(x_4, l)$$



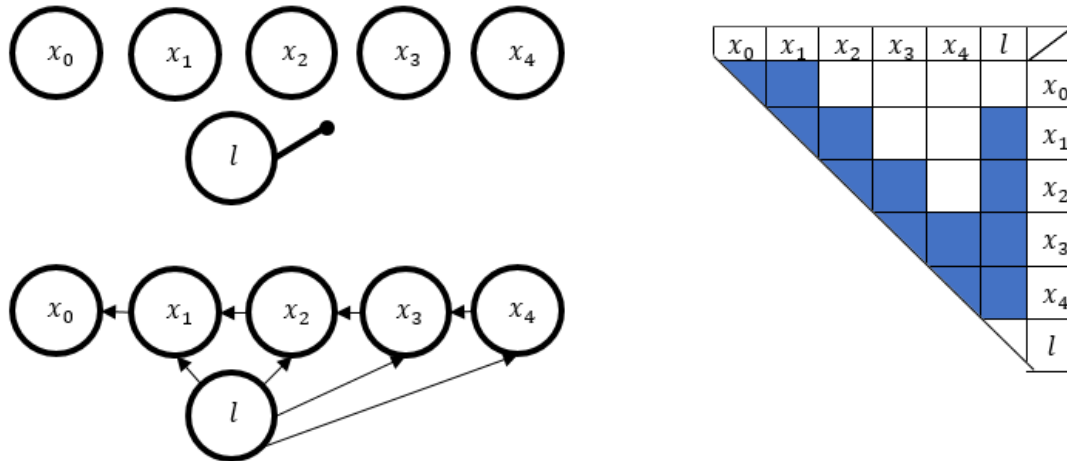
x_0	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	l	
						x_0
						x_1
						x_2
						x_3
						x_4
						l

Elinination of x_4 :

$$f_{\text{joint}}(x_4, l) = f_{4\text{-new}}(x_4, l) \propto p(x_4|l) \cdot f_{l\text{-new}}(l)$$

After the elimination of x_4 we get:

$$p(x_{0:4}, l|u_{0:3}, z_{1:2}) \propto p(x_0|x_1)p(x_1|x_2, l)p(x_2|x_3, l)p(x_4|l) \cdot f_{l\text{-new}}(l)$$

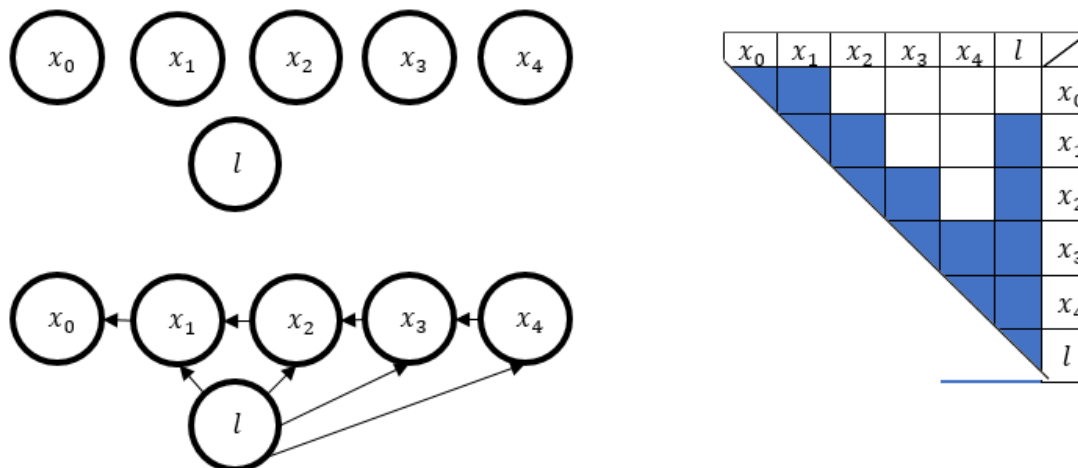


Elinination of l :

$$f_{\text{joint}}(l) = f_{l\text{-new}}(l) \propto p(l)$$

After the elimination of l we get:

$$p(x_{0:4}, l|u_{0:3}, z_{1:2}) \propto p(x_0|x_1)p(x_1|x_2, l)p(x_3|x_4, l)p(l)$$



d: Repeat the previous clause using a different variable elimination order:

$$x_4, x_3, x_2, l, x_1, x_0$$

$$p(x_{0:4}, l | u_{0:3}, z_{1:2}) = \eta \cdot p(x_0) p(x_1 | x_0, u_0) p(x_2 | x_1, u_1) p(x_3 | x_2, u_2) p(x_4 | x_3, u_3) p(z_1 | x_1, l) p(z_2 | x_2, l)$$

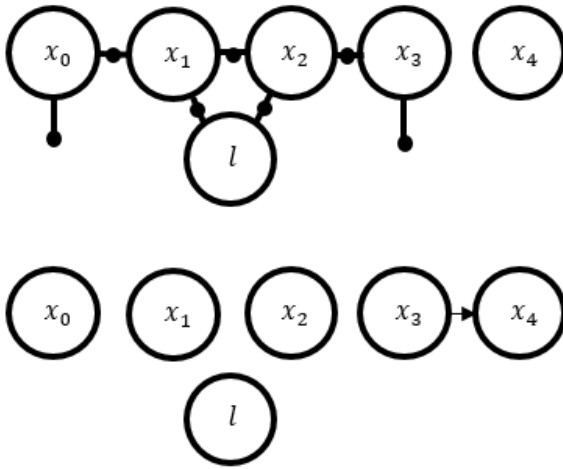
$$p(x_{0:4}, l | u_{0:3}, z_{1:2}) \propto f_0(x_0) f_1(x_0, x_1) f_2(x_1, x_2) f_3(x_2, x_3) f_4(x_3, x_4) f_{l1}(x_1, l) f_{l2}(x_2, l)$$

Elimination of x_4 :

$$f_{joint}(x_3, x_4) = f_4(x_3, x_4) \propto p(x_4 | x_3) \cdot f_{3-new}(x_3)$$

After the elimination of x_4 we get:

$$p(x_{0:4}, l | u_{0:3}, z_{1:2}) \propto p(x_4 | x_3) \cdot f_{3-new}(x_3) f_0(x_0) f_1(x_0, x_1) f_2(x_1, x_2) f_3(x_2, x_3) f_{l1}(x_1, l) f_{l2}(x_2, l)$$



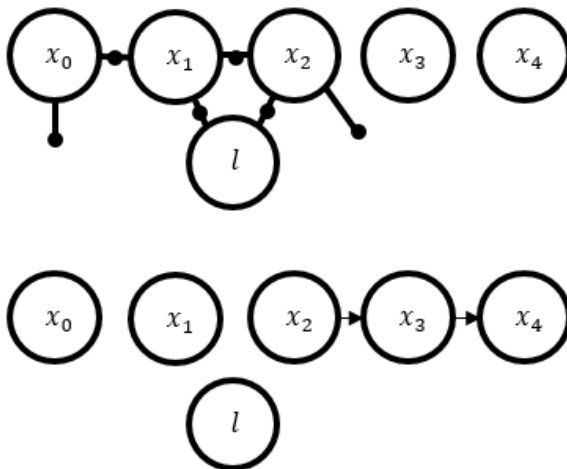
x_4	x_3	x_2	l	x_1	x_0	
						x_4
						x_3
						x_2
						l
						x_1
						x_0

Elimination of x_3 :

$$f_{joint}(x_2, x_3) = f_{3-new}(x_3) f_3(x_2, x_3) \propto p(x_3 | x_2) \cdot f_{2-new}(x_2)$$

After the elimination of x_3 we get:

$$p(x_{0:4}, l | u_{0:3}, z_{1:2}) \propto p(x_4 | x_3) p(x_3 | x_2) \cdot f_{2-new}(x_2) f_0(x_0) f_1(x_0, x_1) f_2(x_1, x_2) f_{l1}(x_1, l) f_{l2}(x_2, l)$$



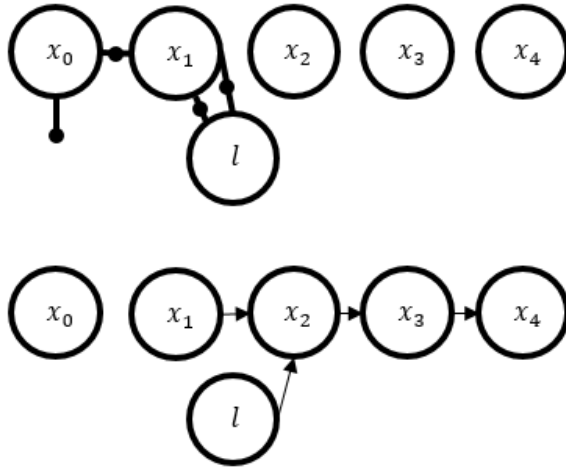
x_4	x_3	x_2	l	x_1	x_0	
						x_4
						x_3
						x_2
						l
						x_1
						x_0

Elinination of x_2 :

$$f_{joint}(x_1, x_2, l) = f_{2-new}(x_2)f_2(x_1, x_2)f_{l2}(x_2, l) \propto p(x_2|x_1, l) \cdot f_{l-new}(x_1, l)$$

After the elimination of x_2 we get:

$$p(x_{0:4}, l|u_{0:3}, z_{1:2}) \propto p(x_4|x_3)p(x_3|x_2)p(x_2|x_1, l) \cdot f_{l-new}(x_1, l)f_0(x_0)f_1(x_0, x_1)f_{l1}(x_1, l)$$



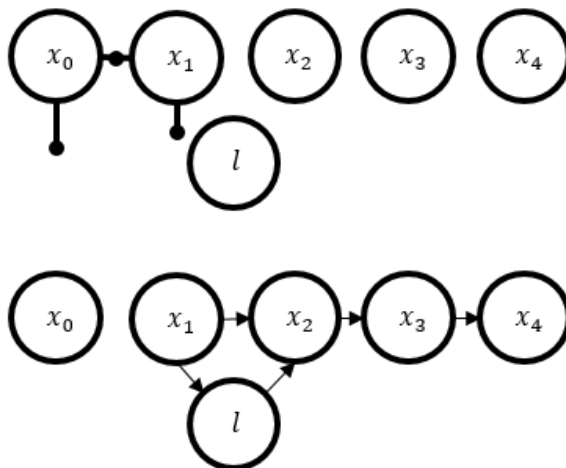
x_4	x_3	x_2	l	x_1	x_0	
						x_4
						x_3
						x_2
						l
						x_1
						x_0

Elinination of l :

$$f_{joint}(x_1, l) = f_{l-new}(x_1, l)f_{l1}(x_1, l) \propto p(l|x_1) \cdot f_{1-new}(x_1)$$

After the elimination of x_3 we get:

$$p(x_{0:4}, l|u_{0:3}, z_{1:2}) \propto p(x_4|x_3)p(x_3|x_2)p(l|x_1) \cdot f_{1-new}(x_1)f_0(x_0)f_1(x_0, x_1)$$



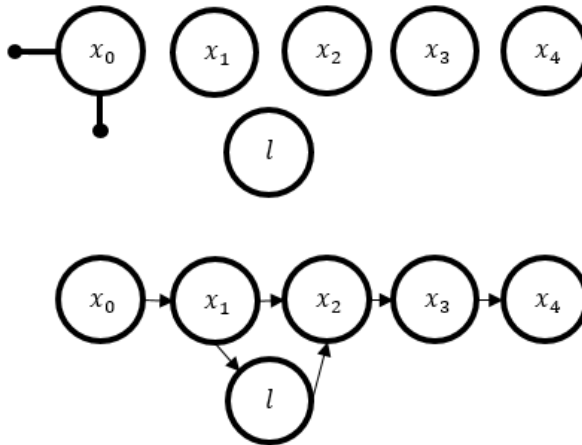
x_4	x_3	x_2	l	x_1	x_0	
						x_4
						x_3
						x_2
						l
						x_1
						x_0

Elinination of x_1 :

$$f_{\text{joint}}(x_0, x_1) = f_{1-\text{new}}(x_1) f_1(x_0, x_1) \propto p(x_1 | x_0) \cdot f_{0-\text{new}}(x_0)$$

After the elimination of x_1 we get:

$$p(x_{0:4}, l | u_{0:3}, z_{1:2}) \propto p(x_4 | x_3) p(x_3 | x_2) p(l | x_1) p(x_1 | x_0) \cdot f_{0-\text{new}}(x_0) f_0(x_0)$$



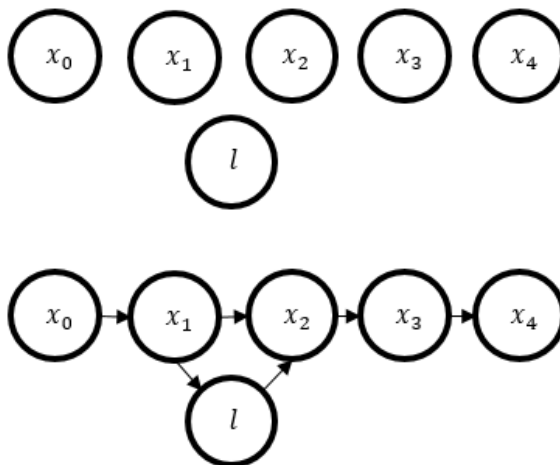
x_4	x_3	x_2	l	x_1	x_0	
						x_4
						x_3
						x_2
						l
						x_1
						x_0

Elinination of x_0 :

$$f_{\text{joint}}(x_0) = f_{0-\text{new}}(x_0) f_0(x_0) \propto p(x_0)$$

After the elimination of x_0 we get:

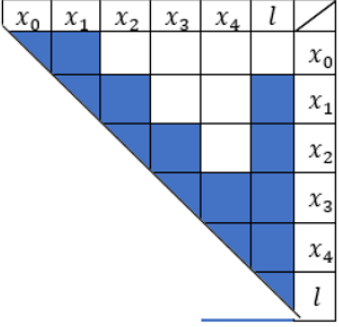
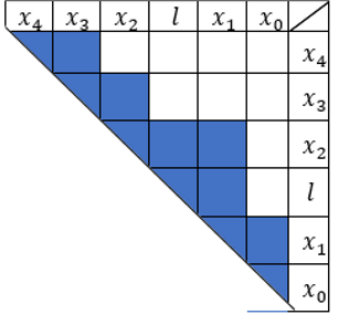
$$p(x_{0:4}, l | u_{0:3}, z_{1:2}) \propto p(x_4 | x_3) p(x_3 | x_2) p(l | x_1) p(x_1 | x_0) p(x_0)$$



x_4	x_3	x_2	l	x_1	x_0	
						x_4
						x_3
						x_2
						l
						x_1
						x_0

e: Which of the two elimination orders you would prefer in terms of estimation accuracy and computational aspects?

We show the elimination order and resulting R matrix for each section below.

<p>{c}</p> <p>Elimination Order: $\{x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, l\}$</p> 	<p>{d}</p> <p>Elimination Order: $\{x_4, x_3, x_2, l, x_1, x_0\}$</p> 
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Regarding computation efficiency: We would prefer the elimination order in {d}, as it produces a sparser R matrix (12 non-zero elements vs 14), and with more structure – all rows but one contains two elements at the start of the row.

Regarding Accuracy: Both matrices contain the same information. As such, the solution of the LMS problem is independent of the elimination order, or which R matrix we choose to use.

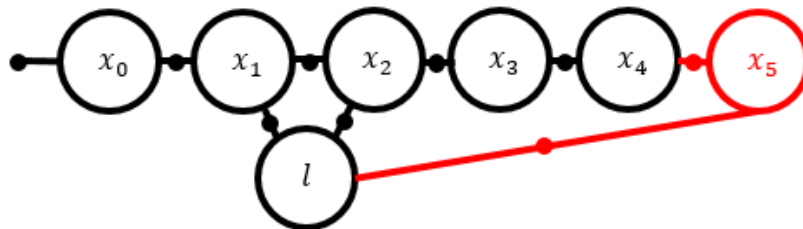
$$R_d^T R_d = R_c^T R_c = A^T A$$

Question 2: Incremental factorization.

Consider now the robot, from question 1, executes command u_4 and moves to a new location; denote its new pose by x_5 . Assume the robot observes again the landmark l from the new location.

a: Draw the factor graph of the problem and indicate the new factors and variable nodes.

We add one node for pose x_5 , and two additional nodes for the factors that need to be computed: one for the motion model, and one for the measurement model.



b: Consider the Bayes net from question 1(c) with elimination order $x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, l$. Perform incremental factorization by updating this Bayes net with the new information using the elimination order:

$$x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, l, x_5$$

$$p(x_{0:4}, x_5, l | u_{0:3}, z_{1:2}, z_3) = \eta \cdot p(x_0)p(x_1|x_0, u_0)p(x_2|x_1, u_1)p(x_3|x_2, u_2)p(x_4|x_3, u_3)p(x_5|x_4, u_4)p(z_1|x_1, l)p(z_2|x_2, l)p(z_3|x_5, l)$$

$$p(x_{0:4}, x_5, l | u_{0:3}, z_{1:2}, z_3) \propto f_0(x_0)f_1(x_0, x_1)f_2(x_1, x_2)f_3(x_2, x_3)f_4(x_3, x_4)f_5(x_4, x_5)f_{l1}(x_1, l)f_{l2}(x_2, l)f_{l3}(x_5, l)$$

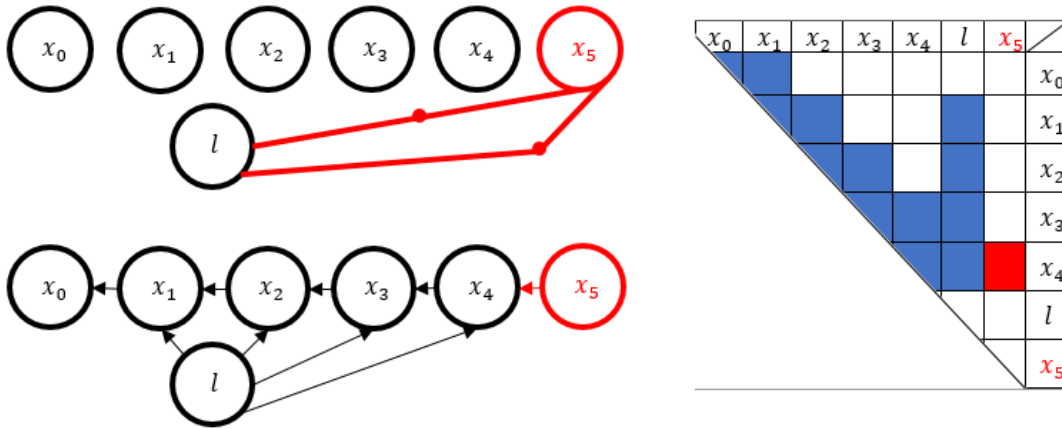
We need to reeliminate the factors x_4 and l because they involve the changes.

Back to Elimination of x_4 :

$$f_{\text{joint}}(x_4, x_5, l) = f_{4\text{-new}}(x_4, l)f_5(x_4, x_5) \propto p(x_4|x_5, l) \cdot f_{l\text{-new}}(x_5, l)$$

After the elimination of x_4 we get:

$$p(x_{0:4}, x_5, l | u_{0:3}, z_{1:2}, z_3) \propto p(x_0|x_1)p(x_1|x_2, l)p(x_2|x_3, l)p(x_4|x_5, l) \cdot f_{l3}(x_5, l)f_{l\text{-new}}(x_5, l)$$

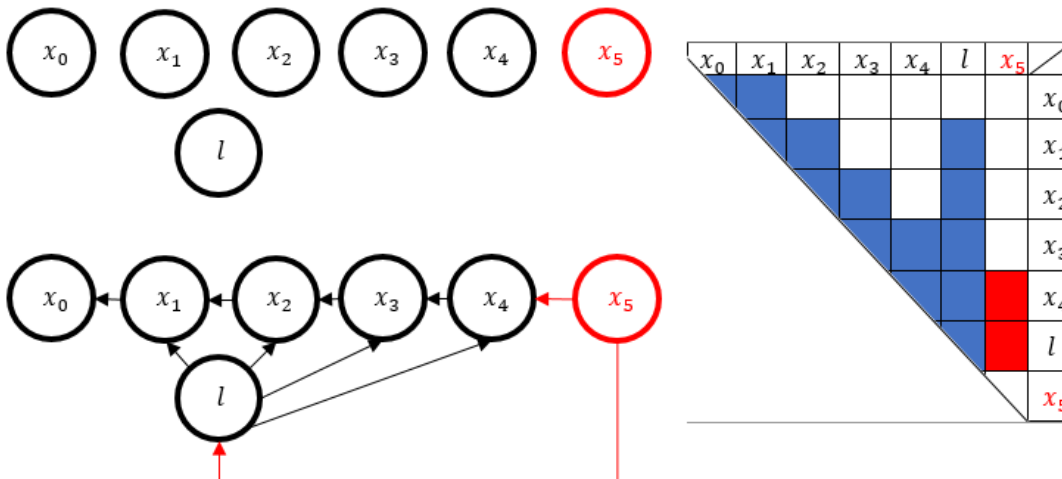


Back to Elimination of l :

$$f_{\text{joint}}(x_5, l) = f_{l\text{-new}}(x_5, l)f_{l3}(x_5, l) \propto p(l|x_5) \cdot f_{5\text{-new}}(x_5)$$

After the elimination of l we get:

$$p(x_{0:4}, x_5, l | u_{0:3}, z_{1:2}, z_3) \propto p(x_0|x_1)p(x_1|x_2, l)p(x_3|x_4, l)p(l|x_5) \cdot f_{5\text{-new}}(x_5)$$

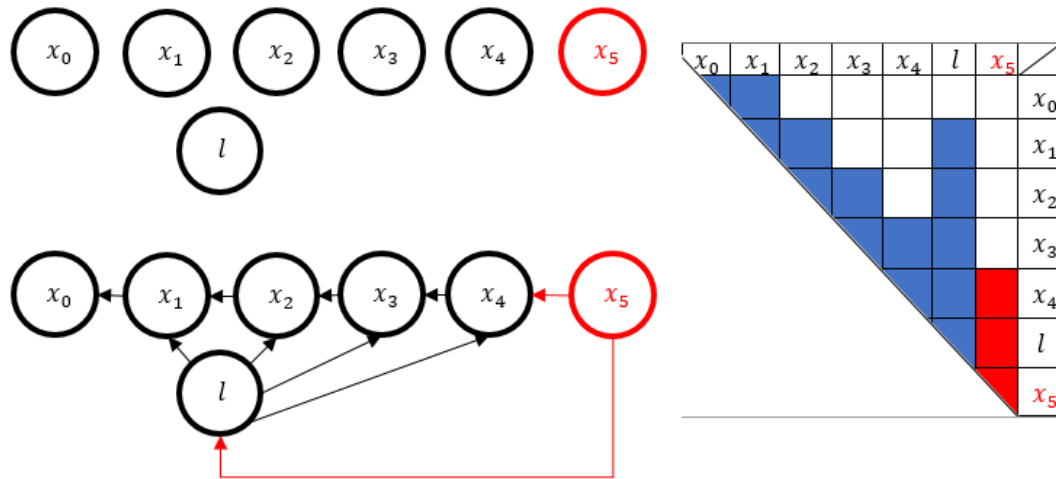


Elimination of x_5 :

$$f_{joint}(x_5) = f_{5-new}(x_5) \propto p(x_5)$$

After the elimination of x_5 we get:

$$p(x_{0:4}, \mathbf{x}_5, l | u_{0:3}, z_{1:2}, \mathbf{z}_3) \propto p(x_0 | x_1) p(x_1 | x_2, l) p(x_3 | x_4, l) p(l | \mathbf{x}_5) p(\mathbf{x}_5)$$



c: Show the corresponding updated square root information matrix R

The new non-zero elements, the boxes colored red in the new R matrix, describe states that depend on x_5 in the bayes-net graph.

In general, values in the red triangle are in the “update impact zone” and are subject to change when computing the new R matrix.

