

## 手写VIO第七期

第三章:基于优化的IMU与视觉信息融合

思路讲解





## 第三章作业



- 1 样例代码给出了使用 LM 算法来估计曲线  $y = \exp(ax^2 + bx + c)$  参数 a, b, c 的完整过程。
  - 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
  - ② 将曲线函数改成  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ , 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。
  - ③ 实现其他更优秀的阻尼因子策略,并给出实验对比(选做,评优秀),策略可参考论文<sup>3</sup> 4.1.1 节。
- 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:

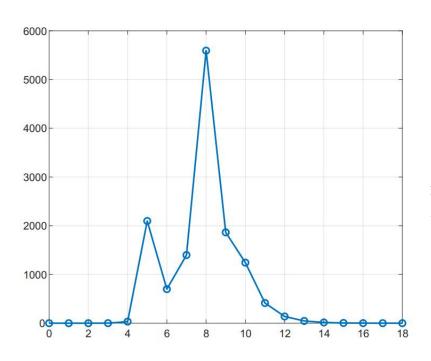
$$\mathbf{f}_{15} = \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{b_i b_{k+1}}}{\partial \delta \mathbf{b}_k^g} = -\frac{1}{4} (\mathbf{R}_{b_i b_{k+1}} [(\mathbf{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \mathbf{b}_k^a)]_{\times} \delta t^2) (-\delta t)$$

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

3 证明式(9)。

### 1.1 绘制阻尼因子随迭代变化的曲线图





阻尼因子的变化,直接在IsGoodStepInLM()中将currentLambda\_写入txt中,然后使用MATLAB绘制曲线即可。

注意:不建议直接用终端打印的lambda绘制曲线,因为它没有将失败步的lambda输出。

### 1.2 估计二次函数的参数



残差和雅克比(优化变量是a,b,c):

$$e_i = ax_i^2 + bx_i + c - y_i$$
  
 $J_i = [x_i^2, x_i, 1]$ 

代码部分修改ComputeResidual()、ComputeJacobians()。

如果采用原始数据,拟合效果较差,可以通过以下操作改进:

- 1、增加数据点数,如N=1000(原始N=100)
- 2、增大步长以增大数据范围,如x=i/10(原始x=i/100)
- 3、减小噪声方差,如w\_sigma=0.01(原始w\_sigma=0.1)



策略1:

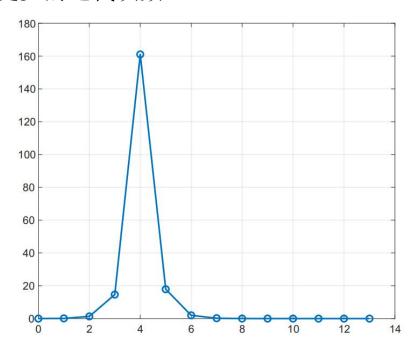
1. 
$$\lambda_0 = \lambda_0$$
;  $\lambda_0$  is user specified [8].  
use eq'n (13) for  $h_{lm}$  and eq'n (16) for  $\rho$   
if  $\rho_i(\boldsymbol{h}) > \epsilon_4$ :  $\boldsymbol{p} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{p} + \boldsymbol{h}$ ;  $\lambda_{i+1} = \max[\lambda_i/L_{\downarrow}, 10^{-7}]$ ;  
otherwise:  $\lambda_{i+1} = \min[\lambda_i L_{\uparrow}, 10^7]$ ;  $\mu$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{J}^\mathsf{T} \boldsymbol{W} \boldsymbol{J} + \lambda \ \mathsf{diag}(\boldsymbol{J}^\mathsf{T} \boldsymbol{W} \boldsymbol{J}) \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{h}_\mathsf{lm} = \boldsymbol{J}^\mathsf{T} \boldsymbol{W} (\boldsymbol{y} - \hat{\boldsymbol{y}})$$
 
$$\rho_i(\boldsymbol{h}_\mathsf{lm}) \ = \ \frac{\chi^2(\boldsymbol{p}) - \chi^2(\boldsymbol{p} + \boldsymbol{h}_\mathsf{lm})}{\boldsymbol{h}_\mathsf{lm}^\mathsf{T} \left(\lambda_i \mathsf{diag}(\boldsymbol{J}^\mathsf{T} \boldsymbol{W} \boldsymbol{J}) \middle| \boldsymbol{h}_\mathsf{lm} + \boldsymbol{J}^\mathsf{T} \boldsymbol{W} \left(\boldsymbol{y} - \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}(\boldsymbol{p})\right)\right)}$$

需要修改AddLambdatoHessianLM、RemoveLambdaHessianLM和IsGoodStepInLM。



策略1阻尼因子变化(更少的迭代次数):





#### 策略2:

2. 
$$\lambda_0 = \lambda_0 \max \left[ \operatorname{diag}[\boldsymbol{J}^\mathsf{T} \boldsymbol{W} \boldsymbol{J}] \right]; \ \lambda_0 \text{ is user-specified.}$$
use eq'n (12) for  $\boldsymbol{h}_{\mathsf{lm}}$  and eq'n (15) for  $\rho$ 

$$\alpha = \left( \left( \boldsymbol{J}^\mathsf{T} \boldsymbol{W} (\boldsymbol{y} - \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}(\boldsymbol{p})) \right)^\mathsf{T} \boldsymbol{h} \right) / \left( \left( \chi^2 (\boldsymbol{p} + \boldsymbol{h}) - \chi^2 (\boldsymbol{p}) \right) / 2 + 2 \left( \boldsymbol{J}^\mathsf{T} \boldsymbol{W} (\boldsymbol{y} - \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}(\boldsymbol{p})) \right)^\mathsf{T} \boldsymbol{h} \right);$$
if  $\rho_i(\alpha \boldsymbol{h}) > \epsilon_4$ :  $\boldsymbol{p} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{p} + \alpha \boldsymbol{h}; \ \lambda_{i+1} = \max \left[ \lambda_i / (1 + \alpha), 10^{-7} \right];$ 
otherwise:  $\lambda_{i+1} = \lambda_i + |\chi^2 (\boldsymbol{p} + \alpha \boldsymbol{h}) - \chi^2 (\boldsymbol{p})| / (2\alpha);$ 
 $F(\boldsymbol{x})$ 

#### 算法流程:

- **1、**计算 Δx
- 2、计算  $F(x + \Delta x)$ (累加edge的残差)

3、计算 
$$\alpha = \frac{-b^{T}\Delta x}{\frac{F(x + \Delta x) - F(x)}{2} - 2b^{T}\Delta x}$$

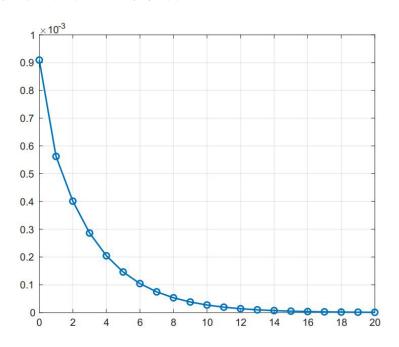
4、计算  $\Delta x \leftarrow \alpha \Delta x$  (需要先RollbackStates)

5、计算 
$$\rho = \frac{F(x) - F(x + \Delta x)}{\frac{1}{2} \Delta x^{T} (\mu \Delta x + b)}$$

6、根据5选择更新策略



#### 策略2阻尼因子变化:



三个策略(成功迭代次数/总迭代次数)

策略1: 9/13

策略2: 20/20

策略3: 11/18

可以发现策略2虽然增加了迭代次数, 但没有失败的迭代(每次迭代误差都在 下降)。

# 2 公式推导 f<sub>15</sub>



$$\begin{split} &\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{b_ib_{k+1}} = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{b_ib_k} + \boldsymbol{\beta}_{b_ib_k} \delta t + \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{a} \delta t^2 \\ &\boldsymbol{a} \delta t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Big( \boldsymbol{q}_{b_ib_k} (\boldsymbol{a}^{b_k} - \boldsymbol{b}^a_k) + \boldsymbol{q}_{b_ib_{k+1}} (\boldsymbol{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \boldsymbol{b}^a_k) \Big) \delta t^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \Bigg( \boldsymbol{q}_{b_ib_k} (\boldsymbol{a}^{b_k} - \boldsymbol{b}^a_k) + \Bigg( \boldsymbol{q}_{b_ib_k} \otimes \left( \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t \right) \Bigg) (\boldsymbol{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \boldsymbol{b}^a_k) \delta t^2 \Bigg) \\ &\boldsymbol{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \Big( (\boldsymbol{\omega}^{b_k} - \boldsymbol{b}^g_k) + (\boldsymbol{\omega}^{b_{k+1}} - \boldsymbol{b}^g_k) \Big) = \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{\omega}^{b_k} + \boldsymbol{\omega}^{b_{k+1}}) - \boldsymbol{b}^g_k \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{b_l b_{k+1}}}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{b}_k^g} &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left( \boldsymbol{q}_{b_l b_k} \otimes \left( \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t \right) \right) \left( \boldsymbol{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \boldsymbol{b}_k^a \right) \delta t^2}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{b}_k^g} \\ &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} \left( \boldsymbol{q}_{b_l b_k} \otimes \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \boldsymbol{\omega} - \delta \boldsymbol{b}_k^g \right) \delta t \right) \right) \left( \boldsymbol{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \boldsymbol{b}_k^a \right) \delta t^2}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{b}_k^g} \\ &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} \left( \boldsymbol{R}_{b_l b_k} e^{\left[ \left( \boldsymbol{\omega} - \delta \boldsymbol{b}_k^g \right) \delta t \right]} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \boldsymbol{b}_k^a \right) \delta t^2}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{b}_k^g} \\ &\approx \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} \left( \boldsymbol{R}_{b_l b_k} e^{\left[ \boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t \right] \times e^{\left[ - J_r \left( \boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t \right) \delta \boldsymbol{b}_k^g \delta t \right]} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \boldsymbol{b}_k^a \right) \delta t^2}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{b}_k^g} \\ &\approx \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} \left( \boldsymbol{R}_{b_l b_k} e^{\left[ \boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t \right] \times e^{\left[ - J_r \left( \boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t \right) \delta \boldsymbol{b}_k^g \delta t \right]} \right) \left( \boldsymbol{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \boldsymbol{b}_k^a \right) \delta t^2}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{b}_k^g} \\ &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} \left( \boldsymbol{R}_{b_l b_{k+1}} \left( \boldsymbol{I} - \left[ \boldsymbol{J}_r \left( \boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t \right) \delta \boldsymbol{b}_k^g \delta t \right] \right) \right) \left( \boldsymbol{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \boldsymbol{b}_k^a \right) \delta t^2}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{b}_k^g} \\ &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{4} \boldsymbol{R}_{b_l b_{k+1}} \left[ - \boldsymbol{J}_r \left( \boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t \right) \delta \boldsymbol{b}_k^g \delta t \right] \right) \left( \boldsymbol{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \boldsymbol{b}_k^a \right) \delta t^2}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{b}_k^g} \\ &= \frac{\partial -\frac{1}{4} \boldsymbol{R}_{b_l b_{k+1}} \left[ \boldsymbol{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \boldsymbol{b}_k^a \right] \times \left( - \boldsymbol{J}_r \left( \boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t \right) \delta \boldsymbol{b}_k^g \delta t \right) \delta t^2}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{b}_k^g} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \boldsymbol{R}_{b_l b_{k+1}} \left[ \boldsymbol{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \boldsymbol{b}_k^a \right] \times \left( - \boldsymbol{J}_r \left( \boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t \right) \delta t \delta t \delta t^2}{\delta \delta \boldsymbol{b}_k^g} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \left( \boldsymbol{R}_{b_l b_{k+1}} \left[ \boldsymbol{a}^{b_{k+1}} - \boldsymbol{b}_k^a \right] \times \right) \delta t^2 \left( - \delta t \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

# 2 公式推导 g<sub>12</sub>



$$\begin{split} & \alpha_{b_{i}b_{k+1}} = \alpha_{b_{i}b_{k}} + \beta_{b_{i}b_{k}} \delta t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha \delta t^{2} \\ & \alpha \delta t^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Big( q_{b_{i}b_{k}} (\alpha^{b_{k}} - b_{k}^{a}) + q_{b_{i}b_{k+1}} (\alpha^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a}) \Big) \delta t^{2} \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \Bigg( q_{b_{i}b_{k}} (\alpha^{b_{k}} - b_{k}^{a}) + \Bigg( q_{b_{i}b_{k}} \otimes \left( \frac{1}{2} \omega \delta t \right) \Bigg) (\alpha^{b_{k+1}} - b_{k}^{a}) \delta t^{2} \Bigg) \\ & \omega = \frac{1}{2} \Big( \Big( (\omega^{b_{k}} + n_{k}^{g}) - b_{k}^{g} \Big) + \Big( (\omega^{b_{k+1}} + n_{k+1}^{g}) - b_{k}^{g} \Big) \Big) \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \Big( \omega^{b_{k}} + \omega^{b_{k+1}} \Big) - b_{k}^{g} + \frac{1}{2} n_{k+1}^{g} + \frac{1}{2} n_{k}^{g} \Big) \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{b_{i}b_{k+1}}}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{n}_{\boldsymbol{b}_{k}}^{g}} &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left( \boldsymbol{q}_{b_{i}b_{k}} \otimes \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \boldsymbol{\omega} + \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{n}_{\boldsymbol{b}_{k}^{g}} \right) \delta t \right) \right) \left( \boldsymbol{\alpha}^{b_{k+1}} - \boldsymbol{b}_{k}^{a} \right) \delta t^{2}}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{n}_{\boldsymbol{b}_{k}}^{g}} \\ &= \frac{\partial - \frac{1}{4} \boldsymbol{R}_{b_{i}b_{k+1}} [\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{b_{k+1}} - \boldsymbol{b}_{k}^{a}]_{\times} \left( \boldsymbol{J}_{r} (\boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t) \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{n}_{\boldsymbol{b}_{k}^{g}} \delta t \right) \delta t^{2}}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{n}_{\boldsymbol{b}_{k}}^{g}} \\ &= - \frac{1}{4} \boldsymbol{R}_{b_{i}b_{k+1}} [\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{b_{k+1}} - \boldsymbol{b}_{k}^{a}]_{\times} \left( \boldsymbol{J}_{r} (\boldsymbol{\omega} \delta t) \frac{1}{2} \delta t \right) \delta t^{2} \\ &\approx - \frac{1}{4} \left( \boldsymbol{R}_{b_{i}b_{k+1}} [\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{b_{k+1}} - \boldsymbol{b}_{k}^{a}]_{\times} \right) \delta t^{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \delta t \right) \end{split}$$

# 3 证明式(9)



已知 
$$(J^T J + \mu I)\Delta x_{lm} = -F^{T}$$

对
$$J^T J$$
 做特征值分解:  $J^T J = V \Sigma V^T = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & \dots & v_n \end{bmatrix}$   $\lambda_1$   $\lambda_2$   $\lambda_2$   $\lambda_n \begin{bmatrix} v_1^T \\ v_2^T \\ \vdots \\ v_n^T \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$\Delta x_{lm} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & \dots & v_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (\lambda_1 + \mu)^{-1} & & & \\ & (\lambda_2 + \mu)^{-1} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & (\lambda_n + \mu)^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1^T \\ v_2^T \\ \vdots \\ v_n^T \end{bmatrix} (-F^{T})$$

$$= -\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{v_i \cdot v_i^T F^{T}}{\lambda_i + \mu} = -\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{v_i^T F^{T}}{\lambda_i + \mu}$$



# 感谢各位聆听

**Thanks for Listening** 



