



SAPIENZA
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Robot Programming C++ Eigen

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Eigen

A template based header only math library for linear algebra

Supports fixed and dynamic matrices and vectors on base and user defined scalar types

`Matrix<typename Scalar, int Rows, int Cols>`

where

- Scalar can be {float, double, int, complex or user-defined}
- Rows can be an int or the constant `Eigen::Dynamic`
- Cols can be an int or the constant `Eigen::Dynamic`

It implements the standard operators and much more

<https://eigen.tuxfamily.org>

Eigen Basic Types

```
using Matrix3f = Eigen::Matrix<float, 3, 3>;
using Matrix2f = Eigen::Matrix<float, 2, 2>;
using Matrix2_3f = Eigen::Matrix<float, 2, 3>;
using Vector3f   = Eigen::Matrix<float, 3, 1>;
```

```
int main() {
    Eigen::Matrix<float, 3, 3> m1;
    Matrix3f m2;
    m2.setZero();

    m1 << 1, 2, 3,
          4, 5, 6,
          7, 8, 9;

    std::cerr << "m1: " << endl << m1 << endl;
    std::cerr << "m2: " << endl << m2 << endl;
    ...
}
```

Example: Generic Point load/save

```
template <typename ContainerType_>
int loadPoints(ContainerType_& dest,
               std::istream& is) {
    using VectorType=
        typename ContainerType_::value_type;
    constexpr int dim=
        VectorType::RowsAtCompileTime;

    while (is.good()) {
        VectorType v;
        for (int i=0; i<dim; ++i) {
            is >> v(i);
        }
        if(! is.good())
            break;
        dest.push_back(v);
    }
    return dest.size();
}
```

```
template <typename ContainerType_>
int savePoints(std::ostream& os,
               ContainerType_& src) {
    using VectorType =
        typename ContainerType_::value_type;
    constexpr int dim=
        VectorType::RowsAtCompileTime;

    for (const auto& v: src) {
        for (int i=0; i<dim; ++i) {
            os << v(i) << " ";
        }
        os << std::endl;
    }
    return src.size();
}
```

Eigen: Members

The Eigen objects are machine optimized and when building in release they require to be aligned at certain address boundaries

When declaring a class that contains eigen objects we need to tell the compiler that we want our datatype to be aligned

just add the macro

EIGEN_MAKE_ALIGNED_OPERATOR_NEW

in the public part of the class header

Eigen: Containers

For the same reason we need to inform stl containers potentially holding Eigen objects, about the peculiarity of allocation.

To this end we need to pass a template argument that is the `Eigen::aligned_allocator<T>` when defining a container.

Example:

```
using Vector3fVector =  
    std::vector<  
        Vector3f,  
        Eigen::aligned_allocator<Vector3f>  
    >;
```

Eigen: Isometries and Transforms

The Geometry package of Eigen provides the most common transforms

- Isometry
- Affine
- Similarity
- Projective

Transforms can be manipulated, multiplied and converted

- the method `linear()` accesses to the Rotation Matrix/Linear part
- the method `translation()` accesses to the translation/affine part

Transformations can be multiplied to points, to apply the corresponding change in reference system

Exercises

Write a function object that, given:

- a point **p** (static, with size known at compile time)
- a point **m**
- a point **n**

returns true if

$$(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{m})^T \mathbf{n} < 0$$

Write the function in the form of a predicate (see previous lesson's exercise)

Exercises

Write a function that given

- three angles α_x , α_y , α_z
- and a translation $t=(x,y,z)$
- a file containing 3D data points

Loads all points in a structure (list or vector)

Applies the transform $[R_x(\alpha_x) * R_y(\alpha_y) * R_z(\alpha_z) | t]$ to each point in the pool

Sorts the points according to the user specified coordinate(x, y, z) and prints them to the screen.

Exercises

Write a function that given

- a container (list or vector) of static vectors
- A range on that list specified as a pair of iterators (start, stop)

Computes

- the mean (μ) and
- the covariance matrix (Σ)

of the points in the range

$$\mu = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i (\mathbf{p}_i)$$

$$\Sigma = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_i (\mathbf{p}_i - \mu) \cdot (\mathbf{p}_i - \mu)^T$$