

1.证明式(15)中,取 $y=u_4$ 是该问题的最优解

其中
$$v = \underset{j=1,j+1}{\overset{4}{>}} k_j u_j$$
 , 易知 u_i 与 v 正交

将为代入 y'D'Dy可锡:

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{v \in \mathcal{V}} ||Dy||^2 &= (k_i u_i + v)^T D^T D (k_i u_i + v) \\ &= k_i^2 u_i^T D^T D u_i + v^T D^T D v + k_i u_i^T D^T D v + k_i v^T D^T D u_i \end{aligned}$$

由于 u; 与 v 主支,后 西 収 わ 0 ,且 D u; = ơ; u; ,常入有 min | 1 D y | |² = (k; u; + v) ^T D ^T D (k; u; + v)

$$= k_i^2 u_i^T D^T D u_i + \nu^T D^T D \nu$$

$$= k_i^2 \sigma_i^2 ||u_i||^2 + \nu^T D^T D \nu \geq k_i^2 u_i^T D^T D u_i + \nu^T D^T D \nu$$

$$= k_i^2 \sigma_i^2 ||u_i||^2, 当且仅当 \nu=0 第号成立$$

老宴取载小值,则 0i = 04 , 也就是取最小青异值的时候 , 目标函数取最小值 , 此时

$$y = k_4 u_4 + v = k_4 u_4$$

由于 [141]=1,所以 ka=1,故 y= u4

2. 完成特征点三角化代码,通过仿真测试

```
/* your code begin */
Eigen::Matrix<double, Eigen::Dynamic, 4> D(2 * (poseNums - start_frame_id), 4);
Eigen::RowVector4d P_1 = Eigen::RowVector4d::Zero(4);
Eigen::RowVector4d P_2 = Eigen::RowVector4d::Zero(4);
Eigen::RowVector4d P_3 = Eigen::RowVector4d::Zero(4);
int k = 0;
for (int i = start_frame_id; i < end_frame_id; ++i)</pre>
    Eigen::Matrix3d Rcw = camera_pose[i].Rwc.transpose();
    Eigen::Vector3d tcw = -Rcw * camera_pose[i].twc;
    P_1 << Rcw.block<1, 3>(0, 0), tcw.x();
    P_2 \ll Rcw.block < 1, 3 > (1, 0), tcw.y();
    P_3 \ll Rcw.block < 1, 3 > (2, 0), tcw.z();
    D.block<1, 4>(k, 0) = camera_pose[i].uv.x() * P_3 - P_1;
    D.block<1, 4>(k + 1, 0) = camera_pose[i].uv.y() * P_3 - P_2;
    k += 2;
}
Eigen::MatrixXd DTD = D.transpose() * D;
Eigen::JacobiSVD<Eigen::MatrixXd> svd(DTD, Eigen::ComputeThinU | Eigen::ComputeThinV);
Eigen::MatrixXd U = svd.matrixU();
P_est = U.block<3, 1>(0, 3) / U(3, 3); //取齐次坐标的前三维, 并同时除以第四维坐标
Eigen::Vector4d Singular_values = svd.singularValues();
std::cout << "Singular values:\n" << Singular_values << std::endl;</pre>
std::cout << "sigma4/sigma3:\n" << Singular_values[3] / Singular_values[2] << std::endl;</pre>
/* your code end */
```

仿真测试结果为:

```
xwl@xwl-Inspiron-15-7000-Gaming:~/Documents/VSLAM-fundamentals-and-VIO-learning/L15/course6_hw/build$ ./estimate_depth
Singular values:
    468.406
    7.74642
    0.723255
5.30104e-16
sigma4/sigma3:
7.32942e-16
ground truth:
    -2.9477 -0.330799    8.43792
your result:
    -2.9477 -0.330799    8.43792
```

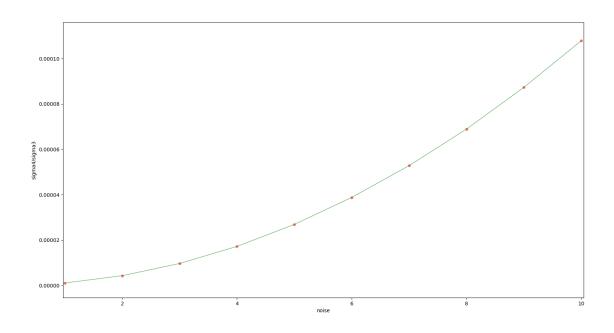
3.对测量值增加不同噪声,观察最小奇异值和第二小奇异值之间的比例变化,并绘制比例值的变化曲线

```
for (int i = start_frame_id; i < end_frame_id; ++i) {
    Eigen::Matrix3d Rcw = camera_pose[i].Rwc.transpose();
    Eigen::Vector3d Pc = Rcw * (Pw - camera_pose[i].twc);
    std::normal_distribution<double> noise_pdf(0, 1. / 2000.);

    double x = Pc.x();
    double y = Pc.y();
    double z = Pc.z();

    // 给归一化坐标加上测量噪声
    camera_pose[i].uv = Eigen::Vector2d(x / z + noise_pdf(generator), y / z + noise_pdf(generator))
}
```

比例值变化曲线为:



4.固定噪声方差参数,将观测图像帧扩成多帧,观察最小奇异值和第二小奇异值之间的比例变化,并绘制比例

值的变化曲线

噪声误差设定为5个像素误差(5./2000.), $start_frame_id$ 设为1-10,取为10时比例值变为nan,9时比例值为0.885821,明显增大

