第三讲作业

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2 群的性质

1.{Z,+}是否为群?若是,验证其满足群定义;若不是,说明理由。其中 Z 为整数集

答:封闭性: $\forall Z_1, Z_2 \in A, Z_1 + Z_2 \in A$

结合律: $\forall Z_1, Z_2, Z_3 \in A$, $(Z_1 + Z_2) + Z_3 = Z_1 + (Z_2 + Z_3)$

幺元: $\exists Z_0 = 0 \in A, Z_0 + Z_1 = Z_1 + Z_0 = Z_1$

逆: $\forall Z \in A, \exists Z^{-1} = -Z \in A, s.t.Z + (-Z) = 0 = Z_0$

满足群定义, 故为群。

2.{N,+}是否为群?若是,验证其满足群定义;若不是,说明理由。其中N 为自数集。

答:封闭性: $\forall N_1, N_2 \in A, N_1 + N_2 \in A$

结合律: $\forall N_1, N_2, N_3 \in A$, $(N_1 + N_2) + N_3 = N_1 + (N_2 + N_3)$

幺元: $\exists N_0 = 0 \in A, N_0 + N_1 = N_1 + N_0 = N_1$

逆: $\forall N \in A, \exists N^{-1} = -N \notin A$

因自然数为非负整数,对于正整数的逆为负整数,不属于自然数,故不满足群定义,不为群。

3 验证向量叉乘的李代数性质

答:

 $\forall X,Y,Z\in R^3, a,b\in R$

封闭性: $[X,Y] = X \times Y \in \mathbb{R}^3$

双线性: $[aX + bY, Z] = (aX + bY) \times Z = a(X \times Z) + b(Y \times Z)$

 $[Z, aX + bY] = Z \times (aX + bY) = a(Z \times X) + b(Z \times Y)$

自反性: $[X,X] = X \times X = 0$

雅可比等价: $[X,[Y,Z]] + [Y,[Z,X]] + [Z,[X,Y]] = X \times Y \times Z + Y \times Z \times X + Z \times X +$

 $X \times Y = 0$

故向量叉乘均满足李代数性质。

4 推导 SE(3) 的指数映射

答:
$$\xi^{\wedge} = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi^{\wedge} & \rho \\ 0^{T} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xi^{\wedge}\xi^{\wedge} = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi^{\wedge} & \rho \\ 0^{T} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \varphi^{\wedge} & \rho \\ 0^{T} & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \varphi^{\wedge}\xi^{\wedge}$$

$$\xi^{\wedge}\xi^{\wedge}\xi^{\wedge} = (\varphi^{\wedge})^{2}\xi^{\wedge}$$

$$exp(\xi^{\wedge}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\xi^{\wedge})^{n}}{n!} = I + \xi^{\wedge} + \frac{(\xi^{\wedge})^{2}}{2!} + \frac{(\xi^{\wedge})^{3}}{3!} + \frac{(\xi^{\wedge})^{4}}{4!} + \cdots$$

$$= I + \xi^{\wedge} + \frac{\varphi^{\wedge}\xi^{\wedge}}{2!} + \frac{(\varphi^{\wedge})^{2}\xi^{\wedge}}{3!} + \frac{(\varphi^{\wedge})^{3}\xi^{\wedge}}{4!} + \cdots$$

$$= I + \left[\frac{(\varphi^{\wedge})^{0}}{1!} + \frac{(\varphi^{\wedge})^{1}}{2!} + \frac{(\varphi^{\wedge})^{2}}{3!} + \frac{(\varphi^{\wedge})^{3}}{4!} + \cdots \right] \xi^{\wedge}$$

$$= I + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\varphi^{\wedge})^{n}}{(n+1)!} \xi^{\wedge}$$

$$= I + \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\varphi^{\wedge})^{n}}{(n+1)!} \varphi^{\wedge} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\varphi^{\wedge})^{n}}{(n+1)!} \rho \right]$$

$$= \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\varphi^{\wedge})^{n}}{n!} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\varphi^{\wedge})^{n}}{(n+1)!} \rho \right]$$

下面我们讨论左雅可比形式:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\phi^{\wedge})^n}{(n+1)!} \tag{1}$$

$$\alpha^{\wedge}\alpha^{\wedge} = \alpha\alpha^T - I$$

$$(\alpha^{\wedge})^3 = -\alpha^{\wedge}$$

$$(\alpha^{\wedge})^4 = (\alpha^{\wedge})^2$$

则式(1)可展开为:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\phi^{\wedge})^n}{(n+1)!} = 1 + \frac{\theta \alpha^{\wedge}}{2!} + \frac{\theta^2 (\alpha^{\wedge})^2}{3!} - \frac{\theta^3 \alpha^{\wedge}}{4!} - \frac{\theta^4 (\alpha^{\wedge})^2}{5!} + \frac{\theta^5 \alpha^{\wedge}}{6!} + \frac{\theta^6 (\alpha^{\wedge})^2}{7!} - \frac{\theta^7 \alpha^{\wedge}}{8!}$$

 $+ \cdots$

$$= 1 + \left[-\frac{1}{\theta} \left(1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2!} + \frac{\theta^4}{4!} - \frac{\theta^6}{6!} + \frac{\theta^8}{8!} - \cdots \right) + \frac{1}{\theta} \right] \alpha^{\Lambda}$$

$$+ \left[-\frac{1}{\theta} \left(\theta - \frac{\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{\theta^5}{5!} - \frac{\theta^7}{7!} + \cdots \right) + 1 \right] (\alpha^{\Lambda})^2$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\theta} \alpha^{\Lambda} + \frac{\theta - \sin \theta}{\theta} (\alpha^{\Lambda})^2$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\theta} \alpha^{\Lambda} + \frac{\theta - \sin \theta}{\theta} (\alpha \alpha^T - I)$$

$$= \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} I + \left(1 - \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} \right) \alpha \alpha^T + \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\theta} \alpha^{\Lambda}$$

5 伴随
$$\operatorname{Rexp}(\xi^{\wedge})R^{T} = \exp[(R\xi)^{\wedge}]$$

答:左边将矩阵的指数映射展开可得:

$$\operatorname{Rexp}(\xi^{\wedge})R^{T} = R \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\xi^{\wedge})^{n}}{n!} R^{T} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{R(\xi^{\wedge})^{n} R^{T}}{n!}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(R\xi^{\wedge}R^{T})(R\xi^{\wedge}R^{T})(R\xi^{\wedge}R^{T}) \cdots}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(R\xi^{\wedge}R^{T})^{n}}{n!}$$

$$= \exp(R\xi^{\wedge}R^{T})$$

因此,我们只要证明 $R\xi^{\Lambda}R^{T}=(R\xi)^{\Lambda}$ 即可,下面进行推导:

我们将式子左右两边右乘一个向量 v,则左式可化简为:

$$R\xi^{\wedge}R^{T}v = R(\xi \times R^{T}v) = (R\xi) \times (RR^{T}v) = (R\xi)^{\wedge}v = 右边$$

6 轨迹的描绘

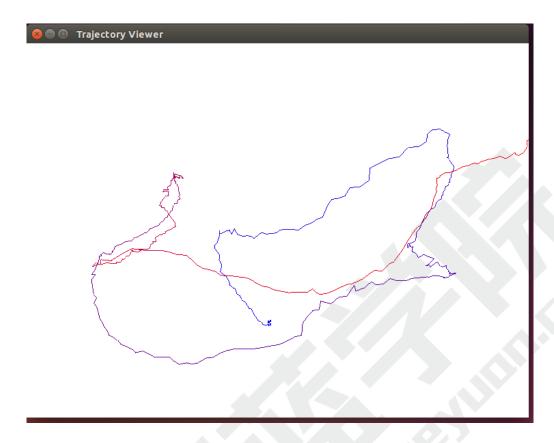
1. 事实上, TWC 的平移部分即构成了机器人的轨迹。它的物理意义是什么?为何画出 TWC 的平移部分就得到了机器人的轨迹?

答:TWC 平移部分的物理意义是表示经过旋转校正后的相机坐标系 C 原点在世界坐标系 W 中的坐标位置,而相机坐标系原点就代表了机器人,因此 TWC 的平移部分就是机器人在世界坐标系中的位置轨迹。

2. 画轨迹:

答:

```
// path to trajectory file
string trajectory_file = "../trajectory.txt";
ifstream ifTraject;
Sophus::SE3 T;
Eigen::Vector3d t;
Eigen::Quaterniond q;
double timestamp;
// function for plotting trajectory, don't edit this code
// start point is red and end point is blue
void DrawTrajectory(vector<Sophus::SE3, Eigen::aligned_allocator<Sophus::SE3> >);
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    cout<<"main..."<<endl;</pre>
    vector<Sophus::SE3, Eigen::aligned allocator<Sophus::SE3> > poses;
    /// implement pose reading code
    // start your code here (5~10 lines)
    ifTraject.open(trajectory_file.c_str());
    if(!ifTraject.is_open())
        cout<<"file is empty!"<<endl;</pre>
         return -1;
    string sFileLine;
    while(getline(ifTraject, sFileLine) && !sFileLine.empty())
    istringstream iss(sFileLine);
    iss >> timestamp>>t[0]>>t[1]>>t[2]>>q.x()>>q.y()>>q.z()>>q.w();
    T = Sophus::SE3(q,t);
    poses.push_back(T);
    ifTraject.close();
    // end your code here
    // draw trajectory in pangoli
    DrawTrajectory(poses);
    return 0;
```



7 * 轨迹的误差

```
int main()
cout<<"traceError main ..."<<endl;</pre>
ifsGT.open(GTPath.c_str());
ifsEs.open(EsPath.c_str());
if(!ifsGT.is_open() || !ifsEs.is_open())
cerr<<"txt is not opened!"<<endl;</pre>
return -1;
}
int num = 0;
string sGTLine, sEsLine;
while(getline(ifsGT,sGTLine) && getline(ifsEs,sEsLine)
        &&!sGTLine.empty() && !sEsLine.empty())
istringstream issGT(sGTLine);
istringstream issEs(sEsLine);
issGT >>time_g>>t_g[0]>>t_g[1]>>t_g[2]>>q_g.x()>>q_g.y()>>q_g.z()>>q_g.w();
issEs >time_e>>t_e[0]>>t_e[1]>>t_e[2]>>q_e.x()>>q_e.y()>>q_e.z()>>q_e.w();
T_W_Cg = SE3(q_g, t_g);
T_W_Ce = SE3(q_e, t_e);
kesi = (T_W_Cg.inverse() * T_W_Ce).log();
err += kesi.transpose() * kesi;
num++;
}
RMSE = sqrt(err/num);
cout<<"RMSE: "<<RMSE<<endl;
return 1;
```

```
stevencui@ubuntu:~/Project/SLAMCourse/l3-7/build$ make
Scanning dependencies of target traceError
[ 50%] Building CXX object CMakeFiles/traceError.dir/traceError.cpp.o
[100%] Linking CXX executable traceError
[100%] Built target traceError
stevencui@ubuntu:~/Project/SLAMCourse/l3-7/build$ ./traceError
traceError mata ...
RM1E: 2.20728
stevencui@ubuntu:~/Project/SLAMCourse/l3-7/build$
```

