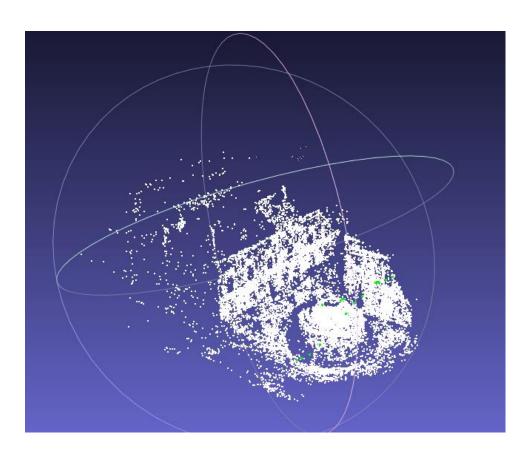
2 文献阅读

1.矩阵 H 具有稀疏性,对角块矩阵有加速计算技巧

2.相机内参 位姿 3D 点坐标 投影后的像素坐标; pose: 欧拉角/四元数/旋转矩阵/李代数+平移坐标

Point: 齐次和齐次

3.文中提到的"网络图"即"图优化"代替了以往的滤波算法



3 直接法的 Bundle Adjustment

1.计算一个窗口中灰度误差之和

$$\sum_{W}\left\Vert I\left(\mathbf{p}_{i}\right)-I_{j}\left(\pi\left(\mathbf{K}\mathbf{T}_{j}\mathbf{p}_{i}\right)\right)\right\Vert _{2}^{2}$$

2.关联相机位姿(6维)和3D点坐标(3维)2个优化变量

3.

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \boldsymbol{P}} &= \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial X} & \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial Y} & \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial Z} \\ \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{v}}{\partial X} & \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{v}}{\partial Y} & \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial Z} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{f_x}{Z} & 0 & -\frac{f_xX}{Z^2} \\ 0 & \frac{f_y}{Z} & -\frac{f_yY}{Z^2} \end{array} \right] \\ & & & & & & \\ \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{P}}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{\xi}} &= \left[\boldsymbol{I}, -\boldsymbol{P}^{\wedge} \right] \\ \\ \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial \delta \boldsymbol{\xi}} &= \left[\begin{array}{cccc} \frac{f_x}{Z} & 0 & -\frac{f_xX}{Z^2} & -\frac{f_xXY}{Z^2} & f_x + \frac{f_xX^2}{Z^2} & -\frac{f_xY}{Z} \\ 0 & \frac{f_y}{Z} & -\frac{f_yY}{Z^2} & -f_y - \frac{f_yY^2}{Z^2} & \frac{f_yXY}{Z^2} & \frac{f_yXY}{Z^2} \end{array} \right] \end{split}$$

对位姿的雅克比:

$$J = -rac{\partial oldsymbol{I}_2}{\partial oldsymbol{u}}rac{\partial oldsymbol{u}}{\partial \delta oldsymbol{\xi}}$$

对3D点坐标的雅克比:

$$J = -rac{\partial oldsymbol{I}_2}{\partial oldsymbol{u}}rac{\partial oldsymbol{u}}{\partial oldsymbol{P}}$$

3.2 实现

- 1.可以, 题中提到的逆深度参数化
- 2.结果可以, 更大增加计算量, 更小鲁棒性差
- 3.直接法计算光度误差,特征点法计算重投影误差,误差形式和雅克比形式都不一样
- 4.可以先计算一步得到总误差除以点数获得一个平均误差值,再根据该值设置