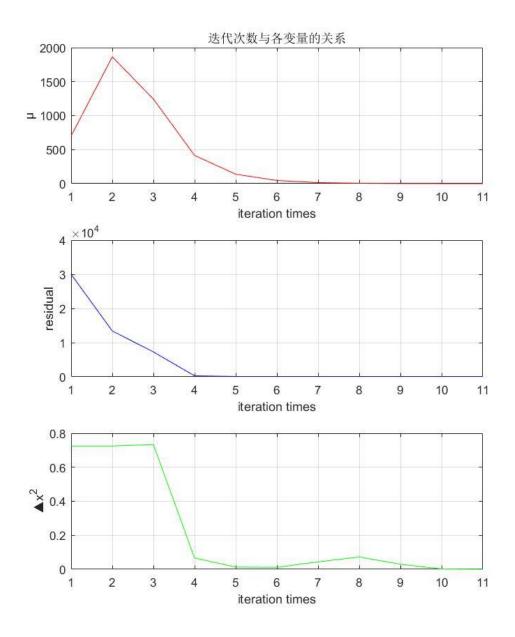
# 必做与选做习题

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# 1.1 绘制样例代码中 LM 阻尼因子 μ 随着迭代变化的曲线图



从上图可以看出,一开始近似并不理想,所以 $\mu$ 开始增大,直到出现使残差下降的 $\triangle x$ 后,此时 LM 接近最速下降法,方向是最优的,只是步长小了许多;随着迭代次数增多,残差在逐渐减小,证明方向是好的,因此 $\mu$ 在第一次增加后开始减小,此时 LM 接近 GN 法,使 $\triangle x$ 有轻微的增加,随后开始接近局部极小值, $\triangle x$  开始减小,直到迭代结束。

1.2 将曲线函数改成 y=ax2+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。

按照样例代码只更改残差和雅可比, 得:

```
residual_(0) = abc[0] * x_ * x_ + abc[1] * x_ + abc[2] - y_;//残差
jacobian_abc << x_ * x_ , x_ , 1;//雅可比
```

随后发现之迭代两次就完成了结束迭代,而且结果也不对,随即设定几种解决办法:

- ①  $\triangle x < 1e-6$ :将此阈值调小,发现  $\triangle x$  特别小之后只是迭代次数增加了,x 加上特别小的  $\triangle x$  后对 x 也没有影响,不可行;
- ②初始值μ调高:μ太大会导致▲x 变小, 结果又回到原来的情况, 不可行;
- ③提高噪声的标准差:发现结果更差了,考虑到可能和噪声将数据湮没的可能性;
- ④增加 Edge 的数量:发现迭代结果增加、结果比较好
- ⑤增大 x 的间隔:发现与第4种情况一样。
- ⑥增加鲁棒核函数:效果更差劲,数据已经漂飞了,当把二阶导去掉后效果有变好,至少比加上要强很多,但是也没有比原来更好,看来噪声过于大的话数据就不行了。下面分别是不加柯西核函数与加了的对比图,并增加了欧氏距离进行对比,使效果更直观。

#### a> Code:

```
// solve W and b_new
```

```
double s = edge.second->Residual().transpose() * edge.second->Residual();
double W = RobustKernel_p1(s) + 2 * RobustKernel_p2(s) * s * 0;//remove dd
hessian = W * hessian;//set new hessian
b.segment(index_i,dim_i).noalias()-
```

=RobustKernel\_p1(s)\*JtW\*edge.second->Residual();//set new b

```
//sub function
```

```
double Problem::RobustKernel(double s)//rou
{     double rou = Cauchy_c * Cauchy_c * std::log(1 + s / Cauchy_c / Cauchy_c);
     return rou;}
```

```
double Problem::RobustKernel_p1(double s)//rou'
          double rou_prime = 1 / (1 + s / (Cauchy_c * Cauchy_c));
          return rou_prime;}
      double Problem::RobustKernel_p2(double s)//rou"
          double rou_pp=(-1)*RobustKernel_p1(s)*RobustKernel_p1(s)
/(Cauchy_c*Cauchy_c);
          return rou_pp;}
   b> 当噪声标准差比较小的时候:0.1
           problem solve cost: 7.23838 ms
              makeHessian cost: 5.92294 ms
            ------After optimization, we got these parameters :
            1.06202 1.9611 0.999621
            -----ground truth:
            1.0, 2.0, 1.0
            加Cauthy核函数后与真实值的欧氏距离为: 0.0732118
           problem solve cost: 6.78942 ms
              makeHessian cost: 5.45029 ms
            ------After optimization, we got these parameters :
            1.06107 1.96183 0.999517
            -----ground truth:
           1.0, 2.0, 1.0
            不加Cauthy核函数后与真实值的欧氏距离为: 0.0720172
   c> 适当加大标准差:0.8
           problem solve cost: 7.39699 ms
              makeHessian cost: 4.32392 ms
            ------After optimization, we got these parameters :
           1.66646 1.54789 1.01093
           -----ground truth:
           1.0, 2.0, 1.0
           加Cauthy核函数后与真实值的欧氏距离为: 0.805412
```

```
加Cauthy核函数后与真实值的欧氏距离为: 0.805412

problem solve cost: 2.60222 ms
    makeHessian cost: 2.03936 ms
------After optimization, we got these parameters: 1.4886 1.69449 0.996206
-----ground truth: 1.0, 2.0, 1.0
不加Cauthy核函数后与真实值的欧氏距离为: 0.576264
```

d> 将其中某些噪声放大十倍:

```
if((i % 10) == 0)
n *= 10;
```

由上图对比知,当噪声是高斯白噪声的时候,柯西核函数的效果反而变差,但是差距不明显;但是当 outlier 变多的时候,核函数的作用显著增加。

**总结:**出现这种情况是因为噪声太大,湮没了数据,导致最终的优化值停留在噪声的局部极小值而无法出来;当存在一定量的噪声相对标准数据较小的值时,才能得到正确结果。 最终结果如下:

```
Test CurveFitting start...
iter: 0 , chi= 3.21386e+06 , Lambda= 19.95
iter: 1 , chi= 974.658 , Lambda= 13.3
iter: 2 , chi= 973.881 , Lambda= 8.86668
iter: 3 , chi= 973.88 , Lambda= 5.91112
iter: 4 , chi= 973.88 , Lambda= 3.94075
iter: 5 , chi= 973.88 , Lambda= 2.62716
iter: 6 , chi= 973.88 , Lambda= 1.75144
iter: 7 , chi= 973.88 , Lambda= 1.16763
problem solve cost: 78 ms
   makeHessian cost: 63.6479 ms
------After optimization, we got these parameters: 0.999589  2.00628  0.968821
------ground truth: 1.0, 2.0, 1.0
```

## 1.3 (选做)

# 1.3.1 实现 Marquardt 更新策略

```
1、Code:
   if(rho < 0.25)
   {currentLambda_ *= 2;
   return false;}
   else
   {
       if(rho > 0.75)
       {currentLambda_ = currentLambda_ / 3;
       return true;}
   }
2、效果:
a>标准差为 0.5:
          problem solve cost: 3.76201 ms
             makeHessian cost: 3.05017 ms
           -----After optimization, we got these parameters :
           1.18321 1.88551 0.998551
           -----ground truth:
          1.0, 2.0, 1.0
          Nielsen更新策略,与真实值的欧氏距离为: 0.216046
          problem solve cost: 3.7544 ms
             makeHessian cost: 3.04945 ms
          ------After optimization, we got these parameters :
           1.18321 1.88551 0.998551
          -----ground truth:
          1.0, 2.0, 1.0
          Marquardt更新策略,与真实值的欧氏距离为: 0.216046
```

#### b>标准差为 0.8:

```
problem solve cost: 2.99819 ms
    makeHessian cost: 2.45638 ms
------After optimization, we got these parameters:
    1.4886    1.69449    0.996206
-----ground truth:
1.0, 2.0, 1.0
Nielsen更新策略,与真实值的欧氏距离为: 0.576264
```

```
problem solve cost: 2.55234 ms
makeHessian cost: 2.05544 ms
------After optimization, we got these parameters:
1.4886 1.69449 0.996206
-----ground truth:
1.0, 2.0, 1.0
Marquardt更新策略,与真实值的欧氏距离为: 0.576264
```

由上图知:无论标准差大或是小,两种迭代策略差异并不大,但是在一些特殊情况下(出现不必要的循环), Nielsen 表现要比 Marquardt 方法好.

### 1.3.2 new 更新策略

采用新的迭代方法进行实验,发现结果差不多,但是由于多了一些运算,使运行时间变长,参考的论文以及代码的修改以附件的形式放到另外两个文档里,此处只贴出对应参数的值与运行结果。

#### a>噪声标准差为 0.1:

```
problem solve cost: 5.06737 ms
makeHessian cost: 4.09082 ms
------After optimization, we got these parameters:
1.06107 1.96184 0.999517
-----ground truth:
1.0, 2.0, 1.0
New方法与真实值的欧氏距离为: 0.0720149
```

```
problem solve cost: 3.86018 ms
    makeHessian cost: 3.05283 ms
------After optimization, we got these parameters:
1.06107 1.96183 0.999517
-----ground truth:
1.0, 2.0, 1.0
Nie方法与真实值的欧氏距离为: 0.0720172
```

#### b>噪声标准差为 0.3:

```
problem solve cost: 5.12229 ms
makeHessian cost: 4.10354 ms
------After optimization, we got these parameters:
1.18323 1.88549 0.998555
-----ground truth:
1.0, 2.0, 1.0
New方法与真实值的欧氏距离为: 0.216075
```

```
problem solve cost: 3.9059 ms
makeHessian cost: 3.08311 ms
------After optimization, we got these parameters:
1.18321 1.88551 0.998551
------ground truth:
1.0, 2.0, 1.0
Nie方法与真实值的欧氏距离为: 0.216046
```

### c>参数的选取:

```
double thita1 = 0.3;
double thita2 = 1-thita1;
double p0 = 0.73;
double p1 = 0.78;
double p2 = 0.93;
double p3 = 100;
double q1 = 2.43;
double q2 = 0.64;
double m = 0.0003;
double a_new = 1;
double b_new = 0.5;
double rou_tilde = 0;
```

总结:由调试知:当噪声相对较大时(如 0.3),第一次的ρ接近 1,证明拟合的很好,然后ρ开始变大(到好几万),此时的实际值还在变,但是预测值已经进入局部最优值,即使 lambda 再变小,delta x 也不会再变大了,直到结束迭代。

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# 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:

$$\begin{split} g_{12} &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2} \left[ q_{bibk} \otimes \left[ \frac{1}{2} w \delta t \right] \otimes \left[ \frac{1}{4} \delta n_k^g \delta t \right] (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a) \delta t^2 \right]}{\partial \delta n_k^g} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial \left[ R_{bibk+1} \exp((\frac{1}{2} \delta n_k^g \delta t)_{\times}) (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a) \delta t^2 \right]}{\partial \delta n_k^g} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{R_{bibk+1} (\frac{1}{2} \delta n_k^g \delta t)_{\times} (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a) \delta t^2}{\delta n_k^g} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \frac{R_{bibk+1} [(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a) \delta t^2]_{\times} (\frac{1}{2} \delta n_k^g \delta t)}{\delta n_k^g} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} R_{bibk+1} [(a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a) \delta t^2]_{\times} (\frac{1}{2} \delta t) \\ \\ f_{15} &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2} [q_{bibk} \otimes \left[ \frac{1}{2} w \delta t \right] \otimes \left[ \frac{1}{2} \delta b_k^g \delta t \right] (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a) \delta t^2]}{\partial \delta b_k^g} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial [R_{bibk+1} \exp((-\delta b_k^g \delta t)_{\times}) (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a) \delta t^2]}{\partial \delta b_k^g} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \frac{R_{bibk+1} [(-\delta b_k^g \delta t)_{\times}] (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a) \delta t^2}{\delta b_k^g} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \frac{R_{bibk+1} ((a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a) \delta t^2)_{\times} (-\delta b_k^g \delta t)}{\delta b_k^g} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} R_{bibk+1} (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a) \delta t^2)_{\times} (-\delta b_k^g \delta t)}{\delta b_k^g} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} R_{bibk+1} (a^{b_{k+1}} - b_k^a) \delta t^2 (-\delta t) \end{split}$$

# 3 证明式(9)

$$\left( \mathcal{T}^{T} \mathcal{T} + \mathcal{M} \mathcal{I} \right) \triangle \mathcal{X} = -\left( \mathcal{F}^{T} \right)^{T}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( (V \wedge V^{T} + \mathcal{M} \mathcal{I}) \triangle \mathcal{X} = -\mathcal{F}^{T} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( (\lambda + \mathcal{M} \mathcal{I}) V^{T} \triangle \mathcal{X} = -\mathcal{F}^{T} \right)$$

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