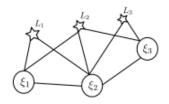
作业

① 某时刻,SLAM 系统中相机和路标点的观测关系如下图所示,其中 ξ 表示相机姿态,L 表示观测到的路标点。当路标点 L 表示在世界坐标系下时,第 k 个路标被第 i 时刻的相机观测到,重投影误差为 $\mathbf{r}(\xi_i, L_k)$ 。另外,相邻相机之间存在运动约束,如 IMU 或者轮速计等约束。



- 1 请绘制上述系统的信息矩阵 Λ .
- 2 请绘制相机 ξ_1 被 marg 以后的信息矩阵 Λ' .
- 1, 信息矩阵的绘制:

由图可知,图中一共有 6 个状态量,分别是 $L_1L_2L_3\xi_1\xi_2\xi_3$,残差关系为:

$$r(\xi_1, L_1)$$

$$r(\xi_1, L_2)$$

$$r(\xi_1, \xi_2)$$

$$r(\xi_2, L_1)$$

$$r(\xi_2, L_2)$$

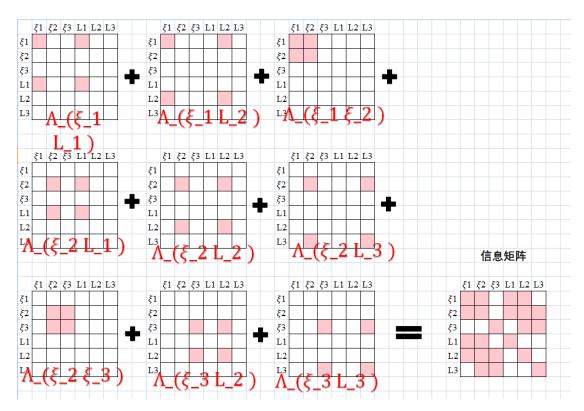
$$r(\xi_2, L_3)$$

$$r(\xi_2, \xi_3)$$

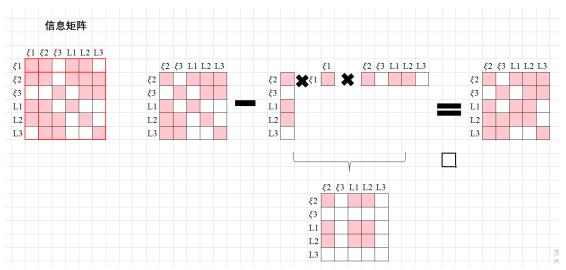
$$r(\xi_3, L_2)$$

$$r(\xi_3, L_3)$$

这样绘制出来的信息矩阵为:



2, 在 marg 了 ξ_1 之后会



② 阅读《Relationship between the Hessian and Covariance Matrix for Gaussian Random Variables》. 证明信息矩阵和协方差的逆之间的关系。

证明 $H(\theta) = \Sigma_{\theta}^{-1}$

$$H(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{1}} \left(\frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_{1}} \right) \end{bmatrix}_{\theta = \theta^{*}}$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{\partial \theta_{1}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_{1}} \Big|_{\theta = \theta^{*} + \frac{\partial \theta_{1}}{2}} - \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta_{1}} \Big|_{\theta = \theta^{*} - \frac{\partial \theta_{1}}{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{\partial \theta_{1}} \begin{bmatrix} J(\theta) + \theta^{*} - J(\theta^{*}) - J(\theta^{*}) - J(\theta^{*} - \frac{\partial \theta_{1}}{2}) \\ -\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{1}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= J(\theta^{*} + \partial \theta_{1}) + J(\theta^{*} - \Delta \theta_{1}) - 2J(\theta^{*})$$

$$= J(\theta^{*} + \partial \theta_{1}) + J(\theta^{*} - \Delta \theta_{1}) - 2J(\theta^{*})$$

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$$= J(\theta^{*} + \Delta \theta_{1}) + J(\theta^{*} - \Delta \theta_{1}) +$$

$$\frac{1}{16\pi^{2}} = \frac{1}{16\pi^{2}} \left[\frac{1}{12} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \ln$$

③ 请补充作业代码中单目 Bundle Adjustment 信息矩阵的计算,并输出正确的结果。正确的结果为:奇异值最后 7 维接近于 0,表明零空间的维度为 7.

```
H. block(i * 6, i * 6, 6, 6) += jacobian_Ti.transpose() * jacobian_Ti;
/// 请补充完整作业信息矩阵块的计算
H. block(j * 3 + 6 * poseNums, j * 3 + 6 * poseNums, 3, 3) += jacobian_Pj.transpose() * jacobian_Pj;
H. block(j * 3 + 6 * poseNums, i * 6, 3, 6) += jacobian_Pj.transpose() * jacobian_Ti;
H. block(i * 6, j * 3 + 6 * poseNums, 6, 3) += jacobian_Ti.transpose() * jacobian_Pj;

5.03151e-16
4.9776e-16
4.38462e-16
3.95833e-16
8.88772e-17
4.41471e-17
```